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BISMARCK UEBER ALLES.

EX-CHANCELLOR'S BIRTHDAY

A MONSTER DEMONSTRATION IN HIS HONOR AT FRIEDRICHSRUH.

SEVEN THOUSAND STUDENTS IN LINE.

FESTIVITIES IN CITIES THROUGHOUT THE EMPIRE.

THE PRINCE ADDRESSES THE STUDENTS, REVIEWING THE PAST AND HIS OWN POLICY AND URGING THEM TO BE ALWAYS GERMAN AND NATIONAL IN FEELING—UNIVERSITY PROFESSORS AND OTHER DELEGATIONS ALSO RECEIVED BY THE EX-CHANCELLOR — THE SCENES OUTSIDE THE CASTLE PARK.

Friedrichsruh, April 1.—Last night was bitterly cold, and this morning everything was white with hoar frost, but the bright sunshine soon caused this to disappear. Detachments of students poured into Anmühle, and crowded special trains arrived from all parts, thirty-six coming from Hamburg alone. The beer booths were early thronged with thirsty visitors. Prince Bismarck slept late, and no music or other loud sound was permitted within the hearing of the castle until he arose. Sightseers crowded the approaches to the castle gate, but only members of the press, under the guidance of Chief Forester Lange, were admitted to the park.

PRINCE BISMARCK.

Some of the favored ones were permitted to see Prince Bismarck's rooms, which were heaped with presents. Hundreds of bouquets, the gifts of friends of the ex-Chancellor who were acting in concert to surprise him, were sent to the castle this morning, together with numerous laurel wreaths tied with ribbons, with the German colors attached, and bearing mottoes and inscriptions—as "In Memory of April 1." These were hung from the branches of the trees around the front of the castle and upon the veranda, and added greatly to the festive aspect of the place.

Prince Bismarck arose at 9:45 o'clock, feeling refreshed and vigorous. Dr. Schweninger was the first to congratulate him, and presented to him a bouquet of roses. The Prince proceeded to the morning-room, where the members of the family were assembled. Each one made him a birthday present. Dr. Schweninger gave him a cask of Pschorr beer.

Prior to the reception of the students Prince Bismarck gave an audience to a delegation of university professors, headed by Rector Pfleiderer. In receiving them the Prince said that their visit still bestowed upon him proof that he was not yet vanquished. If he had been overcome, his enemies did not pursue him. He also received a delegation of officers of the Zedlitz Cuirassiers, of which he is Colonel; a number of representatives of the Senate of Hamburg, and several other deputations. The Prince briefly thanked each deputation for their congratulations.

ARRIVAL OF THE STUDENTS' PROCESSION.

The students, after a twenty-five minutes' march from the station, reached the park at 12:30 p. m. There were 7,000 of them, and they had six brass bands. They were headed by Chief Forester Lange and Professors Pflüger and Olsen. The band of the 4th Guards played while the students were taking their places in front of the veranda. At 1:15 o'clock Prince Bismarck appeared on the veranda, and was greeted with deafening cheers and the clashing of swords. He looked hale and hearty. He wore the undress uniform of the Cuirassiers, with a helmet, and stood upon skin rugs to keep the cold from his feet. After the cheering had subsided the students' address to Prince Bismarck was read, as follows:

Upon this happy day, when all Germany is resounding in jubilee, it is the sacred duty of the German students to present their homage to Your Highness. With thankful hearts the students celebrate the anniversary of the man who raised the Fatherland from long disunion to the glorious height of a united and powerful empire. What was achieved on the battlefield under the victorious banner of our fathers has fallen to the present generation an unearned harvest, but the German youth hope to sustain bravely and to advance the work to which Your Highness devoted a lifetime replete with great results. To this we heartily pledge ourselves. May God bestow upon Your Highness happiness and abundant blessings!

THE EX-CHANCELLOR'S RESPONSE.

Prince Bismarck replied:

I have just received from the rectors a recognition of what has been done in the past, but of much higher value is your welcome. It is a promise of the future, and is of greater worth for a man of my age, because the National feeling you evince is evidence of a continuance of my work. It is very satisfying to me to find a prospect that the German character will remain steadfast to the old principles. In politics it is much easier to know what to avoid than what to do. The guidance policy in politics can be compared to the navigation of a ship in unknown seas. The principal aim is to reach a safe harbor. If it is reached, we ought to be thankful. One is never perfectly independent in guiding politics, but is always more or less dependent upon the decisions of others. Therefore, if we have succeeded partly, we ought to thank God, and not complain because we have not achieved what we hoped to. Man proposes, but God disposes.

Let us foster and guard what we have secured, and be thankful therefor. We mean to keep a fast hold upon the German Empire as it is. Germany was powerful under the Carlovingians. The Saxon Hohenstaufens losing her position, it took nearly 600 years to regain it. Political developments proceed as slowly as geologic formations, so the work of leaders ought not to be judged hastily. The world will have to get a sight of the middle of the next century before I can be judged unbiassed in history, or from the impartial point of view of bygone times.

