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THE APRIL RECORD. The Number of "WORLDS" Printed During the Month of April, 1890, Was TEN MILLION FIVE HUNDRED AND SEVEN THOUSAND SIX HUNDRED AND EIGHTY. THE DAILY AVERAGE WAS 350,256. Exceeds the Combined Circulation of Any Two Other American Newspapers. CIRCULATION BOOKS OPEN TO ALL.

ably a new vessel will have to be built to do it. It would be better for the owners of the other fast liners to come to this conclusion than for them to enter upon a season of racing and over-straining their ships at the risk of life and property.

THE TWO PS. A "combine" of the plutocrat and the politician—JAY GOULD and THOMAS C. PLATT—has defeated the initiative by the Legislature of rapid transit for this city.

One would think that Mr. GOULD with his \$100,000,000 in unearned wealth and a charter to use the streets of New York for his Elevated structures, stairways and stations, which cost him comparatively nothing, would be content to let the people secure the real long-distance rapid transit which his roads can never provide.

BOSS PLATT's order to kill the Rapid-Transit Bill in the Assembly, after it had passed the Senate by a nearly unanimous vote, in response to the entirely unanimous expression of public opinion in this city, is, of course, a bold defiance of the people. New York is to be punished indirectly for exercising its right to be Democratic, but directly because the Governor would not ratify a bargain giving the Republican machine a part of the offices and spoils in this city.

When I speak of this as the era of Plutocrats nobody can misunderstand me. I do not intend that they shall. Everybody has recognized the rise of the money power. Its growth not merely stifles the independence of the people, but the blind believers in money's omnipotent power assert that its liberal use condones every offense.

A RASCALLY BILL. Gov. HILL's reasons for signing the bill increasing by four the Police Justices in this city are wholly unconvincing. The Governor's argument that an increase of population since the number of Justices was fixed at eleven proves the necessity of more magistrates now falls to the ground before the fact exhibited by THE WORLD showing that the present Justices have been on duty during the past year only from one-third to less than one-half the time, and with ridiculously short hours at that.

THE COMMITTEE CHARGES A COMBINATION AND CONSPIRACY BETWEEN SNAITH, SULLIVAN AND ANDREWS to obtain the ceiling work at a price which secured them a profit of more than \$100,000. The report only mildly censures the Cole Committee, which promoted the conspiracy. The speaker and his friends originated the job in the bill which gave them the control of the work. They provided for the employment of ROWE and SNAITH before the bill became a law.

THE CONCEPTION OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT as a huge machine, created mainly for the purpose of rearing parties and services—this was a conception so alien to the character and conduct of WASHINGTON and his associates that it seems grotesque even to speak of it. It would be interesting to imagine the first President of the United States confronted with someone who had ventured to approach him upon the basis of what is now commonly called "practical politics."

THE HEADQUARTERS OUTRAGE. JOSEPH FINN, the man who was arrested at Police Headquarters last Wednesday on a two-year-old warrant for larceny because he appeared as a witness for his wife against a ruffianly policeman, was yesterday reluctantly discharged by Justice FORD. The Judge, who blundered originally by fining Mrs. FINN \$10 instead of holding the officer for assault and unjustifiable arrest, at first refused to allow the complainant to withdraw the complaint, and only consented to the discharge of the accused after the complainant's lawyer had pointed out to the Court its duty under the code. The larceny charged was in fact only a misdemeanor.

THE BURSTING OF A BOILER in a large paper-box factory on West Twenty-seventh street in this city yesterday revealed the fact that the 800 girls there employed were under military discipline, and capable of being formed into lines and systematically marched out of the building in case of fire—provided, of course, the fire was in the right place. In this instance there happened to be no danger; but the care taken by the proprietors to be ready for an emergency is worthy of much commendation—and of imitation.

By a vote of 47 to 56 the Assembly yesterday gave the coup de grace to the Rapid-Transit Bill. This is the punishment inflicted upon the city of New York by a Republican Club in Albany because a Democratic Governor would not sign bills to divide the police and park patronage of the city equally between the Democrats and Republicans. The growth of the me-

the person named and bring him to Court. Section 165 of the Code of Criminal Procedure requires that the defendant "must in all cases be taken before the magistrate without unnecessary delay." Whatever officer withheld the Finn warrant for three days violated the law and should be held responsible. On what authority did Inspector WILLIAMS hold a star-chamber inquiry into the charges against the officer who arrested Mrs. FINN and exclude the press? Who was it at headquarters that threatened Mrs. FINN with her husband's arrest if she pressed the charge? Who ordered Finn's vindictive arrest?

