# CALVINISM AT PRINCETON.

## PAUL VAN DYKE LEAVES THE SEMINARY.

### UNWILLING TO TAKE AN EXTRA PLEDGE IN REGARD TO PRETERITION—THE STUDENTS NOT ALLOWED TO PROTEST—THEIR TESTIMONIAL.

**Princeton, N. J., May 4 (Special).**—The present condition of affairs in the Presbyterian Church has received another illustration in the case of the Rev. Paul Van Dyke, which came before the directors of Princeton Theological Seminary at their meeting on Monday. His retirement from the seminary has been brought about by the demand for an avowal on his part that he will accept the standards of the Church in the sense which has always been put upon them at Princeton, and conform his teaching to this interpretation and never depart from it. This avowal he was unwilling to make. The regular and constitutional vows of a professor, promising loyalty to the standards, he could take with heartiness, but this extra pledge of strict adherence to a traditional interpretation of them seemed to him an unnecessary and improper imposition. This steady resistance to it has resulted in the severance of his relations with the seminary.

The whole history of the case is of peculiar interest. Mr. Van Dyke was appointed in 1889 to be "instructor in Church history for two or three years, with a view of his being made full professor at that time, should the board of directors be satisfied with his methods and success." Under this appointment he was entrusted with sole charge of the historical department, and has continued to conduct all of its work. But in the meantime the movement for a change in the doctrinal standards of the Presbyterian Church began, and Mr. Van Dyke's father, the Rev. Dr. Henry J. Van Dyke, of Brooklyn, and his brother, the Rev. Dr. Henry van Dyke, of New-York, were strong advocates of it. The question whether the doctrine of preterition was essential to the Presbyterian system became a burning question. The professors at Princeton took the affirmative grounds very vigorously. But Mr. Van Dyke was entirely silent in regard to it, and confined himself strictly to the teaching of Church history. Of his methods and success in this work there can be no question. The students were enthusiastic about him as a teacher. This enthusiasm was expressed in a definite form. The members of the senior and middle classes drew up this testimonial:

We, the undersigned students of the senior class of the Princeton Theological Seminary, who have enjoyed and benefited by your instruction, desire to express our recognition of your broad and thorough scholarship, and the clear, unbiased and purely historical method of your teaching; our high appreciation of your patient, unselfish and successful efforts in our behalf; and our sincere gratitude for the insight into the true historic spirit and for the stimulus which we have received from you to more earnest study.

We wish to thank you also for the personal interest which you, as an instructor and Christian minister, have uniformly shown toward each one of us.

The junior class presented a similar paper representing their unanimous sentiments as follows:

We, the members of the junior class, wish to express to you our high appreciation of the successful manner in which you have conducted the course in Bible history, notwithstanding the difficulties of the situation in which you were so unexpectedly placed.

We wish also to thank you most heartily for the freshness and interest with which you have invested the subject, not sparing your own time or strength in your endeavors to make it both stimulating and profitable, and we earnestly hope that nothing may sever the relations which have been to us so satisfactory.

These papers were signed by more than nine-tenths of the students. They also held a meeting to draw up a memorial to the board of directors, and appointed two delegates asking permission to appear before the board and express their sentiments. But at the same time that this memorial and the request of the students were presented to the directors a letter came from Mr. Van Dyke in which he frankly stated the situation in regard to the extra doctrinal avowal which he was willing to make. It was as follows:

To the Board of Directors of Princeton Theological Seminary.

Gentlemen: I beg leave to resign into your hands the department of Church history which has been under my sole charge for three years. In so doing I feel it my duty to make a frank statement of the reasons which led me to retire from the service of Princeton.

It has been brought to my knowledge in a manner which precludes all doubt that no man can be elected to a professorship in this institution with the full approval of the present teaching force, unless he makes a distinct and unequivocal avowal that he accepts the standards of our church in the sense which has always been put upon them by the fathers, founders and former professors of this seminary, that he will conform his teachings and utterances thereto and that he will introduce no new departure in this respect. Such an avowal I should not be willing to make under any circumstances or for any purpose.

1. It is unnecessary and unconstitutional. The vows imposed on professors by the Church are sufficient, and I should find no difficulty in taking them. But I could not reconcile it to my conscience to make such an additional avowal of loyalty to a party or tradition, because I believe that its exaction is not apt to promote the peace, unity or prosperity of our Church.

2. It seems to me to destroy liberty of speech and personal initiative, and to impose an obligation impossible to fulfil. I am unable to understand how the teaching of Church history can be conformed to a traditional sense put upon the Westminster Standards by certain men.

3. It is evident that it includes a promise of support to a doctrine which is at present under discussion, i. e., preterition.

