Amusements

ABBEY'S THEATRE—2—Hermani—8—Oedipus Rol.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—2—8:15—The Girl I Left Behind Me.
AMERICAN THEATRE—2—8—The Algerians.
ATLANTIC GARDEN—Afternoon and Evening—World's Fair Orchestrion.
BIJOU THEATRE—2—8:15—Delmonico's at 6.
BROADWAY THEATRE—2—8—Utopia, Limited.
CASINO—2—8:15—Girofle-Grioflа.
COLUMBUS THEATRE—2—8:15—Darkest Russia.
DALY'S THEATRE—2—8:15—Shore Acres.
EDEN MUSEE—11 a. m. to 11 p. m.—World in Wax.
EMPIRE THEATRE—2—8:15—Sowing the Wind.
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE—2:15—8:15—Love's Extract.
GARDEN THEATRE—2—8:15—1492.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—2—8:15—The Black Crook.
HARRIGAN'S THEATRE—8:15—The Princess of Trebizonde.
HOYT'S MADISON SQUARE THEATRE—2:15—8:30—A Trip to Chinatown.
IRVING PLACE THEATRE—2—Die Zaertlichen Verwandten—8—Dr. Klaus.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—2—8—Vaudeville.
LENOX LYCEUM, Madison-ave., 59th-st.—1 to 10:30—Food Show.
LYCEUM THEATRE—2—8:30—The Amazons.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—2—8—Circus.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—2—Gotterdammerung.
MUSIC HALL, 57th-st. and 7th-ave.—8—Concert.
PALMER'S THEATRE—2—8:15—The Butterflies.
PROCTOR'S THEATRE—10 a. m. to 10 p. m.—Vaudeville.
SOCIETY OF AMERICAN ARTISTS, 215 West 57th-st.—10 a. m. to 6 p. m.—8 p. m. to 10 p. m.—Sundays, 1 p. m. to 6 p. m.—Annual Exhibition.
STANDARD THEATRE—2:15—8:30—Charley's Aunt.
STAR THEATRE—2—8:15—Rosedale.
TONY PASTOR'S—1—Vaudeville.
14TH STREET THEATRE—2—8—Hendrick Hudson.
23D-ST., WEST OF 6TH-AVE.—11 a. m. to 11 p. m.—Instrument of Torture.
533 4TH-AVE.—9 a. m. to 4:30 p. m.—The Tiffany Chapel.

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New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

SATURDAY, MARCH 31, 1894.

TWELVE PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.—Kossuth's body reached Budapest; 300,000 persons lined the streets through which the funeral procession moved from the railway station to the Museum. ═══ Several Samoan tribes revolted in consequence of Chief Justice Ide's punishment of their chiefs; King Malietoa's soldiers defeated the rebels, but other chiefs have now started a rebellion. ═══ A deputation of German women presented a case of rare wine and an address with 100,000 signatures to Prince Bismarck, whose seventy-eighth birthday occurs to-morrow.

Congress.—Only the House in session: Another day was largely consumed by filibustering, and the President's veto of the Bland bill was read.

Domestic.—News of a threatening situation at Bluefields reached New-Orleans by the steamer Bergenseren; an American had been shot by a Nicaraguan Governor. ═══ Speaker Crisp declined his appointment by Governor Northen to succeed Senator Colquitt. ═══ Colonel Breckinridge continued his testimony in the breach of promise suit at Washington. ═══ Three South Carolina counties are in rebellion against the State authorities because of the dispensary law; in a fight at Darlington two whiskey spies and two citizens of the place were killed.

City and Suburban.—The Senate Committee which is investigating the Police Department heard important testimony. ═══ A jury in the Supreme Court gave W. R. Laidlaw a verdict of $25,000 in his suit against Russell Sage. ═══ Surrogate Arnold admitted the will of F. A. Lovecraft to probate. ═══ Paul Dana resigned his office as Commissioner of Parks. ═══ The baseball season was opened with a victory of the New-York nine over the Jaspers. ═══ What the police believe to be a dynamite bomb was found at one of the entrances to the City Hall. ═══ The Hudson County, N. J., Grand Jury handed down indictments against the Superintendent of Police of Jersey City. ═══ Stocks advanced in the afternoon and closed materially higher on frightened buying for the short account. The industrial stocks were specially strong in the belief that no changes will be made in the tariff. Money remained easy, but foreign exchange was higher.

The Weather.—Forecast for to-day: Fair, warmer. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 49 degrees; lowest, 33; average, 41¼.