These are questions which should be answered. They affect the rights and liberties of citizens. It is to be hoped that the Police Commissioners will give us a thorough investigation.

Political parties are necessary to keep society sweet. The danger of the present situation is that the people are too largely silent. The recognition of the value of parties to a nation, so universal in England and France, is distinct from the doctrine (and in no sense a corollary) that the spoils of office belong to the victors, and that the use of money in politics is not an infamous crime.—BISHOP POTTER'S INTERVIEW.

Mr. MORRIS assails the spirit and matter of Bishop POTTER's Centennial address, which gave true voice to the sentiments of the candid and thoughtful people of the country, as has been abundantly evidenced by the notes of hearty indorsement from every side. No one pretends that the men of the early days of the Republic were saints or more free from the ordinary weaknesses of human nature. But to intimate that the spoils system and corrupt election practices were in vogue then as they are now is a reckless flying in the face of facts.

Mr. MORRIS writes that WASHINGTON did "what every President since his time has done"—namely, put in office "a good selection of his personal friends and a few of his relatives." A sufficient comment on this is to suggest a comparison between HARRISON's appointment of his brother to a Federal Marshalship and WASHINGTON's letter to his cousin BRADDOCK telling him why his wish for an office could not be complied with.

THE EDITOR OF THE ALBANY EVENING JOURNAL announces that a bold attempt was made yesterday to bribe him. He says that Col. HAMILTON, representing the gentlemen who are endeavoring to obtain from the Legislature a charter to establish a hydraulic power at Niagara Falls, called upon him and in exchange for a few favorable articles in his paper offered \$200 shares of the Company, guaranteed to be worth \$25,000 in the event of the passage of the bill now pending. The editor says that he declined, after being kindly requested to call upon LOREN B. SEBASTIAN and Congressman WILKY, the backers of the enterprise. This affords a slight glimpse of the "inside" of the Albany Gehenna.

THE MAD AND STARTLING NEWS comes from Connecticut that tobacco-growers in that State will plant a larger acreage this season than ever. Really, neighbors, "imported" cigars made of Connecticut tobacco are too plentiful already.

THE PROPRIETORS OF A broom factory at Duluth, Minn., have decided to discharge all men in their employ who are not married by the end of the month. This may seem a little harsh, but there is nothing like matrimony to increase the demand for brooms. The Duluth manufacturers do well to encourage marriage.

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TO DRIVE DULL CARE AWAY. Hotel Grant: The crooked sixpence would never do for a straight-pip. Baltimore American: No well-drilled society man will admit that he is bored. Washington Critic: When a man is hump the evening paper gets out a necks-tie edition. Baltimore American: The walls of icehouses are usually decorated with an extensive freeze.

Would GEORGE WASHINGTON, were he alive to-day and holding the same opinions and following the same course of action that governed his public career a hundred years ago, receive a nomination to the Presidency? This query affords a fair test of the claim of the complacent spoils-sharers that there has been no deterioration in politics and no lowering of the standard of government during the past century. Would the PLATTS and QUAYS and CHANDLERS—the men who control delegations and "carry elections"—be likely to rally to the standard of WASHINGTON? Try the new times and the old times by this touchstone.

streets being already positively prohibited by the charters of the street railroad lines. The Senate bill can therefore have but one of two objects. It is either designed as a "strike" to compel any street railroads which may desire to adopt cables or electric cars to send money to Albany to defeat the bill, or it is passed in JAY GOULD'S interest, and paid for with his money, to save the Elevated Railroads from the competition of cable roads in this city.

It is an unnecessary, dishonest and mischievous bill, and ought to be killed in the Assembly or vetoed by the Governor.

It requires but a glance at the map to see what the ultimate success of the joint United States and Canadian railroad question must be. There is no good route for the Canadian railways to reach the Atlantic seaboard save through our territory, and it is a great deal less distance from Michigan to New York by the route north of Lake Erie than by the one south of it. The Canadian Southern road in fact is but a link in one of our trunk lines. There are numerous other illustrations, readily to be brought to mind, which show it to be the mutual interest of people on both sides of the line to unify the railroad laws of the two countries so that a mere political boundary need not act like an impassable mountain to add to the cost of transportation. If there is to be no commercial union or annexation, let us have at least union on this point.