Now I believe the Calvinistic theology to be the best which the human mind has constructed, but I do not believe that preterition is essential to Calvinism, and I should not be willing to make it a test of orthodoxy. In regard to this point, while I have never been conscious of any want of harmony with the spirit, method or teaching of my revered preceptor, Dr. A. A. Hodge, it may be that I am not in perfect harmony with the present spirit and teaching of professors in this seminary. If so, it is certainly not due to any change on my part.

For these reasons I should always decline to make any such avowal as that to which I have referred. The knowledge that it is expected from me is, in fact, the reason why I must ask you not to consider my name in connection with the future of the department of Church history.

This withdrawal leaves you free to fill the chair in accordance with the policy of the faculty, and leaves me free to serve the Church according to the dictates of my conscience. I remain, gentlemen, yours very respectfully, PAUL VAN DYKE.

The action of the directors upon this letter in connection with the memorial of the students and their request for a hearing was highly significant. They voted not to receive the delegates of the students, and passed a resolution recording their high appreciation of the value of Mr. Van Dyke's work as a teacher and of his personal influence in the seminary, and at the same time accepting his withdrawal from the department of Church history, while dissenting from his reasons. This seems to indicate a judgment that his grounds for declining to make the avowal which was expected are not sufficient to satisfy the directors. It makes his separation from the seminary clearly and definitely upon that ground.

In view of all the facts, this case is certainly one of great interest. It has a prophetic aspect. It shows that at least in Princeton an effort will be made to insist upon the maintenance of the doctrine of preterition, or foreordination to everlasting death, as essential to orthodoxy. It illuminates the situation and defines the great question which now agitates the Presbyterian Church.

Mr. Van Dyke has just received a call from the Edwards Congregational Church of Northampton, Mass. He preached there on April 24, and on the following morning the church committee, with a considerable number of the congregation, met and voted unanimously to extend a call to him. Mr. Van Dyke was officially informed of the action, but said that he must take time to consider it. "The Hampshire Gazette," of Northampton, says: "There is good ground for hope that the call so heartily and unanimously given will be favorably entertained by Mr. Van Dyke. Though a single man, his mother would reside here with him, and they would probably occupy the parsonage." George W. Cable is one of the active workers in this prominent church.

*THINGS FOR WOMEN TO SEE, HEAR AND EAT.*

An elaborate programme has been prepared for the "ladies' day" to be given by the Delta Kappa Epsilon Club, No. 435 Fifth-ave., to-morrow afternoon. There will be an exhibition of pictures, vocal and instrumental music and refreshments. Among the paintings lent are H. W. Ranger's "Near Longpre, France"; A. H. Wyant's "Landscape, Western Catskills"; C. H. Eaton's "Morning in the Woods"; Mrs. B. Ford's "Sunset in the Woods"; Francis Day's "Springtime"; J. Francis Murphy's "Sunset" and "Autumn," the latter a water-color, and W. T. Richards's water-color "Rehoboath Beach, N. J." Yale men will be interested in the picture of the Yale campus and fence, framed with parts of the fence, which has been lent by A. G. Dickinson, jr. A lot of college photographs will also be displayed.

The Cecilia mandolin quartet and a trio consisting of violin, piano and violoncello will play and C. McL. Paine and Max Treumann will sing. Mr. Treumann will give selections from the "Trumpeter von Saeckingen." Twelve hundred invitations have been issued. Among those on the reception committee are Senator Calvin S. Brice, Whitelaw Reid, William L. Trenholm, Granville P. Hawes, Irving H. Tifft, J. W. Farquhar, Frank P. Pavey and Frank Drisler. The committee of arrangements consists of Hanford Crawford, Louis N. Phelps, Walter B. Safford, Ephraim M. Youmans and Edward J. Milhau. The house will be richly decorated with plants and flowers.

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# *FALES'S STRANGE CONFESSION.*

## THE BOY MAKES ANOTHER STATEMENT.

### HE HAD PLANNED TO CHLOROFORM AND ROB HAYDON A WEEK BEFORE.

Alden Fales, the fifteen-year-old murderer of Haydon, the shipping clerk, made another extraordinary disclosure to the Superintendent of Police in Newark yesterday. When questioned on Tuesday night the boy gave a circumstantial account of the murder, answering all questions readily, and it was believed that he had told all. A night spent in a cell at the First Precinct police station worked an evident change in him, and when he appeared in the Police Court yesterday morning he seemed to have a keener realization of his position. But he had resolved to make a clean breast of it. He wept several times during the preliminary examination before Judge Hayes, but recovered quickly, and when taken to jail was calm. To Judge Hayes the boy repeated his statements of the previous night.

"I did kill the man," he said to the Judge, "but I did not intend to do so; my object was to get his money. I knew the girls in the factory were paid twice a month, and I knew that last Saturday was the day on which Haydon would draw their two weeks' pay, so I concluded that was the best time to rob him."

He followed Haydon to the bank, saw him put his money in his inside pocket, and hastened back to waylay him.