Mr. Paul Dana has resigned the office of Park Commissioner. He was compelled to do so because his three associates persisted in violating the law requiring the Speedway sidewalks to be ten feet in width. Despite this provision, the other Commissioners during Mr. Dana's absence in Europe arranged for a width of only five feet in one place. Yesterday he protested against the reception of bids procured on this basis, and when his colleagues persisted in opening them he quit the meeting and wrote his resignation. Self-respect and regard for orderly procedure left no other course open to him. The effect of Mr. Dana's action ought to be the prompt passage of the bill providing for a bi-partisan board of two Commissioners.

A new Tammany election trick was disclosed before the Senate Investigating Committee yesterday. One of the witnesses who brought it out was the Rev. A. Woodruff Halsey, pastor of the Spring Street Presbyterian Church. Just as he handed his ballots to the inspector a policeman tapped him on the shoulder and held his attention for a moment while asking whether the witness had left a pencil in the booth. When the clergyman turned again his ballots had disappeared, and he had no means of knowing whether or not they went into the right box. He knew there were twenty or thirty Republicans in the district who voted for Bartlett, but only twelve Bartlett votes were counted. The proceedings yesterday also showed that when a Tammany man is pressed closely on the witness-stand he suffers a serious loss of memory.

Speaker Crisp has chosen to set the welfare of his party above his personal ambition. He has decided not to accept his appointment as Senator by Governor Northen, and will remain Speaker until the expiration of his term on March 4, 1895. In his letter of declination he confesses that a seat in the Senate is the object of his ambition. The sacrifice which he now makes will undoubtedly render him a strong candidate before the Georgia Legislature for the Senatorial term beginning on March 5, 1895. Obviously, Mr. Crisp's action has been dictated by regard for his party, for a struggle over the Speakership now, with the majority demoralized as it is, would reduce to zero the prospects of united action by the Democrats in the House for a long time to come. If the Democracy is not wholly without gratitude, Mr. Crisp will not lose his reward.

The election in Rhode Island next Wednesday will, as we have before pointed out, command more than the usual degree of attention, for the reason that it is the first election in the State to be decided by a plurality vote. In addition, the Legislature to be chosen will elect a United States Senator to succeed Mr. Dixon, whose term expires next March. A letter from Providence which we print this morning shows that the chances of Republican success are good. The Republicans are united and earnest, while their opponents are much demoralized and devote themselves to befogging the real issue. While dwelling especially on what took place last year, they ignore the most important fact that the Supreme Court rendered a decision strongly condemning the course they pursued in unseating Republican members in the House. The Republicans have the great advantage in the campaign that every silent factory and shop is a powerful argument in their behalf; and the men out of work are confidently expected to show by their votes that they have had enough of Democratic hard times.

CRISP AND HIS MOB.

Never was there a more disorderly session of the House of Representatives than that of Thursday. Never was the conduct of the Speaker more arbitrary and tyrannical. Contested election cases there have been in almost every Congress of recent times, but never was there a more flagrant outrage than the attempt of the Democratic majority to oust Mr. Joy and to install in his seat a Democrat who had no shadow of right to it. In carrying out this monstrous act of injustice Colonel Patterson was forced to take the ground that the House is not the sole judge of the qualifications of its own members, and the Speaker was constrained to rule that the vote of a quorum was not essential to the passage of a resolution directing the Sergeant-at-Arms to arrest all members absent without leave. Seven hours of pandemonium were brought to an end by a spectacle never before witnessed in the House—that of a single teller, representing the majority, counting the members and reporting the result in defiance of all parliamentary precedents.

This final outrage, for which the Speaker was directly responsible, was preceded by other decisions equally arbitrary and indefensible. After he had taken the floor and made a personal attack upon the leader of the Opposition, he would not allow Mr. Reed to reply to him and refused to recognize him for any purpose whatever. He declined to entertain appeals from his rulings, points of order and motions to adjourn; he violated all principles of fair play in his treatment of Mr. Reed, Mr. Payne and Mr. Boutelle; and he enforced his tyrannical edicts by commanding the Sergeant-at-Arms to compel these members to take their seats. When the point of order was made, after 128 members had been counted by Mr. Patterson, that only one teller had reported, whereas the rules of the House required two, the Speaker overruled it and allowed the rollcall to proceed on the resolution for the arrest of members absent without leave. In this way was closed a disorderly and disgraceful session, during which the presiding officer, supported by a mob of Democrats, wantonly attempted to gag and discipline the minority while himself openly disregarding and overriding the rules of the House.

