THE NEW KING OF THE TURF.

CROKER SPENDS THOUSANDS ON HORSES.

RACING MEN AMAZED AT THE NEWS OF HIS LATEST PURCHASE—A FRIEND OF THE TRACKS NOW.

The thought of famous Belle Meade in the hands of the "ruler of New-York," as Richard Croker has been called for years, staggered the boldest turfmen in this city yesterday. Belle Meade never has had a large surplus of money on hand. In fact, it never paid its bills till the annual crop of yearlings was sold under the hammer. General Jackson must have found himself a little cramped financially, else he never would have disposed of a half interest in the grand old home of the thoroughbred. Mr. Croker, according to the telegraphic report of the purchase, does not acquire an interest in the farm itself, but only a half-interest in the stud. The sum paid is put at a quarter of a million, surely a reasonable figure.

The leading turfmen in the city were so much surprised by the announcement of the purchase that they did not care to express an opinion as to what the effect of it would be on the turf. One hinted that Michael Dwyer was interested with Mr. Croker, which does not seem at all unreasonable, as he has long wanted to buy an interest in one of the great breeding farms of the country. Moreover, Mr. Dwyer and Mr. Croker have become the most intimate friends, and have had numerous combined interests on the turf. Mr. Croker's horses are to be trained this year in Mr. Dwyer's stable and they will probably be ridden by Mr. Dwyer's jockey.

Belle Meade has had its share of the honors of the turf in the last ten years. The stallions for service there now are Iroquois, $500; Tremont, $300; Luke Blackburn, $300; Imported Loyalist, $150; Inspector B., $150; Clarendon, $150, and Great Tom and Enquirer, private stallions. Iroquois leads the list of winning sires of 1892, and his most brilliant record was made at Belle Meade. He is the only stallion that has ever lived that in one season furnished the turf with the largest winning horse of the season, with two such two-year-old fillies as Helen Nichols and Red Banner, and an unbeaten colt in G. W. Johnson, who sold for more money at auction than any two-year-old (with one exception) that ever passed under the hammer in America.

Stallions representing Belle Meade in the last three years furnished the turf over 115 winners, in 1892 the number of races won being 340 and their value over $300,000.

Mr. Croker has made a good purchase. It does not seem possible that he offered $50,000 for Thora, the aged dam of Yorkville Belle and Dobbins, because the mare has undoubtedly seen her best days. Tammany, the largest winning horse on the American turf last year, was bred at Belle Meade, and Mr. Croker was one of Tammany's most ardent admirers. Whenever Tammany started in a race the Tammany chieftain had a bet on him. He never allowed his society's namesake to run loose.

The influence of Mr. Croker on the turf is likely to be powerful. As the political ruler of the city he has an immense strength among men of all classes in every walk of life. It is the firm belief of many well-informed turfmen and politicians that he is now the active agent in the closing of the poolrooms. This, of course, does not seem on the surface at all consistent with the current belief that Tammany Hall receives large revenues from the rooms, which, owing to some strong influence, have been allowed to remain open in defiance of the law till just at this time, when Mr. Croker is investing thousands in stock farms and racehorses. It is naturally to Mr. Croker's interest now to uphold the turf, in the hope of securing better prices for his thoroughbred yearlings. If the turf goes down Belle Meade is not worth the half of what he paid for it.

A well-known turfman, who does not want to be quoted for political reasons, said that the poolrooms would have a slim chance of carrying through any legislation in Albany looking toward a repeal of the Ives Pool law, even in the event of their proving in the courts that it was unconstitutional. The rooms declare that they have raised a fund of $140,000 or $170,000 to fight the jockey clubs and the Board of Control, but even all that money will avail them nothing in the face of positive orders from the ruler of New-York to his minions in the Legislature.

"I think," said this man, "that Mr. Croker has the real interest of the turf at heart. He loves horses, and does not intend to race his for mere lucre. He likes a race just as well when he hasn't a dollar on as when he has on a thousand. He recognizes that the turf is one of the great institutions of the country, and since he became intimately acquainted with such men as the Dwyers he has seen the evils that the poolrooms bring on the turf. He will be the greatest aid that the racing men of this country could have found. With his support the turf is safe in the State of New-York, so long as Tammany Hall is the power it is to-day. We need not fear the repeal of the Ives bill. Mr. Croker will attend to that. He is in racing to stay, and he won't remain in the background."

Another turfman, one of the racing officials, did not believe the report that Mr. Croker had bought an interest in Belle Meade. "I think he must be acting for some other person," he said. "Where did Mr. Croker get any $250,000 to pay for a half interest in a stud? I believe you will find that 'Mike' Dwyer is the real owner of the half of the Belle Meade stud that has been sold."

A friend of Mr. Dwyer said that he did not think the latter interested in any way in the purchase.