"When I got the $500 I did not want to go through any more pockets, as I was too anxious to get away. I wanted money to get to Boston, where I had a $10-a-week job offered to me. Part of the money I spent riding and other ways. Superintendent Brown has the balance of it."

Fales was committed without bail. Prior to his departure for the jail the murderer turned to Superintendent Brown and said:

"I promised to tell you the whole story and I shall do it. Do you see that spot on my coat (holding up the sleeve)? That's blood."

"Whose?" asked the Superintendent.

"His—Haydon's," was the reply, in an unruffled voice. "And if you send up to my house you will find in my overcoat pocket there a white handkerchief with blood on it, a black silk handkerchief which I used to chloroform the man, and the bottle which contained the chloroform. I thought over the robbery for two weeks, and bought the chloroform at a drug store for that purpose. It was my intention to do the thing Saturday a week ago, but I postponed it for a week, because last Saturday Haydon would draw two weeks' pay for the factory. But I was all prepared. There is a revolver, too, up at the house."

Detective Cosgrove was sent to the house in Sixth-ave., and found in the boy's overcoat pockets all that he had described. The revolver was of 38-calibre and was fully loaded. There were also nine boxes of ball cartridges. The bottle was nearly empty. It bore the name of Charles Kramer, No. 105 Mulberry-st. The white handkerchief was bloody, and the black handkerchief was crumpled and creased.

The mother, who had given evidence against her two burglar brothers now in State Prison to save her son from their criminal influence, was prostrated when the officer reached the house. She has five children in all, Alden being her second born. In the afternoon Mrs. Fales visited Police Headquarters and asked what she could do for her son. She spoke of employing a lawyer, and was told that inasmuch as he had confessed the expense would be useless. Asked if she desired to see her son, she responded sadly in the negative saying, "My heart is full enough of trouble."

It is probable that a plea of insanity will be made for the murderer, stress being laid upon the fact that his father committed suicide three months ago. His picture was taken yesterday for the rogues' gallery. It is that of a weak lad, aged somewhat by dissipation, without a line of character in the face. The nose is long and misshapen and the ears protrude from his head. The chin is small and pointed, bringing the contour of his face down in hatchet-shape. His body is puny, the eyes are expressionless and the head retreats. Fales's hands are large and red, and he appears to have considerable strength in them. The statute under which he may suffer capital punishment for his crime reads as follows:

"All murder which shall be perpetrated by means of poison, or by lying in wait, or by any other kind of wilful, deliberate and premeditated killing . . . shall be deemed murder in the first degree."

The statute is mandatory. The last time a boy in his teens was hung for murder in New-Jersey was in Hunterdon County in 1827. The criminal was James Gifill, colored, aged twelve years and four months. His crime was the killing of Catherine Blakes, an aged woman, at Hopewell. The boy confessed the crime, but declared that the murder was not intentional.

"Joker" Long, the ex-convict, and George Hall, his companion, with George Halle, all arrested on suspicion of participation in the murder, were discharged from custody.

*RAPID TRANSIT MEETING.*

### THE COMMISSION APPOINTED BY THE SUPREME COURT GIVE A HEARING.

The Supreme Court Commission appointed to report on the plans adopted for rapid transit in New-York gave a hearing yesterday at No. 22 William-st. Commissioners McClure, Perkins and Maclay were all present. John M. Bowers appeared to prove that the plans were feasible, and that the road ought to be built. William E. Worthen, the engineer of the Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners, was the first witness. He said that the plan adopted was perfectly feasible. The road could be built without disturbing the foundation of buildings, and below Thirty-third-st. there would be no difficulty in excavating without coming to the surface except in some few places like Canal-st. He had made borings, and knew the character of the ground. The only interference with the surface would be at the stations, and there only at night, when the earth which had been dumped at the station excavations during the day would be raised. The cost would be about $3,500,000 a mile below Fifty-ninth-st., and above that much less.

George H. Fearons appeared on behalf of the Western Union Telegraph Company in opposition to the plans; William Irwin on behalf of E. F. Shepard; G. N. Fuller for Washington Heights property-owners, and O. B. Potter for himself. Only the last named was ready to go on with the cross-examination. He asked Mr. Worthen a few questions. Mr. Potter wanted to know if the tunnel would not interfere seriously with the basements of buildings in Broadway. The witness thought not. John Bogart, ex-State Engineer and Surveyor, also testified as to the feasibility and practicability of the work. Mr. Potter tried hard to shake his testimony, but he could not do so. The Commission will meet again this afternoon at 5 o'clock.