Scenes like these reveal the incompetence as well as lawlessness of the Democratic majority. Nothing can be easier than a procedure by which motions for arrest of absentees may be avoided and a quorum secured for the orderly transaction of business. All that is required is the Speaker's recognition of the quorum actually present, while not voting. This will preclude the morning "jail deliveries," the tyrannous abuse of the Speaker's functions and the arbitrary enforcement of the decrees of the Committee on Rules. The Democratic majority can obtain complete control of the House and disarm filibustering and obstruction by adopting the expedients followed by the last Republican House. It prefers to have these disorderly scenes enacted. It is ashamed to put on record its confession that Democratic abuse of Speaker Reed and the Republican majority of the LIst Congress was partisan claptrap. It welcomes unlicensed filibustering, unscrupulous suppression of minority rights, a continuous block in legislative business, and all the disgrace and turmoil of such a session as that of Thursday. All conceivable outrages upon legislative decency and every possible exhibition of incompetence on the part of the majority are preferable, in its judgment, to a public recantation of the slanders about "the Republican Czar."

The legislative records of the two parties are before the American people. The last Republican House with the narrowest possible margin of votes enforced the supreme principle of majority rule, suppressed a minority conspiracy, restored the functions of Congress as a working body and made a wonderful record for legislative industry. The overwhelming Democratic majority of the LIId and LIIId Congresses has not been able to transact business without gag rule and tumultuous uproar. Both sessions of the LIId Congress were spent in imbecile attempts to enact popgun tariff bills. The repeal of one clause of the Sherman bill and the anomalous Tariff bill, soon to be brought up in the Senate in a form hardly recognizable by its authors in the House, are the fruits of two sessions of the present Congress. How strong is the contrast between Republican common-sense and Democratic imbecility!

REPUBLICAN ENROLMENT.

The remarkable solicitude for the welfare of their party and confidence in the triumph of its principles which Republicans have evinced ever since the November election—that is to say, throughout that season of the year in which party interests are generally left to take care of themselves—are steadily increasing. This enthusiasm has been signified in many ways, but the most impressive and gratifying manifestation of it is found in the Republican enrolments of the last two weeks. These practical tests of the party's vitality and growth have more than satisfied the expectations of party leaders. For although the great mass-meetings in Cooper Union, the one representing more particularly a new Republican movement and the other a new departure of the old organization, were as full of encouragement for all who want to see this city redeemed from Tammany misrule as they were alarming to the present possessors of power, it was nevertheless impossible to tell just how much they implied of genuine zeal and determined purpose. But uncertainty on this score was in great measure removed by the immense enrolment of the new organization and the primaries which followed it last week, and has completely disappeared with the ingathering of Republicans on Thursday evening by the Committee of Thirty. There is no longer a doubt that the extraordinary activity of the last four months within Republican lines denotes a steadfast ambition, which will be satisfied with nothing less than victory at the polls.

We observe that estimates of Thursday's enrolment vary widely, even among those who have been most active and joyous in impugning the correctness of the new organization's returns. One authority says 12,000 names were placed on the lists; another 15,000; a third 20,000, while Colonel George Bliss, whose scepticism in the matter of Republican enrolment, heretofore, has been unbounded, actually expects to see 40,000 voters swing into line under the leadership of himself and Mr. Patterson. But this fact ought not unduly to disturb those whose disposition is to make much of such discrepancies. If the Republican tide were not running so strongly they might cause some misgivings. But as the largest estimates of the enrolment of the new organization were found to be the most accurate when the complete returns had been verified, there is reason to hope that the party will soon be able to rejoice with the Committee of Thirty in proofs that its most sanguine tabulators were nearest the truth. And even if the lowest figures should unfortunately have to be accepted, the aspect of things would still be exceedingly cheerful, especially since another chance to enroll has been provided for.

A MIXED SITUATION.

The President's veto satisfies no one, because his message most unwisely gave some encouragement and justification to the cheap-money people, even while it defeated and enraged them. Just as "no rogue e'er felt the halter draw with good opinion of the law," demagogues are extremely angry who see political death in this veto. Probably it may mean the loss of some States hitherto reckoned surely Democratic. The one chance of political salvation for some Democratic members is to get into the Populist camp with as large a following as possible, and with that end in view they are likely to make the rupture in their party as broad and deep as they can. Possibly it may be deep enough, as some Southern leaders have threatened, to involve the defeat of the Tariff bill. But it may also cost the Presidency. The latest and most foxy scheme of Democratic leaders was to capture a majority of the State delegations in the next House, and then, by alliance with the Populists, to prevent an election by the people, so that the House voting by States could elect. But if the Populists capture enough States to hold the balance of power, this fine scheme will also lose all its beauty.