THE NEW PRUSSIAN MINISTER of the Interior, M. DRUSOVA, will, according to the Czar, be animated by the same principles that guided the policy of his predecessor, the late Count TOLSTOI. One of these principles, it will be remembered, was that the Universities should be closed against the sons of the poorer or agricultural classes, for the alleged reason that higher education rendered them dissatisfied with the habits and associations of their order. It also rendered them dissatisfied with the most autocratic of governments, which accounted for the milk in that cocoon. It would be difficult to find in the history of civilization a more cold-blooded order than the one issued by Tolstoy, deliberately denying these people the privilege of advanced study. It is scarcely necessary to warn any one against confounding this Count Tolstoy with the Russian author.

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ropolis is thus retarded and JAY GOULD remains in charge of the chief transportation of the city.

The Legislature did itself more discredit yesterday by killing the bill to transfer the unfortunate indigent insane from the horrible "care" of the county poorhouses to the humane and enlightened treatment of the State institutions. Local selfishness and keepers' greed prevailed against the best scientific opinion and the most philanthropic impulse. But the reform is sure to come. The county system is a relic of the dark ages.

The Democrats of Kentucky hoist again the masthead banner of Tax Reduction through Tariff Reform. They understand that "the Republicans are in front," but do not propose to try to sneak into the camp of their opponents by hoisting a little high-tariff flag and crying "We too!" Democrats are Democrats in the blue-grass region.

THE GRADE-CROSSING of an ordinary country road with a steam railway track is bad enough, but one where a line of street cars perpetually disputes the right of way with switch-engines as well as regular trains is an abomination which it is difficult properly to describe. On Wednesday, in the city of Kalamazoo, six women were killed owing to an arrangement of this kind. This ought to be sufficient to lead to the improvement of the situation in that locality certainly, but it is very doubtful if it will. There are scores of other cities in the country where similar dangers are constantly incurred. The work of abolishing grade-crossings has begun in the United States, notably on some of the roads leading out of this city and in Connecticut, but it progresses very slowly. It required a great many people to be burned up before the abolition of the car stove fairly set in. Probably the grade-crossing reform will wait for still more victims.

IT IS ANNOUNCED THAT a message of phenomenally rapid transit for parcels has been devised. An overhead rail, double-flanged wheel and a car with an electric motor constitute the apparatus. The speed secured is almost incredible and its owners look forward to a revolution of the mail-carrying and express business. Enos is credited with having said that it is the greatest conception since the telegraph. It is about time that we had something of the kind. The steam engine, telegraph, and even the telephone are growing stale, and we are quite ready for a new and startling engine to keep up the boom of civilization.

THIS IS AN extreme of realism to which the drama may not safely go. The actor who has been attempting to play in Cincinnati, O., a piece called "Jack the Ripper" has been taught that the man who cuts off women's heads on the stage is certain to receive cabbage heads from the audience. There seems to be a strange idea abroad regarding the realism of the drama. The philosophic subtleties of "Robert Elsmere" and the awful crimes of "Jack the Ripper" are equally out of place upon the boards.

THE GOVERNMENT'S zoological collection continues to grow. It has lately been increased by two wild and good-natured wild-cats from Texas. Small contributions of this kind are always thankfully received, as the \$200,000 voted by Congress for the establishment of a Zoological Garden in the District of Columbia is not sufficient to permit of a reckless indulgence in such luxuries as tame wild-cats.

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Boulanger's March seems to have been much more promising than his May. George Ebers, the novelist, is an invalid whose case is both painful and hopeless. Theodore Roosevelt and Joel B. Erhardt are convinced that it pays to lose the New York Mayoralty.

D. Lowber Smith has become convinced that it does not pay to tamper with the flight of Gilroy's kite. Gen. Clinton B. Fisk, of New Jersey, has accepted the Presidency of the New York Accident Insurance Company. Benjamin F. Butler has always known that spoons are silver, but he never has grasped the fact that silence is golden.

It is probable that the Rev. Dr. Leonard, of St. John's Church, Washington, D. C., will be elected Bishop of Ohio next week. The baby King of Spain is going to the Paris Exposition in June. He will be the youngest monarch who ever visited that city. Ignatius Donnelly, the crushed Baconian, is said to be preparing a book to prove that Joan of Arc was the last of the Mohicans.

Mark Twain has joined the Republican party. He says that he believes in protection for American humor. Some of the stiff needs it. W. J. Shaum, with his wife and little girl, has walked all the way from Kansas to call upon President Harrison at the White House. The President must have felt a great relief in attending the exercises of the Deaf-Mute College at Kendall Green on Wednesday. Still, there are other people who have been "making signs" to him.