A stout supporter of the Board of Control said that he did not think the Board would be in a hurry to invite Mr. Croker to become a member. "Mr. Croker," he said, "comes on the turf just as any other man of means, and he will have to pay his way, as he can well afford to do. No especial favors will be done for him simply because he is the head of the Tammany organization. No man would be more quick to resent such a thing than Mr. Croker. The racing men feel that in him they have a strong ally, and they want him to be with them as long as they can keep him. If he throws his political influence with the turf, this will be the greatest year we ever had in racing in this country."

"Is not Mr. Croker likely to attempt to dictate to the Board of Control?" he was asked.

"Certainly not. How could he? The organization of the turf is not like that of Tammany Hall. The Board of Control does not need any assistance."

The Tammany followers of Mr. Croker, most of whom are frequenters of the racetracks and liberally patronize the poolrooms when they are unable to get to the races, were delighted to hear of Mr. Croker's princely purchase yesterday, and prophesied that wonderfully elevating influences would set in as soon as the "Boss" begun to manage the turf in his own way. They said that he would apply the same principles of rigid organization to the business of racing that had proved so successful in the management of Tammany Hall. Every judge, starter, jockey, bookmaker and all the turfmen would understand pretty soon who was "running things," and "the boys" could be sure when the "Boss" assumed command that their money would be safe when it was up on his colors.

"No judge will last long who decides agin the Boss's entries," was a frequent comment yesterday. "A man who bets that Croker's horses will win'll be safe enough."

Mayor Gilroy, however, refused to join in these rosy forecasts.

"Don't ask me anything about Mr. Croker's horse projects," he said. "I am not interested in the turf, as everybody knows."

Commissioner Michael T. Daly, of the Department of Public Works, who has the reputation of being closer to Mr. Croker than any other man in Tammany Hall, hooted at the idea of the "Boss" making any such purchase as that of the Belle Meade stud at a cost of $250,000.

"The story is very improbable," said Mr. Daly. "Mr. Croker bought a number of race horses last year, but it was for the pleasure he derives from racing. He needs the outdoor exercise which the pastime affords him. But when they say that he is going into the business of raising and racing horses for the money he can make out of it, I feel sure that there is nothing to it. Where would he get a quarter of a million dollars to put into such an investment?"

Ex-Mayor Grant was disposed to take the same view. "The report, I think you will find, is unfounded," he said.

Nevertheless, there were scores of other men, both in and out of the Wigwam, who said that Mr. Croker could easily raise $250,000, or twice that sum if necessary, to put into any scheme to which he might incline.

ALL THE POOLROOMS CLOSED.

MOST OF THE PROPRIETORS ADMIT THAT THEIR DOORS CANNOT BE OPENED.

The poolrooms are closed effectually. There is not a room open in the city, although there is a club in Barclay-st which is managed on a new plan to defeat the law. There is a telephone in the room, and men who wish to bet on the races pay a fee for the use of the telephone, and their bets are placed at the current odds at the track. Only members are allowed to use the telephone, but they are at liberty to invite their friends.

The poolrooms have had an uninterrupted run of two years. Each room has contributed a certain sum each month to a general fund for offensive or defensive action whenever the rooms should be in jeopardy. The fund amounts to at least $100,000. Peter De Lacy is the leader of the city poolroom keepers. Mr. De Lacy openly says that he has a grievance, so that due allowance should be made for all assertions emanating from him. Mr. De Lacy declares that he intends to devote his time in the future to war on the racetracks, and that he will bet $5,000 to $25,000 that he will have the racing officials of the Coney Island Jockey Club dancing to his music before the spring meeting ends at that track.

"I know," he says, "that many persons will condemn my course in the matter, but I have as much right to turn reformer as racing officials whose past records are no better than the average poolroom

THEIR OCCUPATION GONE.

keepers. There are a number of loopholes left open to take advantage of, and I will try to reach them in fifty different ways."

"Ridge" Levein, one of the oldest bookmakers, said: "We were lucky to run as long as we did without interference. Now that we are closed I think we shall be compelled to remain closed."

E. Burke thought it was a permanent check for the rooms. "Butch" Thompson, who managed the White Elephant poolroom, was noncommittal, although his partner, "Al" Smith, predicted that the rooms would reopen May 15. All the talk about the money in the poolroom fund being used to secure legislation toward a repeal of the Ives law is based on rumor, as many of the leading roomkeepers say it would be a waste of time and money. There were many who predicted the Saxton bill would become a law and be signed by the Governor.

Three meetings have been held by the association of city bookmakers and a surprise is said to be in store for their opponents next week. Every one of the poolroom men spoken to says that the order to close came from the "Great Mogul," of New-York. Who the "Great Mogul" is, is left to the imagination. Many of them said the "Great Mogul" was going in for racing on an extensive scale, and that it was useless to try to oppose his mandates.

"There is one way that we can hurt the Board of Control tracks," said one of the shrewdest bookmakers in the city. "The bill passed in New-Jersey makes it a misdemeanor to make books elsewhere than on the tracks, so that for $25 a day in fines we are likely to keep open house in Hoboken next summer. I was there before and know all about it."