Indignation at the President is only increased by his proposal to let bullion be coined if authority is given to issue bonds. He should have known that Western and Southern Democrats are intensely hostile to issues of bonds, having been educated for thirty years to regard the bondholder as the worst enemy of the people. Probably a large proportion of the Democrats who desire silver coinage would vote against any measure for that purpose with a bond provision attached. The advocates of sound money could not be induced to support a measure to increase the volume of silver notes in circulation. Silver men see in the President's suggestion a trick to draw them into a fatal position, and many resent it bitterly.

It is no longer improbable that a free coinage or seigniorage amendment may be offered to the Tariff bill. If the Republicans refrain from voting such an amendment might be added. It would be perfectly legitimate for them to permit its addition, or even to vote for it as an amendment, in order to block a measure which threatens prostration of industry. There are some Democrats already who refuse to swallow the income tax, and possibly others would refuse to vote for the Tariff bill with a silver amendment. Though worth millions to some monopolists, and to foreign manufacturers and their agents here, this Tariff bill is not a measure in which Democrats delight. Most of them think it too mild and weak, and detest the jobs and bargains with pet interests which disfigure it. The whiskey and sugar part of the bill is particularly offensive in sections where the President's veto is most resented. In the worst event, the passage of the measure with a silver amendment would compel the President to accept the whole doctrine of his party or none, and it is quite possible that he would return the bill to Congress with a veto.

Nothing can be predicted with any confidence about Mr. Cleveland's "team of wild horses." But the Tariff bill, which he has largely dictated and in which he has shown a deep interest, is not helped any longer by that interest. His party is getting into the mood to cast upon him the blame for the inadequacy and offensiveness of that measure, and to hold him responsible if it gets beaten. Outside a comparatively small number of Free-Trade fanatics it has fewer friends than any other recognized party measure has had for many years. Politicians of practical sense are afraid of its effect, and the working millions detest it.

THE SAGE VERDICT.

One of the most marked traits in the rugged character of Mr. Russell Sage is his strong aversion to anything that looks like gratifying public curiosity as to the channels in which his philanthropy is directed and the methods by which he puts his beneficence in operation. Even in his corporate capacity he has always shown great reluctance when called upon for information as to the active part he has taken in carrying forward far-reaching plans for the comfort and convenience, the elevation and transportation of his fellow-men. It was only when an ungrateful community, upon whom he had in his corporate capacity been showering benefits in the way of transportation, manifested a disposition to withhold from him the opportunities for extending these benefits by refusing to permit him to occupy parks and public grounds, which now serve no earthly purpose except to furnish breathing space and fresh air, that he called attention to the fact that the Manhattan Elevated was almost purely a philanthropic institution, furnishing not only cheap and rapid transportation, but straps to take hold of during the process; ample facilities for citizens to meet face to face and cultivate sociability by personal contact, and much entertaining reading matter concerning the liver and lights of the wayfaring man and where he should go to buy his hooks and eyes and soap. It was not in the spirit of boastfulness that he did this. It was drawn out of him by the ingratitude of his fellow-men.

During the recent trial, which has been so fully reported in the press, a similar disclosure of an act of unselfish philanthropy on his part, which he had with characteristic modesty kept hidden from the public, was wrung from him upon his cross-examination as a witness on the stand by the brilliant, but not always sympathetic, Joseph H. Choate. It will be remembered that Mr. Laidlaw, the plaintiff in this suit, represented in his testimony that, happening to be present on business at the time Mr. Sage was engaged in postponing negotiations for his personal safety with Mr. Norcross, of Boston, who held a "put" and a "call" for a large amount in a carpet bag, Mr. Sage seized his (Laidlaw's) hand with unusual cordiality and interposed him between himself and the "put" and "call"; in consequence of which he was torn up and tossed around when the "put" and "call" went off, to an extent that $50,000 would hardly indemnify him for the shock to his nervous system, while Mr. Sage, benefiting by the interposition, escaped with a few bruises, some damage to his wearing apparel, and an impairment of memory so slight as to affect only one side of his ledger. Mr. Sage permitted this story to go almost uncontradicted, doubtless from his unwillingness to make public a state of facts showing his own disinterestedness.