Citizen Train is indignant over the attack made upon Admiral Porter by Ben Butler. He knew Porter in Tasmania years ago and knows him to be a brave, chivalrous man. Alzemon Charles Swinburne has been asked to write a poem on the Prince Henry of Battenberg's late baby. This looks as though Swinburne would succeed Tennyson as Poet Laureate. Hadji Haseini Khouli Khan has exhibited a great admiration for Sir Julian Pauncefote. The representatives of Persia and England converse together in French and Sir Julian says that the Persian is a very clever man. So far as their friendship goes that they have arranged a trip to Lenox together late in the Summer.

Some surprise has been expressed because Mrs. Harrison, wife of the President, has figured to such a small degree in newspaper gossip. The fact is that Mrs. Harrison has personally requested Washington correspondents to refer to her as seldom as possible. They have treated her, therefore, with the courtesy her retiring disposition craves. Senator Quay is all there is to the Administration, so Pennsylvanians seem to think. The Philadelphia newspapers devote columns to his name in Washington. John Chamberlaine, at which place Quay is located, is the Mecca of Keystone office-seekers. Quay looks tired and pale. The effort to satisfy thousands of aspirants with the very few offices at his disposal is wearing on him.

Rider Hazard, the novelist, will visit Persia and surrounding countries unattended. He is an experienced traveller and is used to the ways of the Orient. When he starts off on an expedition like the one he now contemplates he buys a small dog to accompany him. This is the only weapon he takes with him. He claims that the carrying of firearms is apt to awaken hostility among strangers. He devotes himself to winning the affection of his dog, and says that a faithful canine companion is the best thing a man can have for a long journey.

Another enormous difference between this day and that of which it is the anniversary is to be seen in the enormous difference in the nature and influence of the forces that determine our National and political destiny. Then, ideas ruled the hour. To-day, there are indeed ideas that rule our hour, but they must be merchandise of luxury, the growth of wealth, the prevalence of luxury, the massing of large material forces, which by their very existence are a standing menace to the freedom and integrity of the individual, the subtle swapper of our American speech and manners, mistaking bigness for greatness and sady confounding gain and goodness—all this is a contrast to the austere simplicity, the unapproachable integrity of the first days and the first men of our Republic, which makes it impossible to reproduce to-day either the temper or the conduct of our fathers.—BISHOP POTTER'S ADDRESS.

Echoes of the Centennial. [From W. W. Greely in Atlantic Constitution.] Those who saw the Centennial national parade, military and civic processions—the ball and banquet—and the crowds—have found the climax of sight-seeing. All things hereafter will be secondary. The North has more soldiers left than the South had during the whole war. Cleveland, Ohio, soldiers were exultingly paraded and the crowds—were found the climax of sight-seeing. All things hereafter will be secondary. The North has more soldiers left than the South had during the whole war. Cleveland, Ohio, soldiers were exultingly paraded and the crowds—were found the climax of sight-seeing. All things hereafter will be secondary.

The finest speech at the banquet was James Russell Lowell's—the greatest and most popular was Cleveland's—the next best was Fitzhugh Green's. Now, soldiers were exultingly paraded and the crowds—were found the climax of sight-seeing. All things hereafter will be secondary. The North has more soldiers left than the South had during the whole war. Cleveland, Ohio, soldiers were exultingly paraded and the crowds—were found the climax of sight-seeing. All things hereafter will be secondary.

The alleged disparagement amid the closing scenes of the ball is greatly exaggerated. I walked amid them with steady gait, as becomes a Prohibitionist, and while I saw a few tipsy fellows, there was neither grog nor debauchery. The bravest and best thing of the week was the stirring and eloquent sermon of Bishop Potter, driven between the eyes of President Harrison, but applying to no general corruption on the day. It rang out like a fire-bell in the night.

Kentucky Democrats Still in Line. LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 9.—A Democratic State Convention met here at noon yesterday to nominate a candidate for State Treasurer to be elected in August. Senator Blackburn, Congressman McCree, Stone, Caruth and Montgomery, and Congressman-elect T. H. Paytor were present. Without opposition State Treasurer Stephen G. Sharp, who was appointed to succeed the fugitive Tate, was nominated. The majority report on resolutions endorsed the National platform of 1884 and 1888, especial reference being made to the stand taken on the tariff. A minority report indorsed previous National Democratic platforms generally, and purposely avoided reference to the tariff. The majority report was adopted by an almost unanimous vote.

Three Happy Robinsons Crossed. [From the Washington Critic.] Hugh S. Thompson, as Civil-Service Commissioner, should organize a Saved-from-the-Wreck Trust, with Chief Justice Fuller and Justice Lamar as the other two members.

