Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—2—8—The Black Crook.
AMBERG THEATRE—2—8:15—Der Vogelhaendler.
BIJOU THEATRE—2—8:20—Hoss and Hoss.
BROADWAY THEATRE—8—The Crust of Society.
CARNEGIE MUSIC HALL—10 a. m. until 10 p. m.—The Dore Gallery—8:30—Concert.
CASINO—8:15—The Gendoliers.
COLUMBUS THEATRE—2—8—Later On.
DALY'S THEATRE—8:15—Twelfth Night.
EDEN MUSEE—The World in Wax.
EMPIRE THEATRE—2—8:15—The Girl I Left Behind Me.
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE—8:15—Diplomacy.
GARDEN THEATRE—8—Girofle-Girofla.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—2—8—Ingomar.
HARRIGAN'S THEATRE—2—8—Cordelia's Aspirations.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—8:15—The Fencing Master.
HOYT'S MADISON SQUARE THEATRE—8:30—A Trip to Chinatown.
IMPERIAL MUSIC HALL—8—Vaudeville.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—2—8—Vaudeville.
LENOX LYCEUM—1 to 10:30—Food Exposition.
LYCEUM THEATRE—8:15—Americans Abroad.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—2—8—Barnum & Bailey's Circus.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Exhibition.
PALMER'S THEATRE—8:20—Lady Windermere's Fan.
STANDARD THEATRE—8:15—The Silent Battle.
STAR THEATRE—8:15—Brother John.
TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE—8—Vaudeville.
UNION SQUARE THEATRE—8:15—Joseph.
14TH STREET THEATRE—2—8—New Natural Gas.

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Business Notices.

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New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 29, 1893.

TWELVE PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.—News from Honolulu to March 16 is that there had been no change in the political situation in the islands; the sentiment in favor of annexation is said to be growing. ═══ Mr. Gladstone received several deputations opposed to the Home Rule bill, and explained to them the benefits which he believed would result from its adoption. ═══ M. Challemel-Lacour presided for the first time over the French Senate; in his introductory address he urged support of the Government. ═══ Herr Brandes, the German correspondent expelled from France, was attacked by a mob on his way to the railway station.

Congress.—The Senate in session: The reorganization resolution was presented; the nomination of George D. Dillard as consul general at Guayaquil was received.

Domestic.—Governor Flower renominated Charles M. Preston for Superintendent of the State Banking Department. ═══ Exercises in memory of General Husted were held in the Senate Chamber at Albany; Chauncey M. Depew delivered an oration. ═══ Chief Arthur, of the Brotherhood of Engineers, testified in the Ann Arbor suit at Toledo. ═══ There were three incendiary fires in Fall River. ═══ Twenty men are reported to have been killed in a battle between the Choctaw factions. ═══ Suit was begun against Wharton Barker, of Philadelphia, for improper payment of commissions. ═══ It was discovered that Latimer, the murderer who escaped at Jackson, Mich., used prussic acid to kill the gatekeeper.

City and Suburban.—The funeral of Elliott F. Shepard was held. ═══ The site was chosen for the new City Hall. ═══ The Giants reported for practice. ═══ Dr. Joseph D. Bryant resigned from the Health Board. ═══ Knights were bitterly denounced by Federation speakers at a meeting of the locked-out clothing cutters. ═══ Stocks stagnant, but lower, without important changes. Distilling and Cattle Feeding fell 2 1-2 per cent, and Reading and New-England, which were behind it in activity, suffered substantial losses. The closing was generally at the bottom prices. Money on call ruled at 3 1-2 per cent.

The Weather.—Forecast for today: Fair and colder weather, followed by rise of thermometer. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 40 degrees; lowest, 30; average, 33 3-4.

Senator Hoar has taken a proper step in proposing an investigation by the Committee on Privileges and Elections of the current charges affecting the integrity of Senator Roach, of North Dakota. The case is an extraordinary one, but there can be no question of the right of the Senate to make such an inquiry, since under the Constitution it is the sole and absolute "judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members." Its duty in the premises is equally plain.

The sufferers in this city from the heavy charges to which telephone subscribers are subjected presented their case before a committee of the Senate at Albany yesterday. They made a strong showing against the telephone company and in favor of the bill introduced by Senator McMahon. This bill provides for a commission which shall regulate telephone charges in all the cities of the State.