On the former trial Mr. Laidlaw's suit was dismissed on a technicality. And even then, so well had Mr. Sage kept from the public the secret of his philanthropy, The Tribune's suggestion that he no doubt intended as soon as the matter was finally settled to show his appreciation of Mr. Laidlaw's services as a buffer by making him a present of $50,000 or more was received with an incredulous smile. It was during the progress of the trial which closed on Friday that Mr. Sage revealed himself under pressure as a self-sacrificing philanthropist. Cornered by Mr. Choate's persistence, he owned up. "So you consider that instead of being the means of injuring Laidlaw you actually saved his life?" was the question asked. Doubtless there was a momentary struggle in Mr. Sage's mind between his love of truth and the spirit of self-effacement which has been so marked a characteristic of his philanthropy. It was only an instant that he hesitated. Then, with the emphasis of an admission drawn out by wild horses, he banged the desk and answered: "Yes, I do." The whole truth was out. As a matter of fact, Mr. Sage saved Laidlaw's life. This was the secret, so long and well kept, of his unusual cordiality. He drew him toward himself in order to save not his own but the other fellow's life. He might have brought suit himself against Laidlaw, but that would necessarily have brought his own benevolent action into prominence, and against that all his instincts rebelled.

More remarkable, however, than this late revelation of Mr. Sage's self-sacrificing philanthropy is the fact that shortly afterward the jury returned a verdict for $25,000 in favor of Mr. Laidlaw. From which it would seem that Mr. Sage kept his secret too well and too long. But he has the satisfaction of knowing that he saved a fellow-creature's life, and that will presently be heightened by the reflection that he paid $25,000 for the privilege.

HINTS FOR LEGISLATORS.

Honest legislators at Albany will not forget that no monopoly should be created among the undertakers; that the excessive fees of the pawnbrokers must be cut down; that the elevated railroad stations should be reserved for railroad purposes alone; that no booths should be built under the stations; that all Tammany schemes should be defeated and suppressed at Albany; that any Senators or Assemblymen who act as tools of Tammany deserve expulsion from their party, disgrace and obloquy. These are some of the things that our legislators ought to bear in mind.

They ought also to remember that New-York has failed to secure rapid transit because of a corrupt combination between the Manhattan monopoly and the Tammany bosses. New-York insists upon relief. Its Legislature is in duty bound to abolish the present Rapid Transit Commission and to substitute the one recommended by the Chamber of Commerce, with the exception that John H. Starin ought to be in the place of Alexander E. Orr. Mr. Orr is an excellent citizen, but he lives in Brooklyn. Rapid transit in New-York should be in charge of New-Yorkers exclusively, and Mr. Starin has shown himself to be just the man to work for the public interests in a Rapid Transit Commission.

RUMORS FROM BLUEFIELDS.

Bluefields remains in an intense state of excitement. Mail advices tend to confirm the report of the cession of Corn Island to Great Britain as a coaling station. This is important if it be true, but we are inclined to discredit it. The island is without a harbor, and would not have any value as a coaling station. Great Britain, with its fortified naval stations at Port Royal and St. Lucia, does not require Corn Island for a coaling yard. Moreover, Nicaragua has nothing to gain by ceding the island to Great Britain. The island is included in the domain of the Mosquito Reservation, but Nicaragua took possession of it a few years ago and subsequently established a garrison there. The cession of the island to Great Britain would be resented by the United States Government, whose aid the Nicaraguans desire in enabling them to take possession of the Mosquito Reservation. It is not probable that any transfer of the island has been made.

It is also stated that an American has been killed at Rama, and that the foreign residents of Bluefields are violently opposed to the Nicaraguan occupation. There is no reason for questioning these rumors. Rama is a Nicaraguan town lying on the Bluefields River outside of the Reservation. It is strongly garrisoned, and is the headquarters of the Spanish banana-planters, who desire the annexation of the Mosquito territory. Under existing conditions of excitement it is not improbable that an American merchant may have been killed there, and his death would be certain to excite indignation in Bluefields. The foreigners living on the seaboard are merchants, engaged largely in the banana, mahogany and rubber trade and in supplying the planters on the river with provisions and wares of all kinds. With the Reservation governed, as it has been, by Jamaica negroes, the merchants have had a low tariff and an economical administration. If the territory be annexed, the Nicaraguan customs line will be established and a high revenue tariff imposed. The foreign residents naturally are opposed to Nicaraguan occupation under conditions which will injure their trade.