If the hilltop managers desire revenge, as they loudly proclaim, it is almost a certainty that it will be a losing game for them to run against the Board of Control tracks, so do not be surprised to see the Hoboken shores hidden with a long line of barges with every system of betting known in full blast as soon as the legitimate season opens.

An amusing thing in connection with the poolroom controversy is in regard to the proposed $250,000 corruption fund, to be raised by the local poolroom keepers. During the winter it was the constant cry of these men that there was no money to be made in the poolrooms; that an organized gang of Guttenburg buccaneers and South Jersey pirates were swindling them out of their "hard-earned" money by "fixing" the races over night and then sending trusted agents to the city to bet with the poolsellers as soon as they opened their doors in the morning. The keepers of the rooms claimed that the horsemen were winning all the money, and that it was only a question of time when the rooms would have to give up the business for lack of funds. The absurdity of these complaints can readily be understood now, when the bookmakers come forward and practically offer $250,000 for the privilege of "doing business," as they call it. To any one who gives the matter a thought it must occur that poolrooms in New-York furnish a very profitable business when these men are willing to give such extravagant sums to be allowed to carry on their illegal operations.

PROTECTED BY RACETRACK MANAGERS.

Prosecutor Winfield was yesterday asked if he proposed to take any action in regard to the Harrison poolrooms.

"Nothing would give me greater pleasure," he replied, "than to close all those places to-day, but what would be the use of it? I have closed them several times, but the moment I withdraw my men they are reopened. I have several times collected evidence against them, and laid it before several grand juries, but I have never been able to secure an indictment. What the next grand jury might do I cannot tell. I have not yet decided what I shall do in the premises. To collect evidence entails expense on the county, and unless I can see some promise of substantial results I do not feel warranted in incurring that expense. The trouble is that the proprietors of these places pay a commission to the racetrack managers. Were it not for that it would be an easy matter to close the poolrooms and to keep them closed."

A CONTEST EXPECTED AT ELIZABETH.

A stormy session of the City Council of Elizabeth is looked for to-night as the New-Jersey Jockey Club is expected to make a formal application for a license for their track. The Dwyers have many sympathizers and they will flock to the City Hall to offset the demonstration that will be made by the Law and Order People, who will turn out in force to attend the meeting and try to convince the Aldermen that a license should not be granted to the track. There is much bitter feeling between the racetrack and the anti-racetrack people on the issue, and judging from the excitement at the last meeting of the session, this evening will be a lively one.

The application will not be made unless the full Board of Councilmen is present, as the racetrack men say they will take no chances of being defeated by the failure to appear of some of the Aldermen who have pledged themselves to vote for a license. The racetrack managers say they have secured enough votes, if all the members are on hand, to award them the license.

NOTES ABOUT THE HORSES.

G. E. Smith's horses are trained by his brother, "Willie" Smith, who believes that Parvenue, another of the Brookdale-bred horses, is the greatest animal in training. Parvenue has not been idle and is likely to begin the season at the Brooklyn meeting. He is a beautiful specimen of the thoroughbred. Parvenue's strong point is speed, although many of his races last year were won from "send to send," as John Harper used to say when a horse won all the way. What distance Parvenue is capable of negotiating successfully remains to be seen. He won easily at any distance asked of him at the Fall meetings of last year. There is an old turf saying that "speed makes game," so that many trainers use the expression whenever Parvenue's name is mentioned for either of the spring handicaps. King Cadmus is in excellent order and is likely to land for one of his owners extensive plunges when just in the right place with long odds against him. The others in the stable are ready for outdoor work.

Matthew Allen's stable is not so extensive as when he trained for F. A. Ehret, although he has some useful horses. Rey del Rey is the handicap candidate of the stable. He is likely to be troublesome to some of the horses that are rated as first-class in their classes. Peter is likely to prove himself a good selling plater, although Allen is adverse to training horses for selling race purposes. By Jove is one of the useful sort, but hardly up to the requirements of a stake winner. William Easton has some imported animals that are to be trained by Allen that look fairly well. All of the imported horses that have raced in this country in recent years have been below the average of fair selling platers. It has been the experience of all American trainers who have tried imported youngsters that they are far more likely to give away in their tendons and ankles than the home-bred youngsters.

Dr. S. W. Street says that he has a wonder in a colt by The Bard that has run some fine trials. The Doctor says that he would not listen to anybody who wanted to buy him, as some one might offer him $100,000 and tempt him to sell his colt and cause him to pine away with regret at his mistake. He also says that it is of no use to show any of the other horses in his stable, as The Bard colt is the only horse ever foaled.

J. L. Mason, who trains for J. G. Follansbee, has his horses on the top of the Matterhorn. Gloaming is the mainstay of the stable. She was a good breadwinner last year. Gloaming met an accident coming from Washington last fall, but has fully recovered. Mr. Follansbee is in Mexico, but is expected home next month. If he can arrange his business affairs satisfactorily he will race on an extensive scale next year.