The last news from Hawaii (dated March 16) shows the existence of considerable unrest in view of the reports which had reached the islands from the United States and the expectation that Mr. Cleveland would be hostile to annexation. It appears that the ex-Queen had plucked up courage and was proclaiming that she would soon be restored to the throne. On the part of the Provisional Government there was a more or less openly declared feeling in favor of appealing to England in case the United States should decline to take the islands into the Union. It is only reasonable to expect, however, that this feeling will be kept in abeyance until Mr. Cleveland's commissioner has made his report and the present Administration has reached a final decision.

The plans thus far agreed upon for the proposed new City Hall contemplate a gigantic structure, which will not only cover the site of the present Hall and all that part of the park, but will have two huge wings extending to Chambers-st., and almost inclosing the Tweed Court House. It looks as if our Tammany rulers were preparing to erect an architectural monstrosity that will practically wipe out the City Hall Park as well as the old City Hall. Is this what the people of New-York desire? The estimated cost of the pile is $4,000,000; which is ridiculously small, and is doubtless given out for the purpose of blinding the people as to the real cost of the work until it is at least started. The more we learn about the new City Hall project the less there is to commend it.

Governor Flower gave evidence yesterday that he is still hand in glove with Senator Hill by reappointing Charles M. Preston as Superintendent of the Banking Department. Mr. Preston was first appointed by Governor Hill in December, 1889. Taken in connection with some other recent appointments, this action indicates Mr. Flower's intention to put none but anti-Cleveland Democrats on guard in the important offices in this State. Mr. Preston having done his best to prevent the nomination of Mr. Cleveland at Chicago. Is not the Governor thus plainly inviting reprisals from the National Administration so far as the Federal offices in New-York are concerned?

PLUNKITT AND THE SUPERVISORS.

It is safe to say that from one point of view there hasn't been a neater, sweeter, completer little bill introduced in the Legislature this year than one which Senator Plunkitt has just proposed. Moreover, there was a peculiar propriety in his choice of a moment for bringing it in. It was on Monday night, just before the Senate proceeded to pay a final tribute of respect to the memory of the late Senator Hagan, that Mr. Plunkitt embellished the calendar with this measure. It is brief, compact and full of consolation for those to whom it applies. It authorizes the payment of a salary of $1,000 each to the Aldermen of this city as a recompense for their labors as Supervisors of New-York County. Arduous labors, of course, and responsible; delicate, too, and altogether worthy of exemplary remuneration. Who can doubt it? The very name of Supervisor is suggestive of gravity and care and sagacity and every other statesmanlike quality. Let us consider, for a moment, what the duties of a New-York County Supervisor are.

Everybody knows what an Alderman of New-York has to do; how solemn his obligations are; how assiduous and indispensable is his guardianship of the colossal interests of this imperial city; how long his hours are, how few his holidays, how perilous to health his anxieties and labors. But there may be a few ill-informed and undeserving citizens who are not aware of the additional, special and almost intolerable burdens which are imposed upon him when he is serving the community, not as an Alderman, but as a Supervisor. It is in that capacity that he staggers under a load which hitherto he has been compelled to bear without other reward than an approving conscience. It is as Supervisor that he canvasses the votes—the snowflakes, as the beautiful simile of an ingenious poet has described them—of his fellow-citizens. Their responsibility for the blessings of liberty ends at the ballot-boxes. His does not cease until about eleven days after the election. During the first seven of these he is engaged in prayerful consideration of the task before him, in chastening and purifying his spirit, and lifting himself up to the plane upon which alone it is fitting that such a sacred function should be approached. The ensuing four days are consecrated to the actual accomplishment of the work which the law has laid upon him.

It is impossible to exaggerate the devotion with which our Supervisors discharge this solemn obligation. They consider every element in the situation and provide for every contingency. They are aware that this mortal state is uncertain, that the human frame is frail and the intellect at best an imperfect instrument. Taking into account the possibility of collapse, they decree that only three of their number shall be required to attend at any one time, in order that the rest may husband and recruit their energies. Nay, more; inasmuch as an inscrutable Providence has debarred a large majority of them from the felicity of reading the English language save in a halting and laborious manner, it is their custom to award to the minority not thus incapacitated and afflicted the distinction of comparing the returns, thereby not only promoting the prompt and accurate performance of their duty, but also bowing to the will of Heaven in an humble and truly pathetic manner. By this unselfish and altogether high-minded act of obedience and consecration they are enabled to complete their labors in about four days, whereupon they lay aside without a murmur their sublime character of Supervisors, hitherto unrecognized in any substantial manner by the city treasury, and resume the complicated but less illustrious and solemn functions of Aldermen at the paltry salary of $2,000 per annum.