There is another aspect of the question which ought to be considered. The Nicaraguan Government, while it has encouraged an American corporation to undertake the construction of the interoceanic canal, has also authorized a British company to build a railway from Lake Nicaragua through the Central American forest to Rama. This railway, with a loop around Lake Nicaragua, will connect with the West Coast system, with Corinto as the Pacific terminus. This project when completed will do more to develop the resources of Nicaragua than the completion of the canal. The natural terminus of this new railway will be Bluefields, the occupation of which by the Nicaraguans can only be a question of time. The present conditions of negro domination guaranteed to the Reservation by the Treaty of Managua cannot be prolonged indefinitely. Nicaragua will ultimately obtain control of the Mosquito territory, either with the consent of Great Britain or through the intervention of the United States Government.

FIFTY MILLIONS FOR DOCKS.

De Lancey Nicoll is certainly an expert in Tammany matters. No man knows more about Tammany Hall than he does except Richard Croker and Mayor Gilroy. Mr. Nicoll says that the Tammany scheme for building new docks on the North River front will cost $50,000,000. The Tammany Dock Commissioners talk lightly and jauntily about an outlay of only a few millions for the new docks, but, as Mr. Nicoll says, the actual expenditure on all such enterprises is almost invariably very much larger than the original estimate.

Fifty millions of public money to be spent by Tammany Hall on new docks! Think of it! The plan is characteristic of Tammany in its magnificent proportions, and in the superb opportunities which it will afford for public plunder. Fifty millions for Tammany! How that enormous booty will make Tammany mouths water! The Tammany millionaires will multiply their millions before the end of that prodigious undertaking is reached. Fifty millions make a sum large enough to be worthy of the consideration of Mr. Croker himself. When Tammany Hall handles fifty millions, the people of New-York can be sure that at least thirty millions will be stolen. But Tammany did not fill the Dock Department with its pets and parasites without deciding to reward them most bountifully for their services to the organization. And Police Justice Andrew J. White did not give up his $8,000 Police Justiceship for a $5,000 Dock Commissionership without knowing what he was about.

How the gentle and sensitive Mr. Crisp must shrink within himself when he thinks of those terrible days when Thomas B. Reed was called by the Democrats the Czar!

Reports from Coxey's army set forth that it is actually on the move, not in such volume as was expected, but still in considerable force. Whether it reaches the capital or fritters itself away in wayside desertions, its several integuments rent and the inferior portion of its respective fugitives lacerated by the local dog, a pathetic interest will attend it, and it will present a new illustration of the capacity which mankind at large, and the Western man in particular, and of the Coxey type of man most of all, possesses of making a fool of himself. If it could place Ignatius Donnelly at the head of the procession and Mrs.Ease at the tail, and march forth into some celestial lubber land or paradise of fools, carrying its political and economic fantasies with it, to be heard of no more among men, it would be a happy deliverance; but this is probably too much to expect. Coxeyism, like many another demonstration of human delusion and folly, will have to work itself out through ordained courses, and what these may be it is not always easy to prefigure. If one considered merely the deserts of the chief figure of this movement it would seem equitable to head him up in his own bass drum and roll him down a steep place into the sea. But it is not likely that this will be done, and for the general issue of his procedure we must await the revelation of time.

The Samoan Islands are little, but when it comes to fighting they are "right in it."

Paul Dana, as a protest against the unreasonable and illegal acts of the Park Board, has resigned from that body. Mr. Dana's patience has been so often and so severely tried by the other Commissioners that the wonder is he could so long tolerate them.

The Assembly has passed the Supply bill, which carries a small enough amount to justify the Republicans in the claim that they have been frugal in the expenditure of the public money. The contrast between the present bill and that of last year is both interesting and instructive. The Legislature of 1894 has footed up a total just about 50 per cent smaller than that of the Democratic Legislature a year ago, before the Governor had exercised his prerogative of excising items that he thought it best not to approve. Chairman Ainsworth has performed this part of his duty with discretion and sound judgment. The Republicans generally in both houses have refrained from all temptation to extravagance thus far in the session. Let us hope that they will keep up this good record to the end. The work of the Legislature as a whole will then be such that the Republican party can on the strength of it confidently appeal to the people to be retained in power, and to have their power in State affairs enlarged.

The Police Department of this city is having extremely bad luck in these days. In the Fuller and Martin cases it has two mysteries on its hands which it seems utterly unable to unravel, and recently a murderer escaped after killing a man in broad daylight and was not captured until he practically delivered himself up. It is deplorable that the detective force of this city is not more efficient. That department is treated with more liberality than any other detective force in the world. Yet its brilliant achievements are few at the present time. Perhaps if the overburdened taxpayers were less liberal and more exacting a greater number of criminals would be brought to justice.

The Dock Department is going to spend millions. How it will make them fly—into Tammany pockets!