James Villepigue is ready at all times to receive visitors to Morris Park. The clubhouse is perfectly equipped in every particular.

THE IVY CITY PEOPLE HAVE HAD ENOUGH.

Washington, March 16.—The racing season of the Ivy City Jockey Club closed to-day without racing as was promised last night. The reasons given are that the meeting has been unprofitable financially. The club is reported to have lost $30,000 on the thirteen days' racing.

WHAT THE YACHTSMEN ARE DOING.

The Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club gave an entertainment to its members and their friends last evening at the clubhouse, No. 7 East Thirty-second-st. Two clever professional entertainers were employed, and an interesting programme of banjo playing and comic recitations and songs was given. The parlors of the clubhouse were well filled and those present enjoyed a pleasant evening. A supper followed the entertainment. The committee which had charge of the affair is composed of Charles A. Post, Lieutenant-Commander Leonard Chenery, U. S. N., and Prescott H. Butler.

At a recent meeting of the Williamsburg Yacht Club in Long Island City the following dates were agreed upon for the coming season: June 3, formal opening of the clubhouse; June 19, spring regatta; and July 1, start of annual cruise.

The annual meeting of the New-Jersey Yacht Club will be held on March 30, when the election of officers will be held and the date set for the spring regatta. Nominations have been made for the different offices as follows: Frank S. Ketcham, commodore; Alfred Wenzel, vice-commodore; Frank Benjamin, recording secretary; Edward W. Ketcham, treasurer; Benjamin A. Deetjen, financial secretary; Louis Wunder, corresponding secretary, and Henry L. Snyder, measurer.

The Columbia Yacht Club gave a "beefsteak dinner" at the home of Rear-Commodore Stein, No. 314 West Fifty-eighth-st., on Tuesday evening.

The next meeting of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club will be held at the clubhouse, No. 7 East Thirty-second-st., on Tuesday evening, April 4.

The members of the Boston Yacht Club at a recent meeting adopted a memorial on the death of General Benjamin F. Butler, who had been a member of the club since 1873.

It has been rumored that a second syndicate of Eastern yachtsmen will be formed in Boston to build another "cup defender" after the plans of Captain R. J. Bibber.

OARSMEN COMING FROM AUSTRALIA.

San Francisco, March 16.—James Stanbury, the champion oarsman, and his trainer, "Aleck" McLean, arrived on the steamer Alameda from Australia this morning. Stanbury has been induced to come to America by what he has heard concerning the big contests to take place during the World's Fair at Chicago. Stanbury is a well-built fellow, standing six feet, and weighing at the present time 196 pounds, although he generally weighs about 176 in condition. "I am very anxious to row any one," said he, "and will post a deposit to bind the match at any reasonable time my opponent may name. Mile and a half straightaway or three miles with a turn would satisfy me. I have learned that Gaudaur recently issued a challenge to the world. I am prepared to accept this challenge, and will find all the backing he will name."

Stanbury further said that the ex-champion of Australia, William Beach would probably come hither on the next steamer.

CARUTHERS SENT ADRIFT.

St. Louis, March 16.—"Bob" Caruthers, the well-known ball player, has received his unconditional release by President Von der Ahe and is free to sign where he pleases.

The St. Louis Browns left last night for a Southern trip. They will play at Memphis, Chattanooga, Nashville and other cities. "Joe" Quinn has been appointed field captain of the team.

SCALDED HIS WIFE AND CHILD.

A DRUNKEN MAN'S BRUTAL ACTION MAY RESULT IN DEATH.

The Second Precinct Police Station of Long Island City had a prisoner last night who may have to answer a charge of manslaughter. He is Robert Rohan, a stone-cutter, living in Borden-ave., Long Island City. Rohan was drunk last night, as he has been at frequent intervals for the last year. At 9:30 o'clock he staggered into the rooms occupied by himself and wife, and demanded that his young wife, who was nursing their three-weeks old baby, supply him with money. The wife waited to quiet the child, which had been alarmed by its father's entrance, and when she finally arose from her chair she carried the child on one arm.

It appears that Rohan had friends waiting for him in Long Island City, and he became angry because his wife did not hurry as fast as he wished. Rohan, when his wife was but a few feet away from him, picked up a heavy earthenware teapot and hurled it at his wife and child. The pot was half full of tea, which was boiling hot.

The pot struck the mother and child and broke into pieces, the hot liquid pouring over the mother's face, neck and breast, soaking the clothes of the infant and falling in a deluge upon its hands and face. The woman began to scream, and Policeman Fitzgerald, who was on duty near the house, ran to the room. With one blow of his heavy nightstick he knocked the brutal man down, and then applied such remedies as were at hand toward the alleviation of the pains of the two sufferers.