*ANOTHER GRANT FUND COMMITTEE.*

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the wholesale wine and liquor interests of this city was held at the Chamber of Commerce yesterday afternoon, in behalf of the Grant Monument Fund. After a stirring address by General Horace Porter, the following committee was chosen: William A. Taylor, chairman; Charles McK. Leoser, vice-chairman; H. A. Batjer, James M. Bell, F. Boegler, F. O. Boyd, Frederick A. Boyden, M. R. Cook, A. DeBary, Charles Du Vivier, Thomas N. Dwyer, M. B. Edinger, E. Elsing, John Burke, William M. Fliess, Ernst Feldmann, L. X. Gandolfi, H. E. Gourd, Mr. Rieke, Frank Hubbard, Stephen Van Rensselaer, John Behringer, Herman Bohrman, Otto A. Krauss, Ernest La Montagne, H. E. G. Luyties, Peter McQuade, Robert Larason, G. S. Nichols, Anthony Oechs, Robert Osborn, Edson Bradley, James W. Pringle, Nicholas Rath, Mr. Mierstadt, Charles F. Schmidt, Alexander D. Shaw, Franklin Walden, W. A. Tyler, James Barrett, Joseph F. Becker and T. W. Stemmler.

*SELLING THE ROBERTSON COLLECTION.*

An audience of thirty-four people faced Mr. Kirby at the beginning of the second day of the supplementary auction sale of the Robertson collection yesterday. Bidding was slow and the prices realized small. The afternoon's sale was devoted to Chinese and Japanese robes and embroideries, mats and portieres, and was finished with a collection of masks. Two hundred and thirty-three lots in all were sold for a total of $2,795, the lowest result yet reached for any day since the sale began. C. W. Gould paid the highest price of the afternoon, $170, at which he bought a large temple hanging of Chinese embroidery, and John Goetz, the lowest, 50 cents, for a mask. A large panel of Chinese imperial embroidery, $150, went to Mrs. Wolcott, another, $100, to the same buyer; eight small embroidered panels, $128, to Mrs. Hewitt; another, similar to the latter, for $44, and a pair of curtains, $55, to an unknown bidder.

The first half of the Kakemonos, Japanese paintings, will be offered this afternoon, and as many of these possesses the interest of age, besides their artistic merits, it is hoped that better prices will be secured.

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# NOW FOR THE HORSE SHOW.

## EXHIBITION GROUNDS ALMOST READY.

### NAMES OF THE JUDGES—RULES TO GUIDE EXHIBITORS.

The finishing touches are rapidly being put to the grounds of the United States Horse and Cattle Show at One-hundred-and-fifty-fifth-st. and Eighth-ave. Everything will be in readiness for the opening on Monday next. The covered grand stands, with a seating capacity of 10,000 people, are finished and are handsome and convenient, fashioned somewhat after the famous stands at the Monmouth and Morris Parks. The stalls, some 300 in number, are ready for their high-bred occupants. The quarter-mile track, with easy curves and even grade, is completed. A force of workmen was busy yesterday completing the pretty clubhouse, to which a private entrance for subscribers has been made to Eighth-ave.

The bar and luncheon room will be in charge of McGrath, the well-known racecourse caterer. This is a large apartment, just to the right of the clubhouse. A refreshment tent will be placed at the other end of the field. The band stand in the centre of the field, where Cappa will play day and evening, is almost ready. The basement or ground floor of this structure will be used by the judges as a consultation room. A large covered shed has been erected just back of the grand stand to accommodate the carriages of exhibitors, where all harnessing will be done.

Four-in-hands and tandems are the only traps which will be permitted to drive into the grounds, owing to limited room. Ample space for these has been reserved in front of the grand stand. Accommodations for other carriages may be found in the two adjoining open blocks in control of the show, from One-hundred-and-fifty-fifth-st. to One-hundred-and-fifty-seventh-st. and Eighth-ave.

The grounds are easily accessible, and may be reached by the Sixth and Ninth avenue roads, which enter the premises of the show at One-hundred-and-fifty-fifth-st. and Eighth-ave. All the West side lines of horsecars run near the grounds, and the cable cars from One-hundred-and-twenty-fifth-st. and Third-ave. will accommodate East Side passengers. Yesterday the committee announced the following rules for the guidance of exhibitors:

All horses to be exhibited, which are to be stabled in the grounds, will be received between the hours of 8 a. m. and 8 p. m. of Saturday, May 7, and Sunday, May 8; also on Monday morning before 11 a. m. Horses entered for competition and not stabled on the grounds, must be on hand at least ten minutes before the time appointed for judging, as published in the programme. The receiving-gate for exhibitors' horses and carriages is at One-hundred-and-fifty-fifth-st. and Bradhurst-ave.

All horses stabled in the grounds must remain there until the close, Saturday, May 14, but all must be removed before 11 a. m., Monday, May 16.

The numbered tags sent to exhibitors must be securely attached to the headstall of the horse to which they belong, and if lost, duplicates must be procured at the secretary's office, as no animal will be admitted unless its number is fastened to its head.

Each exhibitor will receive badges of admission for himself and his attendants. These badges are not transferable and will be forfeited if lent on any pretext whatever.