New-Yorkers can get their clothing and their food at reasonable prices, but they are compelled to pay excessive rates for rentals of small houses and small flats, and they are required to pay higher figures for coal and for gas than ought to be exacted. The gas companies would find it for their own interest in the long run to cut down the price of gas to one dollar a thousand, just as the Manhattan Company found it for its own interest to reduce the rate of fare from ten cents to five, after it had fought bitterly against this reduction for years. So the landlords of New-York would find it far more profitable in the long run to cut down the rents of small houses and small flats to moderate figures, and thus avoid driving people of limited means to New-Jersey and Long Island. The coal companies, the mine owners, the coal railroads and the wholesale and retail dealers in coal ought all to be satisfied with smaller profits. Planters, farmers, manufacturers, business men and railroads (except the coal roads) are all getting very much smaller returns than they formerly received. Rents, coal and gas must come down in New-York or the future of the city be seriously menaced.

PERSONAL.

When Mrs. Amelia Frost was ordained to the Congregational ministry at Littleton, Mass., the other day, one of the examining committee of ministers asked her: "Does the Bible point to women's preaching?" "Apparently so in my case," was the reply. "But," said the questioner, "I had hoped you would answer by some quotation from the Bible." Instantly Mrs. Frost replied: "Your sons and daughters shall prophesy." There was tremendous applause, and all spirit of opposition to the ordination ended.

Henry Fowler, the new Indian Secretary, is said to be the only Methodist who has been a Privy Councillor of England.

The Rev. George Thomas Dowling, D. D., has recently been confirmed by the Right Rev. Dr. William Lawrence, Bishop of Massachusetts, and within a year expects to enter the ministry of the Episcopal Church. Dr. Dowling, who is now living in Boston, was formerly for twelve years pastor of the Euclid Avenue Baptist Church, in Cleveland, Ohio. Coming to feel, however, that he was no longer in accord with certain dogmas which seemed fundamental to the Baptist faith, he quietly resigned his charge and withdrew from the denomination.

The latest musical prodigy in Germany is a girl violinist, thirteen years old, named Josephine Gerwing.

Whatever may be said about the ecclesiastical attitude of Father Malone, there is no doubt of his American patriotism. His act in running up the Stars and Stripes on the steeple of his church when Fort Sumter was fired upon, and ordering it kept there until the Union cause was victorious, will not soon be forgotten by Americans.

The new British Knight, Sir Thomas Salter Pyne, who is only thirty-two years of age, began life as a mechanic in the great Birmingham engineering firm of Tangye. Then he went to India as the foreman of a factory, and soon became superintendent of the arsenal and public works of the Ameer of Afghanistan. He held this place for nearly ten years, until a short time ago he was attached to the Mission of Sir Thomas Durand. In this capacity he recently accompanied Sir Thomas to England, and lately dined with the Queen at Osborne.

AN OBJECT LESSON IN GOOD ROADS.

NEW-YORK STATE AND COUNTY OFFICIALS LEARN SOMETHING FROM NEW-JERSEY.

At the request of General Roy Stone, United States Commissioner of Road Inquiry, and the New-Jersey State Road Improvement Association, the Pennsylvania Railroad yesterday furnished a special train of five cars, carrying the New-York legislative Committee and special committees of the Supervisors of Erie, Monroe, Onondaga and Oneida counties, officers of the State League for Good Roads, road engineers and others interested in the movement, to examine the good roads of New-Jersey.

E. G. Harrison, for the association, took charge of the party at Rahway, and along the line Senator Perkins and others joined the party. At Merchantville the farmers and representatives of Camden and Burlington counties met the party with carriages, and drove them over the various lines of State aid and township roads to Moorestown, where they had dinner, and were hospitably entertained.

Senator White, of Onondaga, made pathetic allusions to the fact that this was the first experience of the majority of the delegation on Jersey's soil, and glorified her roads. General Stone explained the absence of Secretary Morton and the Agricultural Committee of Congress, who were unavoidably detained. The party then drove to Riverton, on the Delaware, over admirable macadam roads, and rejoined their train.

All present expressed gratification at the courtesy of the railroad and its officials, and the kindness of the New-Jersey representatives. No more impressive object lesson could have been presented, and judging from the talk of the New-York members of the party the trip will result in an imitation of New-Jersey's good work, and lead to effective and earnest efforts to the betterment of the roads of the Empire State.