If any citizen of New-York can listen to this simple recital without shame and indignation at the parsimony which it exposes let him stand forth and say so. If any member of the Legislature can think without a pang of these four days of agony and self-renunciation we hope that he will have the moral courage to be consistent and vote against Senator Plunkitt's bill. If we are to be forced to blush whenever we look a Supervisor in the face we ought at least to be permitted to put the responsibility where it belongs.

A ROYALIST TRAVESTY.

The manifesto of the Count of Paris is the work of a marplot without talent for intrigue. The Orleans family has not the audacity required for heading a revolution. It is stock from which historians, essayists and retired country gentlemen can be recruited; but it lacks the confidence in destiny which Louis Napoleon displayed when in Victor Hugo's words: "France slumbering in profound security was startled out of sleep and found a brigand clutching her by the throat." The voice of the Count of Paris in this manifesto seems to come from a retired alcove of his library, where he is preoccupied with his books. He inveighs feebly against the demoralizing tendencies of republican administration, and affirms with the air of a doctrinaire that under monarchy alone can France have strong and stable government. He pledges himself and his son to spare no effort to place France upon firmer foundations, and warns his followers that all political alliances must be subordinated to the supreme interests of monarchy. After the exciting crises of the Panama investigation this labored and bombastic circular has the effect of political burlesque overacted by an amateur. It will create merriment among the Republicans. That is what conspirators and caballers can least afford to do.

The Count of Paris takes pains to associate his son with him in the leadership of the Royalist cause, and thereby tends to confirm the current rumor that he intends to abdicate in favor of the Duke of Orleans. The young prince has violated the traditions of the Orleans family by imitating the bravado and immoralities of Napoleon III. He was imprisoned for a short term for demanding the privilege of serving in the ranks of the French Army, and he was soundly lectured by all the elderly pedagogues of his house for his vulgar intrigues with an actress. Possibly there was more method in his madness than those stern moralists supposed. He may have reasoned that a touch of melodrama in asking for his share in the private soldiers' soupdish would win for him the favor of Bonapartists and Socialists; and also that he would promote dynastic interests by displaying the weaknesses and vices of an old-time Bourbon prince, rather than the staid, respectable virtues of an Orleanist. He may have reflected that democratic Louis Philippe was ridiculed as King Pear even by the tradespeople who were invited to court, and that his own father and uncles have never been popular in France, although always accounted virtuous and prudent. They have not been spendthrifts; they have taken good care of their investments; and with all their amiable qualities have been esteemed sordid and unprincely.

The Duke of Orleans by making a parade of his audacity and vices may have inspired the Royalists with a flickering hope that he has the old Bourbon blood in his veins and will make a dash for the throne. But whoever has read modern French history aright knows that the coup d'etat that is proclaimed in the manifestoes of royalist pretenders is never accomplished. The nation may be despoiled of its liberties by sudden acts of violence like those of the first and the third Napoleon; but it never fails to defend itself when it receives timely warning of conspiracy and dynastic crime. Charles X in 1828, Louis Philippe twenty years after, and the Duke of Broglie on the 16th May, attempted to deal violently with the Parliament and to override constitutional law. They failed to bring about a 2d December because France was forewarned. The manifesto of the Count of Paris and the escapades of his scapegrace son are preposterous attempts against Republican institutions. The French people will be at once amused and warned by them.

HISTORICALLY INACCURATE.

It has so long been the custom to check any reference to the late unpleasantness between the two sections of our common country in the presence of our Southern brethren with a "S-h-h! You will hurt somebody's feelings," that we venture with some hesitation to question the historic accuracy of a statement concerning the meaning of that unpleasantness contained in a letter from the present Governor of Virginia addressed to the managers of the Home Rule demonstration at the Academy of Music last Sunday evening. It would be bad form to say that Governor McKinney had been guilty of a perversion of history in the statement referred to, but we may at least say without great impropriety that either his memory is at fault or the sources of his information are not entirely trustworthy. In extending the assurances of his heartfelt sympathy with the cause of Home Rule for Ireland, the Governor says the question "is about what the South has contended for in this country for nearly a century past; our question of State's Rights and State Sovereignty are most nearly allied to it in every respect. We of the South showed our love of liberty by pleading in the forums until to continue to plead was useless and by battling when no other resource was left. We are firmly of the belief in the divine origin of the inherent right of the people to rule, and all who are struggling for Home Rule have, and will always have, the deep sympathy of myself and my countrymen."