The list of entries closed with 625 exhibits, under ninety-four different classes, and comprise some of the most famous thoroughbreds, roadsters, hunters, ponies and draught horses in the country.

The list of judges was also definitely settled yesterday and is as follows: Jeter Walden (Eatontown, N. J.), Foxhall Keene (New-York), James Rowe (Brooklyn), thoroughbred stallions and Arabs; Carl S. Burr, jr. (Commack, L. I.), Rensselaer Weston (New-York), Charles P. Williams (Stonington, Conn.), trotters and roadsters; Archie R. Galbraith (Janesville, Wis.), A. H. Godfrey (New-York), William L. Powell (Shadeland, Penn.), hackneys, coaching stallions, pony stallions and pony brood mares; Archie R. Galbraith (Janesville, Wis.), William H. Powell (Shadeland, Penn.), Harvey Marsh (New-York), heavy draught horses and delivery wagons; F. M. Ware (Newport, R. I.), S. B. Fuller (Woodstock, Ont.), Oscar Moulton (Batavia, N. Y.), harness horses, ponies in harness, tandems, four-in-hands and high-steppers; F. M. Ware (Newport, R. I.), Nicholas J. Balfe (New-York), Captain J. P. Adams (Mount Morris, N. Y.), saddle and police horses and ponies under saddle; John N. Scatcherd (Buffalo, N. Y.), H. L. Herbert (New-York), Captain J. P. Adams (Mount Morris, N. Y.), hunters and jumpers; veterinary inspectors, John W. Gadsden, M. R. C. V. S. (Philadelphia), James S. Cattanach, V. S., (New-York); superintendent, William Ducrow.

General admission tickets at 50 cents will be on sale at all the elevated railroad stations during the show, and reserved seats are now on sale at the ticket office of the Metropolitan Opera House, to continue till Saturday night, when all unsold seats will be placed on sale at the various hotel theatre ticket offices. Season tickets for men, entitling the holders to the privileges of the house, are $10 each.

*NOTES OF NAVAL AFFAIRS.*

News of the departure of the gunboat Concord from Vicksburg for Memphis came to the Navy Yard yesterday. She reached Vicksburg on Tuesday night, having been three days making the 400 miles from New-Orleans. Owing to the river being very high and the current being so strong, the vessel is making the runs by daylight and, Memphis being 400 miles above Vicksburg, the Concord will probably reach her destination to-morrow night. After the ceremonies attending the opening of the great bridge at Memphis, on May 12, the vessel will start on her return to New-York. As the high water usually continues until June, she will have no difficulty in getting down the river again. She will stop at Annapolis on her way North, and reach New-York in time to take part in the Memorial Day ceremonies.

The 2d Battery of the 1st Battalion of the Naval Reserve will have a boat drill on the training-ship Minnesota's wharf, West Fifty-first-st., at 5 p. m. to-day.

The captious criticism by some of the politicians of Brooklyn, especially by the Democrats, of Secretary Tracy's action in the case of Arthur Masters, a draughtsman in the Naval Construction Department, is really gratuitous. The demand for the resignation of Masters was upon the ground that he was not a United States citizen, and his removal was not, as has been said, a violation of the Civil Service rules put into operation by Secretary Tracy on April 15, 1890. But his continuance at work at the Navy Yard would have been contrary to Section 3 of the rules governing employment at the Navy Yards, promulgated by Secretary Tracy on the before-mentioned date, which reads: "The competitive examinations for places in the Navy Yard will be open to all comers who can give evidence of experience in conducting the kind of work for which they seek employment, and who are citizens of the United States." In the case of Masters there had been several complaints made by those seeking employment that he was not a citizen, so that Secretary Tracy felt obliged to take action; and, when the resignation was forwarded to Washington, Mr. Masters accompanied it by a declaration that he had taken out his first papers. But this was a recent act and was thought by his friends to be a saving clause.

*ARCHBISHOP CORRIGAN'S ANNIVERSARY.*

The consecration of Archbishop Corrigan as Bishop took place nineteen years ago yesterday. He was consecrated Bishop of Newark, N. J., on May 4, 1873, made coadjutor to Cardinal McCloskey on October 1, 1880, and succeeded to the See of New-York on October 10, 1885. The anniversary was celebrated yesterday by a solemn mass in the Cathedral at 10 a. m. The celebrant was the Rev. Michael J. Lavelle, assisted by the Rev. Patrick Daly as deacon, the Rev. Thomas F. Murphy as sub-deacon, and the Rev. James N. Connolly and the Rev. Henry T. Newey as masters of ceremonies. The throne was occupied by the Archbishop, attended by the Rev. William J. Daly and the Rev. Joseph H. McMahon, as deacons of honor. Bishop Chatard, of Vincennes, Ind., Bishop McDonnell, of Brooklyn, and the Rev. Michael J. Mulhearn were present in the sanctuary. The music was that of the Gregorian Chant, sung by sixty boys of the surpliced choir under the direction of the Rev. John A. Kellner. Over 2,000 children of the parish schools were present in the sanctuary.