GEN. GORDON AND R. B. HAYES. Why the Governor of Georgia Thinks Full Justice Has Not Been Done the Latter.

In one of the published speeches made by Gov. John B. Gordon, of Georgia, during his present stay in this city, he attracted much attention by a favorable mention of ex-President Hayes. As Gov. Gordon, although a Senator from Georgia at the time, was the accredited representative of South Carolina in Washington during the troubled days for that State immediately succeeding the inauguration of Hayes, his reasons for this compliment to that "fraulent" President have a historical importance. A reporter of THE WORLD was therefore sent to Gov. Gordon at his hotel on Fifth avenue yesterday, to secure a statement from him in the premises. Gov. Gordon received the reporter with his noted urbanity and said:

"I have always felt that justice to President Hayes was not accorded by either party. It was my fortune to have opposed his inauguration in the House of Representatives, after I had been at one of his inaugurations. Mr. Tilden, but after his inauguration I had been asked by Gov. Hampton, who had been elected but not inaugurated, in South Carolina, to remain in Washington and look after the interest of that State.

"The condition of South Carolina at that time was deplorable and alarming. There were in the House of Representatives a few Legislators, each claiming to be the rightful House of that State. One was a negro Legislature, the other white. Upon some speaker's stand at two speakers'—one white and one black—both with gavel in their hands. Through the corridors and around the Capitol were United States troops.

"This double body sat night and day, week after week, and there was constant danger of a blood-bath in the streets. After a few days of this kind of thing, it became a matter of great consequence that this condition of things should be remedied, and that the United States troops should be removed, leaving Gov. Hampton to take the seat to which he had been chosen.

"I made an appeal day after day and week after week to President Hayes to sign the order for removal of the troops. After a few days of this kind of thing, it became a matter of great consequence that this condition of things should be remedied, and that the United States troops should be removed, leaving Gov. Hampton to take the seat to which he had been chosen.

SENATOR BROWN VERTY. Georgia's Representative in the Upper House Has Been Near Dying. [SPECIAL TO THE WORLD.] ATLANTA, May 9.—Senator Brown has been at the point of death at his residence in this city for several days. "The Senator," said Mrs. Brown to-night, "has been a very sick man since his return from Washington, and has been closely confined to the house. Last Friday he was taken with a severe attack and has been in bed ever since Sunday, and Monday he was critically ill. The doctors almost despaired of his recovery, but on Tuesday he began to regain his strength and is resting well to-night. He can't see company," said Mrs. Brown. "That has been his trouble. He has seen too many persons and the doctors say he must keep very quiet and see only to his own needs. The doctor says he must take nourishment often. He eats something now every three hours."

When asked about the condition of the patient, Dr. Conroy said: "The crisis was during Saturday, Sunday and Monday. At any time during the week he was in a very bad way, and the worst might have proved fatal. Now, however, he is out of danger, we hope. When he was in Washington he had a very bad attack of pleurisy. Last Friday he was taken with dysentery of a malignant character, and has been very ill since. He is now better, and beyond the dangerous period of his sickness."

ECHOES FROM THE PEOPLE. Points and Suggestions from "The World's" Observant Readers. To the Editor of The World: Bishop Potter's sermon is of importance from the fact that it was not expected on such an occasion, and so entirely unlooked for on any occasion from a Bishop. As a rule Bishops are well content with existing conditions. You in your paper have many times as clearly sounded out notes of warning against the growing power of the money power. The fact that you have done this is a credit to you. There is one danger that threatens the well-being of the nation as the money power. The fact that you have done this is a credit to you. There is one danger that threatens the well-being of the nation as the money power. The fact that you have done this is a credit to you.

The Place for the Arch. To the Editor of The World: The idea of solidifying the structure now standing at the junction of Fifth avenue and Washington Square into a permanent stone arch is a very happy and patriotic one, but the arch should not be erected at the entrance to Fifth avenue. The atmosphere surrounding that particular spot is so unfavorable for the arch, and so unfavorable for the country. An arch, however, is a triumph of democracy over aristocracy. It would, indeed, present a beautiful sight, as well as a significant one, should the arch stand at the entrance to the city. The arch should be erected at the junction of the city and the country. The arch should be erected at the junction of the city and the country.

One Redeeming Quality. [From the Boston Globe.] The Butler-Porter controversy has one good result. It educates a good many young people in the history of an important episode of the civil war who otherwise would know very little about it. The same young people will be able to do it in the art of using the English language vigorously.