Two men had followed the policeman, and these he sent in search of physicians. Dr. Hinson was the first to arrive, and took charge of the cases. Policeman Fitzgerald took his prisoner to the station and locked him up, while the mother and child were removed to St. John's Hospital. At a late hour last night the physicians at the hospital said there was little hope of saving the child's life, and that probably both mother and child would die.

WARDEN BROWN HAS LITTLE TO SAY.

Warden Brown, of Sing Sing, returned to his home from Washington last evening. He had no statement to make. In conversation he said that he thought his removal, for such he considers it, was brought about by his refusal to remove Principal Keeper Connaughton from office, as he was requested to do by a faction of the Democracy of Sing Sing. He said that Connaughton had been a faithful servant of the State for nineteen years, and that no one knew the business of Sing Sing prison better.

The plea that it was desired to make Sing Sing Prison self-supporting, the Warden thinks, was a subterfuge. The reason the prison was not self-supporting was apparent to every one, he said, and was directly traceable to an order issued by Governor Flower last summer. Under this order about 500 prisoners were transferred from Sing Sing to Auburn and Clinton. The result was that the number of industries, as well as the number of men employed, had to be reduced. In this way the earning capacity of the prison was reduced to a minimum, while the expenses were not materially reduced. The removal of the prisoners was in order to stop doubling them up in the cells, and was made during the cholera scare in New-York. There are only 1,200 cells in Sing Sing to accommodate nearly 1,600 men. Warden Brown said that at what he considered would be the proper time he would have something to say.

SIDNEY LASCELLES NEED HAVE LITTLE HOPE.

Washington, March 16.—The United States Supreme Court to-day intimated plainly what decision it will announce in the future in regard to the appeal from the adverse decision of the Georgia courts of Sidney Lascelles, whose swindling operations under the alias of Walter Beresford, son of Lord Beresford, gave him much notoriety and caused much comment on the part of the people of standing into whose society he had been received. Lascelles's case came up for argument in the court to-day, and after listening to what his counsel had to say the Court practically announced that it did not think he had made out even a doubtful case by informing counsel for the State that it did not care to hear what he had to say in reply. The plea advanced for his appeal to the United States Supreme Court was that his rights had been violated, as he had been extradited from New-York for one offence and tried for another.

COTTON MILLS PROSPER IN THE SOUTH.

Rome, Ga., March 16 (Special).—The manufacture of cotton goods seems to be a prosperous business in North Georgia. The new mills which have just been built at Lafayette and which have been in operation only a few months have done so well that preparations have already been begun to double the capacity of the plant. This will be done during the summer, and this plant will then operate 200 looms.

A. R. Steele, the president and general manager of these mills, was for many years the manager of the great Union Mills and is one of the most successful cotton manufacturers in the South. Cotton mills have been steadily increasing in North Georgia, and every one now in operation is making money. The Trion mills, the Raccoon mills and the Crown mills at Dalton; the Rome mills and the Union mills at Lafayette, are all enjoying unprecedented prosperity. The Crown mills at Dalton are enlarging, and there is a movement there to erect another $200,000 plant.

HUNTING FOR A RARE BOOK.

On account of the initials on its flyleaf, a certain book on Monte Carlo is being diligently searched for in this city by some of those who spend much of their time in games of chance. Several copies of this book were distributed in this city among the friends of Edgar Albo de Bernales, of London, the Editor of "The Hotel," a periodical of that metropolis. The author's name was not on the title page. The copies that were distributed had, however, written on the flyleaf "E. A. de B., Author."

It was falsely published some time ago that Edgar Albo de Bernales, the name indicated by the initials, and Charles H. Wells, the "Monte Carlo plunger," who was recently sentenced to penal servitude in England for swindling a woman out of $94,800, were one and the same person. There was not truth whatever in the announcement, but it aroused interest, it is said, in the book.

THE ROYALISTS ELATED.

Continued from First Page.

Hilo, and it became necessary to send the Alliance there, ostensibly for target practice.

The Kong-Wo, of the Japanese squadron, went along, carrying circulars from the Consul-General, which instructed the men to remain quiet. The latest advices from Hilo are reassuring. Leading Japanese residents of Honolulu held a meeting last night, and decided to ask their Government to assist in securing them the same political rights as are held by Europeans in Hawaii. As the Japanese element is British in its sympathies, the addition of numerical strength to the voting population would leave the Americans in a hopeless political minority.

The ex-Queen denies that she wrote or is responsible for the statement that purports to convey her views to the American press. An article in her behalf was written by F. M. English, one of the British subjects who are making such an active canvass against annexation, and she was asked to pay him $120 to get it into print. The ex-sovereign refused. An effort was then made to induce her to sign the article, as it could thereupon be sold for a large sum to a syndicate of American newspapers. Liliuokalani would not consider such a proposal; upon which English, helped by "Sam" Parker, managed to have a semi-official air imparted to the statement by securing for it the sign-manual of Major Robertson, the Queen's Chamberlain. In that shape it was sold at a cut rate. Liliuokalani has said that she would like to address her views to the American people, but that she had adopted Paul Neumann's advice to withhold personal statements and refrain from interviews until her Washington Embassy should have completed its work.