For some reason the portion of the letter containing this statement concerning the origin and purposes of the late war was not read to the audience in the Academy: possibly because it might have been misunderstood. In his comparison of the principle of Home Rule for Ireland with that of "State's Rights and State Sovereignty" the Governor undoubtedly intended a graceful compliment. But when he says it was "love of liberty" for which the men of the South were "pleading in the forums," and that they continued to plead for it until it was useless, when they began "battling" for it as the only resource left them, he is quite inexact. His memory must be failing if he does not recall the circumstance that it was love of slavery that inspired all their pleading in the forums, that it was to extend slavery and not liberty that they fought four years, and that their doctrine of State's Rights and State Sovereignty had not been touched nor endangered when they began battling. There were people in the South who were animated by a "love of liberty," but they showed it by running away from that part of the country, and what the gentlemen represented by Governor McKinney were pleading for was the liberty to follow and bring them back and compel them under stripes to work for nothing. That also was the essence of the doctrine of State's Rights and State Sovereignty for which they resorted to battling; the right of some States to compel the citizens of other States to return the lovers of liberty to a condition of slavery.

It must be, too, that when the Governor speaks of the "inherent right of the people to rule" as being of "divine origin" he means the right of some people to rule other people and even to own them absolutely—body and soul. For the main contention of the South was always that that "inherent right" was of "divine origin." We had supposed that the results of the "battling" had brought about a change of view in this regard. But if Governor McKinney truly represents his people we have been under a misapprehension. According to him, the South has the same love of liberty and the same kind of liberty it pleaded for so long and finally battled for unsuccessfully. We need then some new definitions. Governor McKinney no doubt means well, but his memory seems to be failing and his statements lack accuracy.

MIRACLE WORKING IN MONEY.

The people who imagine there is some necromancy about finance, that a particularly distinguished and smart banker can pay the National debt, cancel an adverse balance of $20,000,000 a month on merchandise account, and put Treasury and currency beyond the reach of disturbances for years to come, have been indulging their faith in romances again. Their latest story is that the President, with the aid of sundry great bankers, has made arrangements to settle all financial difficulties and sweep away all financial dangers. These good people seem of the same family with those who calculated that the magic wand of Mr. McLeod, the financial wonder-worker, was going to make perpetual streams of prosperity gush forth from the burdened and bankrupt Reading, and that the thaumaturgic power of Mr. Villard would presently extract sunbeams from cucumbers in Northern Pacific.

The people who work miracles in finance live in story, and not elsewhere. Actual finance is a matter of practical common sense. When a house as powerful as the Barings attempted to disregard everyday laws of business in creating a new world in South America a crash followed. It is open to whoever chooses to believe that some other great banking house is just at this time eager to venture $50,000,000 or $100,000,000 in some effort to repeal laws of Nature as respects the United States. But the chances are that any bargain made for such an avowed object will be found upon close scrutiny slightly one-sided. The Administration can borrow money if it can give satisfactory bonds of the United States. Nothing is easier. But nothing is more difficult than to tell whether the money paid for such bonds will really come from this or from other countries. If foreign bankers undertake to furnish it, they must simply lessen other investments of their own or their customers, which means selling of securities now held, and for securities thus sold no one can tell in advance how much American capital, or foreign capital now employed here, may be withdrawn. As long as the exchange of merchandise between this and other countries is such that great sums must somehow be paid every month by this country, it will not be easy for any banker or combination of bankers to prevent a virtual payment of goods for the Government bonds we may see fit to sell.

This is in part because the abundance of paper currency in circulation here, and the almost complete disuse of gold, have something to do with the relation between prices in this and other countries. Money has been so plenty here that powerful combinations have held up prices of many important commodities, loading up great quantities of them, so that markets are continually menaced by these accumulations. Higher prices here helped strongly to restrict exports of American products, and helped at the same time to make this the most attractive market in the world for foreigners who have goods upon which they must realize. In this way, in large part, it comes to pass that imports for the first quarter of this year have probably exceeded exports about $60,000,000, while last year exports during the same quarter exceeded imports by $54,000,000. Outgoing gold, and comparative stringency of money here, are simply the natural remedies for a state of things which leads our people to buy more than they sell. But if some thaumaturgic banker could make everything rosy again, so that money would be plenty and cheap, and the future would be reckoned secure beyond peradventure, the natural tendency would be to stimulate speculation, to help those who are fighting for higher prices, to retard exports of our own products still more, and to invite still more urgently the goods which other countries have to sell, and thus by inevitable consequence to increase the adverse balance to be paid. If we should borrow $100,000,000 in gold from Europe, it is questionable whether we should not have to pay $100,000,000 in gold to get it, besides the bonds sent abroad.