At 1:30 p. m. Archbishop Corrigan, Bishop Chatard, Bishop McDonnell, Vicar-General John M. Farley, Chancellor Joseph F. Mooney, the Rev. John Edwards, the Rev. Thomas F. Lynch, the Rev. Michael J. Lavelle, the Rev. James N. Connolly and many other priests started for Albany, where the Bishop-elect, Henry Gabriels, of Ogdensburg, will be consecrated to-day in the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception.

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*WORK OF THE PARK BOARD.*

### PLANS FOR THE NEW AQUARIUM—TO COLSE M'COMB'S DAM BRIDGE.

The Park Board held its first meeting yesterday with its new president, Paul Dana, in the chair. Morris K. Jesup, president of the American Museum of Natural History, sent a letter referring the Board to the new act of the Legislature authorizing the purchase of fresh exhibits for the Museum and the enlarging of the building. He advised the transfer of unexpended balances for preliminary work. The Board concurred in the suggestion, and asked the Board of Estimate to agree to the transfer of $25,000 for the purpose.

A. P. Bolles, supervising engineer, reported that the contractors for the new McComb's Dam Bridge were ready to begin dredging preparatory to laying the foundation of the structure. The driving traffic over the present bridge would have to be discontinued for three months. The Board decided to close the bridge to traffic on Monday, and after that day the public will have to use either the Madison-ave. bridge or the new Washington Bridge in crossing the river.

Preliminary plans and designs for converting Castle Garden into an aquarium were submitted by J. F. Munckowitz, department architect. To alter the roof, put in new windows, clean the stonework and replace the wooden floor with asphalt would, he estimated, cost between $25,000 and $30,000, while the addition of tanks and erecting the gallery would involve an expenditure of $75,000 more. The architect was requested to present a more detailed statement at the next meeting.

A request from the Socialistic League for Free Speech for permission to hold public meetings in the various parks whenever it was desirable met with a long discussion. The opinion of the Board was that the league ought to hire a hall for its meetings, but this was objected to on account of the expense and the limited capacity of halls. A permit was finally granted, allowing the league to hold a meeting in City Hall Park on Saturday at 4:30 p. m.

Roundsmen Christopher C. Collins and William J. Morgan, of the Park police, were promoted to be sergeants, making eight officers of that grade. In a letter in which Superintendent Parsons discussed Central Park abuses, addressed to President Dana, the superintendent said:

All good park management must continually keep in view the comfort, enjoyment, and convenience of the various visitors who avail themselves of the delights of the park, but the actual conditions for properly enjoying these privileges must be maintained, or the full value of the park will not be secured. The important question, therefore, is continually recurring to the park managers, how shall we maintain this cultured condition of park enjoyments with 100,000 men, women, and children roaming about the park territory? Many will say, "That does not concern us; that is the business of the managers; they have a large sum of money appropriated to do all such required work." But it concerns the public, who have to provide money for maintenance, and all who are interested in keeping the cultivation of the park up to the high standard of beauty which has always prevailed there and in preserving its trees and shrubbery from being injured.

Renewed efforts will be made this year to protect the lawns on picnic days, with the 30,000 or 40,000 children who will occupy them in a single day. Extra police will be stationed on them, and signs set up at different places warning people from littering the grass. It would be an excellent idea if Sunday-school and day-school teachers, who constitute with their parties so large a portion of the picnics in the park, would exhort the maintenance of order in this respect before the parties set out. Education, by warning, encouragement, and punishment, will often work wonders in such cases. What is wanted is a genuine public sentiment in favor of protecting the park. This sentiment I believe is growing, fewer flowers being stolen, for instance, from the downtown parks than there were three years ago. Such a sentiment should be fostered and strengthened in every way possible.

It is reported that one of the new sergeants has been selected by "Boss" Croker for promotion to the vacant captaincy of the Park force created by the death of Captain Beaty. Friends of Sergeant Flock, the senior officer, now acting-captain, who has a record of twenty-five years of faithful service to his credit, assert that he cannot be overlooked without defying the Civil Service laws. The pay of sergeants was increased to $1,800 a year.

*THE NEW SCALE OF LICENSE FEES.*

### EFFECT OF THE EXCISE LAW ON SUNDAY ARRESTS BY THE POLICE.

The Board of Excise yesterday adopted the following scale of license fees under the new Excise bill:

Class I—Hotel license, which may be granted to a person, firm or corporation, as keeper or keepers of a hotel, inn or tavern, having at least ten bedrooms for guests, permitting sales in such inn, tavern or hotel of strong or spirituous liquors, wines, ale or beer, to be drunk on or off the licensed premises, for which the fee shall be $250.