The Royalist party has formed a literary bureau, and is preparing to flood the American mails with arguments against annexation. The Hawaiian Patriotic League has framed and sent the following telegram to President Cleveland:

"The Hawaiian Patriotic League, a union of all native associations, hope for justice. Investigation should be made here before a decision is reached regarding annexation."

A TALK WITH MINISTER STEVENS.

HE DEFENDS HIS COURSE AND DISCUSSES VARIOUS PROBLEMS ARISING UNDER THE TREATY—THE CROWN LANDS.

Honolulu, March 9.—In discussing the news brought by the Belgic, of the delay at Washington in acting on the Hawaiian annexation question, Minister Stevens said he thought the situation had undergone no change. "While I have been accused of precipitating a revolution," continued the Minister, "the fact remains, and will be vouched for by many here, that I did not desire the responsibilities that would devolve upon me in the event of a change in the Government of Hawaii, and when the Jones Ministery was appointed and I went with the Boston to Hilo, I was relieved, for I thought the Government was safe and in good hands. We returned, however, to find the best Ministry, in some respects, that the islands have ever had ousted from office and a different set in their places. The revolution followed, and I can say that in taking the course which I did I was simply following the policy specifically laid down under Secretary Bayard for just such a contingency, and which, as history shows, has been the logical policy of the United States. There was a time when it was thought by our representatives in Congress that a coaling station and naval rendezvous at Pearl Harbor would amply manifest our authority here, but that view would not have been generally sustained in the face of the revolution."

Minister Stevens thought that the treaty, as published, was a carefully drawn and satisfactory document, and it might be that the Senate would deem it wise soon to ratify it. "Did not England," he said, "take a stand in Samoa because she was practically forced thereto by the cry of the Australian colonies that they were being betrayed by her inaction? So here any great delay, if such were likely, might impair our relations with England. Canada, which is straining after every point to maintain its commercial supremacy, is urging the English Government to action, and it may lead to a protest from the Gladstone Ministry, which would not be desirable. A popular vote on the question of annexation taken here would be useless, for with the exception of a certain element and a few interested persons of prominence there is no strong feeling against annexation. I am in communication with prominent men of the other islands, and they assure me there is, if anything, a sentiment in favor of it among the better class of the natives."

Asked as to the significance of the clause of the treaty relating to the special laws for the disposal of the public lands, which clause is disappointing in its terms to certain of the Provisional Government, Mr. Stevens said any disappointment thereby must arise from a misunderstanding of the matter. The idea conveyed by the clause in question is the same as that which in the United States led to opposition to the granting of arid lands which may yet turn out to be the most important part of our public domain.

Regarding the labor question, which is one of the most important problems which will require solution under annexation, Minister Stevens said there was no provision in the treaty for getting rid of Chinese and Japanese laborers now here, nor for prohibition of future Japanese immigration. The better class of labor, both Japanese and Portuguese, can be obtained without resorting to the contract system, the employer dealing directly with the employed. This is the view taken also by Minister Jones, of the Finance Department. Mr. Baldwin, the largest employer of labor in the islands, who has about 2,500 men at Maui, is not opposed to annexation, while Mr. Spaulding, an extensive planter of Kauai, is favoring it.

Minister Stevens said he had long ago made up his mind that he would relinquish his post in May, if not earlier.

President Dole said he thought the Crown lands were now vested in the Government, and should be secured to it by the United States for the benefit of the Hawaiian people. Attorney-General W. O. Smith says that, under the great division of lands in 1848, certain lands were set apart for the use of the Sovereign. The King immediately began to treat them as his private property, and when attention was called to this the Legislature in 1865 passed an act defining his title, which was to income only, and transferred the lands to a commission. Ever since that time the Government has exercised control over the lands, and the Legislature has passed various acts relative to their disposition. The courts have also, by several decisions, drawn distinction between these lands and the private lands of the Kamehamehas and their heirs. Various sovereigns have been entitled to the income of these lands; but, now, that the Hawaiian sovereigns have ceased to exist, the Provisional Government claims title to the whole.

THE COMMISSIONERS TO GO TO CHICAGO.

THEIR LECTURE ENGAGEMENTS—THE RUSH AT MR. BLOUNT'S DISPOSAL.

Washington, March 16.—Messrs. Thurston and Castle, of the Hawaiian Annexation Commission, who have been in Washington since February 3, will start to-morrow night for Chicago by circuitous routes in order to fulfil several engagements to speak on the general subject of their mission to this country. Mr. Thurston will speak at Norwalk, Conn., and to the students of Cornell University. Mr. Castle has engagements with the Franklin Club, New-York City; Puritan Church, Brooklyn, and the literary societies of Oberlin College. He will then go to Ann Arbor to visit his sister and address the students of the University of Michigan. Mr. Thurston has business in Chicago as World's Fair Commissioner from Hawaii, and after it has been transacted he will return to Washington and join Mr. Carter, the third member of the commission. The length of their stay in this country is undetermined. Mr. Castle will proceed to San Francisco from Chicago, and expects to sail for Honolulu on March 31.