The new Administration has not committed itself to any financial necromancy yet, and the notion that something of the sort is coming may easily be the product of vivid speculative imagination. Its plain and straight path is to defend the industries and the credit of the country, and the soundness of its currency, so resolutely and powerfully that confidence in the future may induce foreign investors to send their capital hither more freely.

THE NIAGARA VALLEY PREPOSITION.

A new variety of preposition has just made its appearance in the western part of this State, even in the lovely Niagara Valley. The preposition which has come down to us from the fathers of the Republic governs the objective case and no other. It does so by unanimous consent. Since the American colonies cut loose from Great Britain many men of many minds have written to the newspapers in regard to multitudinous matters. But none of them, so far as we are aware, have ever put pen to paper to object to the government of the objective case by the preposition, or to suggest that such government should be amplified so as to take in other cases. Indeed, notwithstanding the fact that it is generally recognized that ours is nothing if not a world of change, the English-speaking race has long been laboring under the impression that, come what might, the preposition would continue for all time, under all Administrations, to govern only that objective case.

But this new Niagara Valley preposition is a more powerful ruler. It governs the nominative as well as the objective, no partiality being shown to either. It does so in obedience to the mandate of a Niagara Valley poet, who has just issued a volume of her creations. The book is called: "My First Harvest; or, Leisure Hours of a Youthful Poet." The preposition employed in the harvest and the leisure hours in question adopts the broad, shrewd policy of governing the case which rhymes easiest. Here is an extract from "Raully Phord and Willie Lee." It is a winning ballad, and Willie's sweetheart sings:

I worked each week within a mansion,
That stood by a pleasant way,
My merry voice rang like a songster's,
While I worked about each day;
My youthful cheek blushed o'er the washtub;
No saving thought did dwell in me;
No, none except to purchase fancies,
For to charm young Willie Lee.

Now in this verse the preposition, following the conventional rule, governs the objective. But in the following verse it attests its independence, and governs the nominative:

He wore a suit composed of cotton,
No sparkling chain was seen on he;
Yet, in a bank in town might be found,
Thrice the worth of Willie Lee.
"You want," said I, "a gallant fellow,
Who will buy you fancies fine;
Supply you with a shining parlor,
Like that gallant lad of mine.
Oh! never take that humble Raully,
For no style does dwell in he;
Come seek within our town a fellow,
Who will do like Willie Lee."

Naturally, to one who has been brought up in sympathy with the old school of government this has an odd, not to say a revolutionary, sound. But the Niagara Valley poet doubtless has a passion for originality, and fame would break the fetters of fashion. Hence she gives the nominative case a chance. She places it on the same footing precisely with the objective. Others may grant to the objective a monopoly of the attentions of the preposition, but not she, not this free and independent bard of the deep-bosomed vale of Niagara. She knows no reason why government by the preposition should be limited to a single case, and having the courage of her convictions she defies the precedent-obeying grammarians in the interest of her rhymes.

It remains to be seen whether or not the State Teachers' Association of Western New-York will take any notice of her somewhat startling conduct. Perhaps they will conclude to remain silent, but we warn them that if the Niagara Valley preposition goes on governing any case that comes along without rebuke from contiguous conservators of established grammar, the future of education in that section will necessarily have a dark look. For obviously this new style of a preposition is an entering wedge. If it is not checked now the time is sure to come when it will insist upon governing verbs, conjunctions, interjections and all the other parts of speech. Now that it has tasted blood—but the teachers of Western New-York will catch our meaning.

It might be well to can the preposition and forward it to the Chicago Fair.

The Unionists, having persisted in bringing on another vote of censure before the Easter recess, enabled Mr. Gladstone to score a majority of 47 and to furnish the orators of his party with a series of striking texts for their addresses during the next fortnight. His speech emphasized the fact that Liberal policy toward Ireland stands for reconciliation, peace and good will, whereas Unionist policy involves the revival of coercion, rancor, race alienation and disloyalty. These are good texts for political addresses. But Mr. Bright summed up the Irish question many years ago, when he said: "Force is no remedy."