Class II—Saloon liquor license, Grade A, permitting sales of liquors, wine, ale or beer, to be drunk on or off the premises, for which the fee shall be $200.

Grade B, saloon liquor licenses to be issued only for a restaurant or eating-house where there is no bar and will be no bar, and where liquor, wine, ale or beer is served and is to be served only at a table with food, for which the fee shall be $100.

Class III—Saloon ale or beer licenses, which may be granted to a person, firm or corporation, permitting sales of ale or beer only, to be drunk on or off the licensed premises, the fee for which shall be $50.

Class IV—Storekeepers' license, permitting sales of liquors, wine, ale or beer, not to be drunk on licensed premises, the fee for which shall be, for

Grade A, on sales of $10,000 or more per annum, $250.

Grade B, on sales of $5,000 and less than $10,000 per annum, $150.

Grade C, on sales of $2,500 and less than $5,000 per annum, $100.

Grade D, on sales of less than $2,500 per annum, $50.

Class V—Druggists' license, which may be granted to keepers of drugstores permitting sales of liquors, wines, ale and beer, on a physician's prescription, to be used once only, not to be drunk on the premises, to be issued only to a duly licensed pharmacist, for which the fee shall be $20.

No action was taken respecting the license fee for all-night saloons.

The officials at Police Headquarters were in an apparent state of uncertainty yesterday regarding the possible effect of the new excise law to prevent the police from interfering with the sale of liquor on Sunday. They did not have a certified copy of the law to refer to, but they had read Excise Commissioner Koch's interpretation of a fragment of it, and they expressed a curiosity, almost amounting to eagerness, to find out just what the new measure did mean. President Martin and Commissioner Sheehan did not tear their hair in an agony of fear lest the law should prohibit policemen from going within thirty feet of any liquor store on the first day of the week. In the absence of a copy of the law they had no opinions to express. Commissioner McClave saw an alleged fragment of the law which he thought might prevent policemen from enforcing the law on Sundays, and he said it seemed to be an evidence of the high-handed way in which the Democratic majority in the Legislature robbed the public of its rights.

The Commissioners will probably receive a certified copy of the new law to-day, and will ask the Corporation Counsel to interpret it for them. Superintendent Byrnes said yesterday: "I do not know exactly what the provisions of the new excise law are, but we will find a way to enforce it."

The Grand Jury yesterday considered twenty excise cases which would soon be outlawed. The complaints were made in May, 1890, but all were dismissed.

*MRS. BLIZZARD A PERSISTENT SQUATTER.*

More than a quarter of a century ago Mrs. Mary A. Blizzard squatted on an island in Eastchester Creek, about an acre in area. This land is now in Pelham Bay Park. She built a hotel there valued at $8,350, the surrounding land being set down as worth $5,000. When the city took possession of the Pelham Bay Park property Mrs. Blizzard put in a claim for payment of $13,350, but as she could give no title, the city refused to settle with her. She brought suit in the courts, relying on her undisputed possession of over twenty years, but the General Term decided against her. A bill was passed by the last Legislature for Mrs. Blizzard's relief. Under it the Controller will advertise for owners. If no one but Mrs. Blizzard appears, her claim will be paid.

*FROM CHAOS TO MAN ON SUNDAY NIGHT.*

Garrett P. Serviss has made so great a success of the novel Urania lecture spectacles at Music Hall that a popular pressure has been brought to bear upon the managers to have the entertainments given on Sunday nights. They have decided to try the experiment, and on next Sunday evening the lecture "From Chaos to Man" will be presented with all the remarkable scenic effects which give so graphic a quality to this fascinating story of the birth and growth of the earth and the development of its inhabitants.

*THE COURTS.*

### MRS. SOPHIA MOSS'S WILL UPSET.

Surrogate Ransom yesterday gave his decision refusing to admit the will of Mrs. Sophia Moss to probate. She was the widow of Solomon D. Moss, a pawnbroker, from whom she inherited considerable property. The will of Mr. Moss was also contested. The Surrogate refuses to admit the will of Mrs. Moss, on the ground that the paper was not executed of her free volition, but was practically the will of her son, Ralph Moss, whose intention it was to cut off his sisters from further sharing in their father's estate. By the will of Mrs. Moss practically all of the estate went to the sons, and the three daughters were cut off with nominal sums. The daughters contested the will, and by the Surrogate's decision they have won their suit. The Surrogate said that he was compelled to believe that Ralph Moss had deliberately lied while giving his testimony. He also charged upon Ralph Moss and his brother, David Moss, the entire costs of the contest proceedings, which will be no small amount, as the case has lasted about eight weeks. Ex-Surrogate Rollins, who appeared for the contestants, made a motion that Ralph Moss be committed to prison or compelled to furnish bonds to appear in answer to an indictment for perjury. The Surrogate denied the motion, as not exactly the regular way to proceed. The estate amounts to about $250,000, and it will now be divided equally among the three sons and three daughters.