Secretary Carlisle this morning declined to affirm or deny the statement that the revenue cutter Rush, at San Francisco, had been ordered to hold herself in readiness to carry Mr. Blount to Hawaii. It is unofficially stated, however, that the revenue cutter will be placed at Mr. Blount's disposal on his arrival, and unless arrangements can be made for the Pacific Mail steamer which sails for China on March 23 to touch at Honolulu, Mr. Blount will sail on the Rush. It will take that vessel about a week to make the trip. The supposition that the Rush has been ordered for this duty receives confirmation from the fact that revenue marine officials who three days ago denied positively that any orders to this effect had been given are this morning dumb as oysters on the subject.

Princess Kainiani and her suite were entertained at a luncheon to-day on the receiving ship Dale stationed at the Washington Navy Yard, by the commanding officer and Mrs. Houston.

MR. BLOUNT LEAVES CHICAGO FOR THE WEST.

Chicago, March 16.—Ex-Congressman Blount spent the day in this city, and left here to-night on the Northwestern Railroad for San Francisco. He refused to talk of his plans, but information was gathered that he is to sail on the cutter Rush as soon as he arrives at San Francisco.

CAPTAIN WILTSE ARRIVES HERE.

HE LANDED MARINES IN HONOLULU FROM THE BOSTON—ON WAITING ORDERS.

Captain C. G. Wiltse, U. S. N., the commander of the man-of-war Boston at the time of the revolution in Hawaii, when she was lying in the harbor of Honolulu, arrived in this city last evening, after a delayed journey from San Francisco. He went immediately to his home, No. 42 East Fifty-third-st. When seen by a Tribune reporter the Captain said

CAPTAIN C. G. WILTSE.

that when he left Hawaii everything there was quiet and that the officers and crew of the Boston were in good health. He showed the reporter a letter from the Navy Department, dated December 24, 1892, and received on February 15, 1893, instructing him to turn over the command of the Boston to Commander B. F. Day, U. S. N., on the latter's arrival from San Francisco. Commander Day took charge of the Boston on February 28, and a few days afterward Captain Wiltse sailed for home, where he is now on waiting orders. He reported his arrival here last evening to the Navy Department.

Captain Wiltse declined to talk for publication about the part which he, as commander of the Boston, took in the revolution when he landed marines and sailors from the Boston, or to give his views upon the annexation question, as naval officers do not discuss publicly their official acts, at least, until after their reports have been made and acted upon by the Navy Department.

MYSTERIOUS DEATH OF CHARLES DOLAN.

CIRCUMSTANCES LEAD TO THE BELIEF THAT HE WAS MURDERED.

The mystery surrounding the death of Charles Dolan, of Seacliff, L. I., is increasing, and it is now believed that the man was murdered. Dolan's body was found floating in the bay Wednesday night. It was at first supposed that he had been drowned. There was a wound in his head as though he had been struck with a blunt instrument, but this was thought to have been caused by his striking a rock when he fell into the water. The body was found close to the Seacliff pier by Captain Carpenter and Henry Bedell. The coroner was informed, and allowed the body to be removed, after summoning a jury. When the body was found the man's hands were in his pockets. This was the first circumstance to arouse suspicion. A doctor was called in, and at the direction of the coroner, made an autopsy. The result confirmed the suspicions which had been aroused. There was no water in the lungs and it was apparent that Dolan was dead before he struck the water.

Dolan was last seen alive on Friday, not far from where his body was found. At that time what is known as the Hemlock Cottage was occupied by two women of bad reputation. Dolan's way led him past this cottage and it is now supposed that he was enticed in, and what happened later on can only be surmised. Since Saturday the women have disappeared, but where or how no one in Seacliff seems to know.

The accepted theory is that he became engaged in a fight, either with the women or with some of their male visitors, and was struck on the head with a bottle or club. Then under cover of night he was carried the short distance from Hemlock Cottage to the beach and thrown into the water.

VARIABLE MARCH WEATHER.

A BLIZZARD IN THE WEST AND FRESHETS IN THE EAST.

Kansas City, March 16.—A heavy snowstorm began here this morning and this afternoon the snow was still falling. The indications are excellent for a continuation of the storm and its development into a full-fledged blizzard. Dispatches from Kansas show that the storm is general all over the state. The storm has the usual cold wave accompaniment, this time from the East, and in some places the wind is drifting the snow badly.