The Democratic machine at Albany is in thorough working order again, and the Republican opposition is once more under the strongest obligation to incessant watchfulness and activity.

The Democratic majority in the Senate at Albany is still a trifle lame. Mr. Cunningham is about to take the seat to which he was elected in consequence of Senator Hagan's death, but Mr. Cantor is under the weather, and one or two Senators are almost all the while absent in pursuit of favor at Washington. An effort is now being made by the bosses to draw these scattered forces together for the purpose of passing the Personal Registration bill, but we do not understand that this dishonest scheme will receive the Senate's approval, even when the Democratic majority are all in their places. One thing is certain—if that bill passes there are some other things, not now in a very forward state, which will be passed also. The Republican minority is a minority, to be sure, but it is not wholly impotent. Neither is it dull.

Mr. Gladstone's adversaries have ascertained not only that he possesses all his old resources of eloquence and energy, but also that his mastery of parliamentary tactics is as perfect as it ever was.

Our exultant contemporary, "The Evening Post," announces that Mr. Maxwell's somewhat tardy guillotine is now making up for lost time and doing tremendous execution in the ranks of the fourth-class postmasters. It must be a great comfort to Democrats who have been fearing that their platform would hold together in spite of all that they could do to find that one plank has been smashed already.

The Rev. Dr. Talmage is certainly doing his part toward helping the Brooklyn Tabernacle bear its burden of debt. He recently announced that for three years and four months his salary from the church had been about $15 a month: yet on Sunday he offered to pay the last $10,000 of the big floating debt now on the Tabernacle. This is a contingent offer, to be sure—contingent on the raising of enough money to liquidate all of the debt except the amount of the pastor's subscription—but it is a generous offer for all that. It does not yet appear that the $20,000 has been secured which it is necessary for the Tabernacle to raise by April 1, and in default of that, according to Dr. Talmage himself, the Tabernacle "must stop." His own example ought to stimulate his people to renewed efforts in behalf of their church.

To President Cleveland: A word, only a word. If you keep on appointing newspaper men to office the first thing you know "The Evening Post" of this city will burst into tears and refuse to condone you.

It is understood that Robert C. Alexander succeeds Colonel Shepard in the management and control of "The New-York Mail and Express." The selection is an admirable one. Mr. Alexander possesses first-rate executive abilities, and is as trustworthy as he is capable and experienced. He has long been identified with "The Mail and Express." For several years he has promoted its interests as secretary and treasurer, and he was the confidential adviser and friend of its late proprietor. Mr. Alexander's record is a guarantee of his future; in the discharge of his new duties he will meet the best expectations.

"Massachusetts takes the lead," says "The Buffalo Commercial," "in the good work of locating and commemorating historical spots and sites." Oh, no. New-York State took the lead several years ago. In 1886 Albany celebrated her two-hundredth birthday with much pomp and ceremony. On that high occasion she located and commemorated a number, upward of fifty, of the more interesting historical spots and sites in which she is so rich. One of the memorial tablets which she set up marks the spot where her second City Hall stood, in which the famous Congress of 1754 met and prepared a union of the several colonies for mutual defence. Another of these tablets records that "upon this corner stood the house occupied by and wherein which died Anoke Ianse Bogardus, the former owner of the Trinity Church property, New-York." Such a tablet scheme is worthy of all commendation. Every city in the country which has any history of general interest ought to adopt it.

A strenuous effort is being put forth in Brooklyn to secure the removal of the steam railway from the surface of Atlantic-ave. The expense of the undertaking will be great, and the company is desirous that the city should pay a good share of it. A bill relating to this matter is now before the Legislature, and a final hearing upon it is to be given at Albany this afternoon. It is of great importance to Brooklyn that this question should be settled in the right way now. The railroad in Atlantic-ave. is a dangerous nuisance; it practically cuts the city into two parts for a distance of five or six miles, and it ought to be got rid of with as little delay as possible. The people and officials of Brooklyn should put their best foot forward at the hearing to-day and leave the Legislature no excuse for not taking affirmative action on the pending bill.

PERSONAL.

Richard M. Hunt, of this city, is the first American to receive the gold medal of Queen Victoria, annually awarded to him whom the Council of the Royal Institute of British Architects shall select as the most worthy exponent of their profession. Mr. Hunt probably wins this recognition just now by his design of the Administration building at the World's Fair, but his other work in America is well-known abroad.