Camden, N. J., March 30 (Special).—The committee of the New-York Legislature appointed to examine the new stone roads built under what is known as the State aid law in Camden and Burlington counties made an exhaustive investigation of these highways this afternoon. The fine Telford road built on the turnpike from Camden through Merchantville to Moorestown and several other portions of improved roads were driven over. The visitors were charmed with the great improvement over old dirt roads and pikes. At a rendezvous in Merchantville addresses were made in which New-Jersey was heartily congratulated on the progress made.

EXETER GRADUATES DINE.

ANNUAL DINNER OF THE NEW-YORK ALUMNI ASSOCIATION—SPEECHES BY JAMES C. CARTER, PROFESSOR "BRAD." CILLEY AND OTHERS.

The twelfth annual dinner of the New-York Association of the Alumni of the Phillips Exeter Academy was held last evening at the hotel at Broadway and Thirty-second-st. Covers were laid for fifty, and every seat was occupied. Previous to the dinner the annual election was held, which resulted as follows: President, George A. Plimpton; vice-presidents, Eugene D. Hawkins, George W. Green, D. H. McAlpin, jr.; Edmund L. Baylies, Artemas H. Holmes, Lawrence E. Sexton; secretary, Ethan Allen; treasurer, Hector M. Hitchings.

In the course of the dinner songs were sung and many instrumental numbers were given by the members. The first speaker was Professor Charles E. Fish, principal of the Academy, who spoke for the faculty. James C. Carter chose as his subject "The New-England Academy the Best Preparatory School"; John T. Perry spoke for the trustees of the town of Exeter; the Rev. Dr. David J. Burrell for the Andover Alumni Association; Professor Bradbury L. Cilley for the academy, and Sherman Hoar spoke for the New-England Alumni Association.

Among those present were C. R. Bangs, E. L. Baylies, E. P. Bullard, B. P. Davis, C. F. Dear, Dr. J. A. Fordyce, J. B. Gerrish, G. W. Green, George Hill, Harry Hubbard, H. M. Hitchings, E. D. Hawkins, Artemas Holmes, C. F. Kerr, R. B. Kerr, Dr. P. C. Kimball, F. M. Kerr, Moses King, F. H. D. Mason, E. B. Merrill, E. O. Richards, L. E. Sexton, S. Sidney Smith, Gordon Woodbury, S. G. Wood, H. H. Whitman, T. F. Wentworth, Ethan Allen and others.

MISS BEASTON ON THE FAIRY DRAMA.

"The Fairy Drama" was the subject of Miss Beaston's lecture yesterday afternoon at the Waldorf.

"The real basis or theory of the drama is the supernatural revealed in its two forms—good and evil," she said "or, as they may be termed, Black and White Magic. Shakespeare alone has sounded the depths of the supernatural and shown us its greatest evils. The comprehension of justice outweighs all other emotions, and this is especially demonstrated in Hamlet, although this drama has been condemned by all the critics of England. The supernatural in man is simply his inner nature, or conscience, as is shown by Macbeth, when he, only, of all the vast number present at the feast, beheld Banquo by his side.

"Black Magic deals with all the evils of the supernatural," said Miss Beaston, "that darkened our history as late as 1720, but White Magic deals with the potency of love. There used to be, in the days of the fairies, a strange juice that was squeezed into their eyes to revive love when love had grown weary, and I think that juice is often used to-day. This was used with Titania, and the fairies in the 'Midsummer Night's Dream' had a great deal to do with love."

"The Tempest" and "Midsummer Night's Dream" were said especially to bear upon White Magic, teaching the great lessons of love and justice, and being written when Shakespeare had attained the full fruition of his genius.

THE ASTORS DON'T MIND STABLES.

The protest against the erection of a stable by John Jacob Astor at Sixty-fifth-st. and Madison-ave. has increased in vigor, but is likely to be in vain. Mr. Kissam, who has charge of the Astor estate, said yesterday that when the protests were received in April of last year the property was offered for $75,000. He said that it was not apparent how the stable could be regarded as an offensive structure, inasmuch as the members of the Astor family had always maintained stables adjoining their own homes. "The stables are used," said Mr. Kissam, "only through the winter season, and when the warm weather comes the animals are taken to the summer resorts of their owners, or elsewhere. Mrs. Astor wants the stable there. A store for a tradesman dealing in clean merchandise will front the street, and the family of the coachman will occupy the upper stories."

SECRETARY CARLISLE AT THE CUSTOM HOUSE.

Secretary Carlisle was in Wall Street yesterday, but he informed every one who asked him that he was not there on official business. He called at the Custom House, and in company with Collector Kilbreth went all over the building and met the heads of the different departments. After he had taken luncheon with the Collector he spent a half h