### THEY TALKED FOR EIGHT SOLID DAYS.

The argument in the suit of the Edison Electric Light Company against the United States Electric Lighting Company for alleged infringement of the patent for the carbon filaments was finished in the United States Circuit Court of Appeals yesterday before Judges Lacombe and Shipman. The lawyers talked for eight solid days. Those for the Edison company were Richard N. Dyer, Grosvenor P. Lowrey and Clarence A. Seward, and for the United States company General Samuel A. Duncan, Frederic H. Betts and Edmund Wetmore. The briefs of each side consisted of 250 pages and there were 2,500 folios of argument.

### CASES ARGUED IN THE COURT OF APPEALS.

Albany, May 4.—In the Court of Appeals to-day the following cases were argued:

P. E. Walsh, appellant, agt. the Mutual Life Insurance Company.

E. B. Babcock, agt. the Schuylkill and Lehigh Valley Railroad Company.

J. Turner, agt. Otis Seabury, appellant.

In the Second Division these cases were argued:

Asa W. Parker agt. Alexander McLean, appellant.

Charles Benner agt. the Atlantic Dredging Company, appellant.

F. J. Planning agt. Aslan Sahagian, appellant.

The Kekemo Strawboard Company agt. Horace Inman and another, appellants.

James Morton, appellant, agt. Henry H. Richardson, respondent.

The following are the day calendars for to-morrow.

First Division—Nos. 196, 97, 258, 270, 243, 229, 274 and 275.

Second Division—Nos. 647, 863, 865, 869, 872, 875, 881 and 806.

### COURT CALENDARS FOR TO-DAY.

Supreme Court—General Term—Before Van Brunt, P. J., Barrett and O'Brien, JJ.—Nos. 236, 20, 56, 60, 65, 66, 67, 69, 41, 37, 29, 64, 33, 58, 63, 48.

Supreme Court—Chambers—Before Ingraham, J.—Motion calendar called at 11 o'clock.

Supreme Court—Special Term—Part I—Before Beach, J.—Nos. 1168, 1188, 1146, 1167, 1841, 1101, 60, 25, 893, 869, 690, 34, 1242, 1153, 756, 918, 687, 853, 816, 808, 840, 1192, 168, 1198.

Supreme Court—Special Term—Part II—No calendar.

Circuit Court—Part III—Before Lawrence, J.—Nos. 1308, 363, 1584, 1593, 2105½, 2321, 1156½, 3026, 609½, 796.

Circuit Court—Part I—Before Andrews, J.—Cases from Part III.

Circuit Court—Part II—Before Patterson, J.—Cases from Part III.

Circuit Court—Part IV—Before Truax, J.—Cases from Part III.

Surrogate's Court—Before Ransom, S.—Wills of John F. Jones, Mary A. Baker and Allan Mowry, 10:30 a. m. For probate: Wills of Charlotte Stiles, Gustave N. Pierce, Mary Collitt, Franklin C. Minor and Harriet B. Coster, 10 a. m. Sarah Harris, William Lambert, Richard B. Irwin, Amelia E. Babcock, Cressentia Gutteridge, 10:30 a. m.

Common Pleas—General Term—Before Bookstaver, P. J., Bischoff and Pryor, JJ.—Nos. 15, 16, 34, 37, 41, 51, 11, 36.

Common Pleas—Special Term—Before Daly, C. J.—Nos. 5, 6.

Common Pleas—Equity Term—Adjourned for the term.

Common Pleas—Trial Term, Part I—Before Gildersleeve, J.—Nos. 42, 1375, 659, 1160, 1498, 1258, 1594, 1531, 1532, 1533, 1468, 1550, 1567, 1570, 1591.

Common Pleas—Trial Term—Parts II and III—Adjourned for the term.

Superior Court—General Term—Adjourned for the term.

Superior Court—Special Term—Before McAdam, J.—Nos. 633, 581, 591.

Superior Court—Trial Term—Part I—Before Gildersleeve, J.—Nos. 1123, 647, 707, 1050.

Superior Court—Trial Term—Part II—Before Freedman, J.—Nos. 1704, 1706, 2315, 1629, 1105, 2521, 1620, 949.

Superior Court—Trial Term—Part III—Before Dugro, J.—Nos. 884, 2234, 1509, 499, 1023, 2750.

City Court—Special Term—Before McCarthy, J.—Motions.

City Court—Trial Term—Part I—Before McGown, J.—Nos. 6111, 5837, 5616, 6281, 6328, 6329, 6330, 6331, 6332, 6333, 6334, 6335, 6337, 6339, 6340, 6342, 6343, 6344, 6346, 6347, 6350, 6351, 6352, 6353, 6354, 6358, 6360, 6365, 6366, 6369.

City Court—Trial Term—Part II—Before Van Wyck, J