Edwin S. Stuart, Mayor of Philadelphia, may receive the Republican nomination as Governor in Pennsylvania this year. General Frank Reeder, of Easton, chairman of the State Committee, has also been talked of for several weeks, but it is intimated by Democrats that he will withdraw. This latter gossip gives encouragement to the friends of General Daniel H. Hastings, who has been in the field ever since Pattison's election in 1890.

The particular seat in the French Academy made vacant by the death of M. Taine is No. 17. It is said to be the one of those whose occupant usually lives but a comparatively short time after he attains to the dignity of membership; but it has been held by some of the most distinguished of the Immortals. Among them may be mentioned L'Estoile, historian, 1684; Colslin, bishop, 1710; Sarlan, also bishop, 1733; Alembert, founder of the French Encyclopaedia, 1754; Portalis, one of the editors of the Civil Code, 1803; Nodier, litterateur, 1835, and Merimee, romancist, 1844.

The son of Count Crispi, the former Premier of Italy, has been placed by his father in a house of correction in Pisa. It was at first decided to send him to Turin, but the Count thought he would be better treated at Pisa. Despite his deep affection the Count was obliged to act with severity toward his son, who has lived a fast life for some time. Months ago the Count was forced to deny him credit, but the boy placed himself in the hands of moneylenders and borrowed at usurious rates on the strength of his name. He even had the audacity to appeal to the King. Among other things, it is said that the young man did not hesitate to sell important documents, including letters from Mazzini, Garibaldi and other famous men, from his father's collection. Some of the letters have got into the hands of a political enemy of the ex-Premier. Young Crispi will become of age next month.

It is believed that William Weightman's offer of $100,000 to the Pennsylvania Museum and School of Industrial Art, to aid in purchasing an additional building for a new school of art, will be withdrawn, as the remaining amount (over $400,000) necessary to accomplish that object has not been secured.

Queen Victoria's stays at the Villa Palmieri are said to be due to her affectionate interest in Florence on account of the residence of the Prince Consort there when he was a young man. Many old people living in that city remember Prince Albert and his love of the fine arts and of music. "He was on intimate terms," says "The London News," "with the maestro Clemente Papi, a celebrated organ-player, and very often Prince Albert joined him in the organ loft of the cathedral and played the compositions of Beethoven and Mendelssohn. Five years ago, when Queen Victoria was in Florence, she expressed her wish to hear this particular organ."

DR. WEBB'S HOME ON WHEELS.

IN A SPECIAL TRAIN HE AND A PARTY WILL MAKE A LONG TRIP.

There will leave the Grand Central Station this morning at 10 o'clock the most magnificent train ever drawn by a locomotive. It is the private conveyance of Dr. W. Seward Webb, president of the Wagner Palace Car Company, and it is to carry him and his party on an extended trip over the United States. The train consists of six coaches, each of which has been made for the exclusive purpose for which it is now first used, and all represent the height of art and a lavish expenditure of money in car building.

The first is a combination car for baggage and servants; the second is the dining-car, furnished throughout in mahogany and leather. The third is the private compartment car Daphne, and is for the use of the guests of the party. The fourth, The Idler, is Mrs. Webb's private car. It is as like a home as may be. Within it are rooms for the children, and everywhere about it are the conveniences of a palace nursery. Yesterday toys of all descriptions were scattered about the place, indicating the true rules of the expedition. Car No. 5 is the Elizmere, and is Dr. Webb's "den." This car is said by the builders to be the most elegant and comfortable car ever built. On the end of the train is the observation car, the Ne-Ha-Sa-Ne. In elegance it matches the other cars, though glass is used largely in its exterior construction.

The party which is to accompany Dr. Webb includes Mrs. Webb and three children, Frederika, Watson and Walter; Mr. and Mrs. F. Egerton Webb, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Harriman, jr., and two other friends of Dr. Webb. The pleasure party will cover about 12,000 miles. They will go directly to Chicago over the Lake Shore Railroad, thence to New-Orleans, to Monterey, Mexico; to California, to Vancouver, to Chicago, over the Canadian Pacific, and thence to Shelburne, Vt., where Dr. Webb has his summer home. The trip will take about three months.

The train has been at the Grand Central Station for the last week and has been surrounded daily by eager and curious gazers. Dr. Webb's party was to start last Saturday, but was detained by the death of Colonel Shepard.

WEDDINGS PAST AND TO COME.