Haverhill, Mass., March 16.—There is a heavy freshet in the Merrimac River here. Wharves are under water and at some points the basements of buildings along the river front are flooded with water. D. D. Chase & Co.'s lumber wharf is submerged, and their large stock of lumber is in danger of floating off. The river between the Haverhill and the Boston and Maine Railroad bridges is clear of ice, which has been carried down by the swift current and piled up in heaps on the solid ice below the Haverhill bridge. The fear is that the ice, which must soon break up unless the water subsides, will dam up on the shoals, a mile below the city, and cause a flood of back water, doing great damage along the river front in the city; and fears are also entertained that should the ice stop at the flats there would be danger of carrying away the bridge at Groveland when the gorge gave way. It is hoped that the present cold snap will check the rise of water, though it has not done so as yet.

IT DID NOT SEEM LIKE SPRING.

It hardly seems possible that within a few weeks the straw hat will flaunt itself in public and the stentorian tennis blazer will be seen and heard afar off. It will not be long before brown-faced children will be playing in the sands, and the "summer girl," the drygoods clerk and the hotelkeeper will hasten to the seaside. A few weeks more and thousands will be hastening out of the dusty city to spots where the breeze is cooled by spray, or where the winds waft the perfumes from orchards and flower gardens. In a few days the voice of the baseball umpire will be heard in the land and the tennis girl will call "Thank you!"

Those visions of springtime have been dissipated by the breath of the wind which came sweeping over this town yesterday morning at the rate of forty miles an hour. A gale howled about Sandy Hook and lashed the sea into foam. The waters where many expect soon to hasten for refreshment were churned into choppy waves, and took on an ugly, threatening blue instead of a limpid green. The temperature reddened the cheeks and pencilled noses in ultramarine. Yesterday was a day of heavy overcoats and mufflers, not of topcoats and spring suits. To-day will not be a day especially adapted to the donning of spring costumes. It will be a little milder this morning than yesterday, so Mr. Dunn says, and St. Patrick's Day will close amid snow or rain.

Skating in this neighborhood at this time of the year is rather unusual, but good sport was enjoyed at the ice rink at Hoboken yesterday. The red ball was displayed in Broadway, and a crowd went over to Hoboken and enjoyed the sport during the afternoon and evening.

WINTER HOLDS ON IN ULSTER COUNTY.

Kingston, N. Y., March 16.—Supervisor Jones, of the town of Hardenburg, Ulster County, was in town to-day and says the snow in the woods near that town is from six to eight feet deep. Residents who are compelled to go out of doors go about on snow-shoes, and many voters went in that way to town-meeting last week. There has been no church or Sunday-school in that town in several months. In places the snow-drifts are as high as the barns, and farmers borrow hay to feed their cattle from neighbors a mile away, carrying it on their backs home while they travel on snow-shoes.

ELECTION AT THE MANHATTAN CLUB.

The election for five governors of the Manhattan Club took place last night. On the regular ticket appeared the names of C. C. Baldwin, J. Sergeant Cram, Edward Schell, Robert Maclay and F. K. Pendleton. The candidates on the opposition ticket were: Chester S. Munroe, Daniel K. Bayne, C. C. Baldwin, Ed. Schell and Robert Maclay. Although the membership is about 1,200, not more than 600 votes were cast. At a late hour last night the votes, however, had not been counted.

DEATH OF A SON OF JOHN G. SAXE.

Charles Gordon Saxe, only surviving son of the poet, John G. Saxe, died last evening at the Hotel Brunswick from pneumonia.

On second floor may be found an exhibition of SOLID SILVERWARE which, in the attention given to beauty of form and appropriateness of ornamentation, is distinctively different from any other stock to be seen in New York. All who are interested in artistic table furnishing—BUYERS OR NON-BUYERS—are invited to inspect it.

THEODORE B. STARR, 206 Fifth Ave.—Madison Square

THE DOORS WIDE OPEN NOW.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY COMMITTEE ACTS.

SEVERAL REFORMS IN THE CONSTITUTION—LIVELY DEBATE ON THEM.

About a year ago an element that had become dissatisfied with the "close corporation" tendencies of the Republican organization in one of the Assembly Districts of the county came out in open revolt. A lively contest followed. The protestants were overwhelmingly defeated, but they had the satisfaction last night of witnessing every principle for which they contended made part of the new constitution that now governs the Republican organization of New-York, and they also had the additional satisfaction of feeling that these desirable changes would not have been made, at least at this time, had not the memorable fight been made.

The regular monthly meeting of the Republican County Committee at which this revision of the constitution was made was held, as usual, at the Grand Opera House, the special committee appointed to secure permanent headquarters not yet having been successful in its efforts. There was not so large an attendance as might have been expected. This was owing, no doubt, to the general belief that no serious opposition would be offered to the new constitution, notwithstanding the radical character of some of the changes recommended by the Executive Committee. This belief was well founded. The opposition was not vigorous, and in every instance was easily overcome. All the excellent provisions, which have been discussed in this paper, were adopted without modification, and it is possible to say at last that as the constitution stands no Republican who desires to join the organization has any valid excuse for not satisfying this desire. Admission to membership has been reduced to the simplest possible form, and in