Miss Estelle Hernstein, daughter of A. L. Hernstein, was married to Alexander J. Mayer, at her father's house, No. 245 Lenox-ave., last evening at 7 o'clock. The Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman officiated. Albert Kaliskey was best man. The ushers were Asher and Muncie Mayer, brothers of the bridegroom. Miss Marion Hernstein, the bride's sister, was maid of honor. She wore a pretty gown of pink Crepe de Chine and carried pink roses. The bride's gown, made in the Empire style, was of white satin and point lace. The veil of tulle was held by a diamond crescent. After the ceremony the bridal party and guests sat down to a dinner served by Mozzetti, at small tables. Dancing followed. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. Henry Manheim, Mr. and Mrs. H. Harris, Mr. and Mrs. M. Rosenfeld, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Boxsius, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Phillips, Miss Lena Phillips, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Bernstein, Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Phillips, Mr. and Mrs. Morris Goldhart, Dr. McCullom, Miss McCullom, Mr. and Mrs. William Bernard, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Mayer, Mr. and Mrs. S. Goldsmith, Mr. and Mrs. A. Gentes, Mrs. Simon Wolff, Walter Wolff, Mr. and Mrs. M. Sanders, Mr. and Mrs. A. Anault, Mr. and Mrs. Max Weiner, Miss Ray Weiner, Miss Pauline Moss and Edward Moss. Mr. and Mrs. Mayer started last night for Old Point Comfort. They will live in New-York.

Miss Belle Herman, daughter of Simon Herman, was married to Louis J. Willner, of Chicago, yesterday afternoon at 1 o'clock. The ceremony was performed in the library of the home of the bride's father, No. 40 West Fifty-second-st. The Rev. Dr. K. Koehler, of Temple Beth-el, officiated. The bride was dressed in ivory white satin and point lace. Her veil was of tulle. Miss Maud Herman, sister of the bride, her maid of honor, was dressed in pink silk. The best man was Maurice Willner, of Chicago, a brother of the bridegroom. The ushers were Theodore, Michael and J. C. Herman, brothers of the bride; Louis Hauseman, A. H. Hummel, Albert Ran, W. M. Finn, and Alfred Frank. After the ceremony Mozzetti served a wedding breakfast. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. Leo Sonneborn, Mr. and Mrs. J. Hammerslough, Mr. and Mrs. I. S. Weinberger, Dr. and Mrs. Grossman, Mr. and Mrs. David Untermeyer, Mr. and Mrs. O. W. Herman, Mrs. Pauline Keller, Mr. and Mrs. H. Stern, Mr. and Mrs. Simon Mack, Miss Mack, Mr. and Mrs. Meyer Foster, Miss Hummel, Mrs. Willner, of Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. August Frank, Mr. and Mrs. I. S. Mack, Miss Frances Jacoby, Miss Lauferty, Miss Frank, Miss Grace Frank. Mr. and Mrs. Willner will make their home in Chicago.

The wedding of Miss Rosetta Levy, daughter of Phillip Levy, of No. 669 Putnam-ave., Brooklyn, to Abram J. Corn, took place yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock in the Pouch Mansion, Clinton-ave. The Rev. Dr. J. Witmer, of the Temple Beth-El Elohim, officiated. Miss Estelle Levy and Miss Leonora Levy, sisters of the bride, were her attendants. They were dressed in white. The bride's gown was of white satin and point lace. Henry Corn was the best man. There were two ushers, Reuben Fleig and David Levy. After the ceremony there was a wedding dinner. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. Ferdinand Reiss, the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Gomez, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Vogel, Mr. and Mrs. K. Alexander and Mr. and Mrs. Robert Rice. Mr. and Mrs. Corn will live in Brooklyn.

The wedding of Miss Eva Slaven, daughter of Henry B. Slaven, to Bertrand Deplerris will take place on Wednesday evening, April 5, at the home of the bride, No. 136 West Seventy-eighth-st.

A WEDDING DEPENDENT ON A KING'S CONSENT.

Baltimore, March 28 (Special).—Judge Burke, of the Baltimore County Court, has signed an order directing the trustees of the estate of the late William Wilkens, who was a wealthy manufacturer of this city, to invest the sum of $17,000 in German Government 4 per cent bonds and deposit them with the Imperial Minister of War in Dresden to provide the necessary income for Lieutenant Martin Van Bose, of the German Army, to marry Miss Anna Marie Wilkens, to whom, under her father's will, was left a large estate. Miss Wilkens, who, with her mother, has been residing in Dresden since her father's