I am glad to feel your enthusiasm; glad to think that the German does not abandon in his age what made him enthusiastic in his youth. The seed laid in your hearts by William I is certain to bear fruit in later days. I trust that you will always remain as German and as National as you are today. Men do not tear out of their hearts such a plant as National feeling. Not even if Germans emigrate can it be uprooted; for I have proofs, especially to-day, that hundreds of thousands of Germans in America, Australia, Africa and elsewhere are still attached to the Fatherland, for which many of them fought hard battles. They remember me, and send me greetings. Recalling the hard fights for German unity, beginning with Schleswig-Holstein, that was the prologue of the greater struggle with Austria, which was of National consequence. These, with Sadowa and the war with France, were all necessary to obtain unity.

BISMARCK'S EFFORTS FOR PEACE.

After Sadowa the principal point with me was that war with the French was not to come too soon, and that we should not be forced to begin it without proper preparation. After the French war many thought that we would be obliged to renew the contest within five years of peace. Indeed, it was to be feared; but it was the exclusive task of my life to prevent a renewal of hostilities. Germany had obtained what she needed. The Germans do not yearn for conquests. They have no aspirations toward what I should like to call Bonapartist violations. The prolegomena of conquests do not belong to the German character. Preferring equity and justice, I always was for peace, and ready to make minor sacrifices to preserve peace. The powerful can recede or make concessions. Neither Samoa nor the Caroline Islands were worth the war that lesser Nations might have carried on for their sake.

I should like especially to recommend to young men not to criticise overmuch the history of recent times, but rather to rejoice in and enjoy what we have secured. My task was to secure what was possible; and if I didn't succeed in obtaining all that we might have wished, I beg your indulgent criticism. Let us hold, though, what we have. The German sovereigns and princes made the greatest sacrifices for the erection of the Empire. My old master hesitated long before agreeing to sacrifice a part of his independence as King of Prussia. Let us be thankful that these sacrifices resulted in German unity, and thankful also that you are men in places of learning where the sacred fire of National feeling was preserved throughout the Fatherland's darkest days. Holding fast to what we have, let us not fear those who are annoying us on account of our unity, or the internal factions that are quarrelling. Disputes have long existed in Germany. These quarrels once prevailed between the guilds and the patricians, between the peasants and the lords, during the Bauernkrieg and at other times. Without internal disputes we would arrive at a state of Chinesedom. We would petrify. Without a fight we would have no quickening for growing life, but in all our struggles we must have a point of concentration, and that focus is the German Empire. Let us stand by our Imperial Emperor. In this sense I call upon you for three hearty, thundering cheers for His Majesty, Emperor William. Hoch! Hoch! Hoch!"

LONG CHEERING FOR THE AGED PRINCE.

The massed bands played "Heil Dir Siegerkranz," and the cheering and sword-clashing lasted several minutes. The ex-Chancellor, with helmet lifted from his head, took a chair, which was brought by Dr. Schweninger. The cheering having subsided, a student, Herr Pflüger, led the singing by the students of a new Bismarck song, after which the leading students ascended the veranda, and were presented to the Prince. He told the delegates from the technical high schools that his name was now being used as a battle-cry of a general National movement in Germany. He accepted the situation, and hoped that his name would be a banner which would reunite all the friends of the empire to preserve the achievements of 1866 which, like the ancient ordeal of the German tribes, settled who should lead the others to battle for reunion.

The old Chancellor came down the steps with the student deputation, and spoke to the heads of the various corps. To one he said:

I drank much with your corps; indeed, I also fought with them.

The students then sang "Deutschland über Alles" and "Die Wacht am Rhein," and finally all marched past the veranda, cheering continually, while the Prince, standing above, threw flowers at them, which were handed to him by his daughter, the Countess von Rantzau. After the reception Bismarck went to his room, where he rested for two hours.

All the afternoon the scene outside the castle grounds reminded the onlooker of a crowded fair. Booths lined both sides of the road. Among them surged uncounted thousands, cheering, drinking and singing. Uniformed musicians wandered about, playing in groups and singly; organ-grinders with instruments full of patriotic melodies performed incessantly, and tramp acrobats, bear-trainers and singers had pitched their tents every few rods from the castle to the station.

THE PRINCE'S TRIBUTE TO HAMBURG.

About 6 o'clock, when the uproar was just beginning to abate, the special trains of the Hamburg Electoral Association and several other societies drew into the station and unloaded a throng of fresh shouters. Bismarck received the Hamburg delegates a half hour later. Dr. Semler, their spokesman, after remarking the magnitude of the demonstration, said to the Prince:

To-day's events will enable you to realize that National gratitude is felt in Germany.

In replying to Dr. Semler's address of congratulation, Prince Bismarck said:

I sometimes made mistakes in my efforts to unify Germany. I occasionally placed my confidence where it was betrayed, and I suffered the inevitable disappointments. But I was never disappointed in the confidence I placed in your ancient Hanseatic city. I never knew Hamburg to leave me in the lurch. Your fellow-citizens and the people of your sister city, Bremen, have more friendly relations with those across the Atlantic than have many other States of ten times your size. Yet both cities are faithfully German, held to the Empire by a national feeling that is stronger than any tie which State help could create. Since Hamburg joined the Empire, the Imperial Government has had no more steadfast supporter. I hope that you will continue to work out your destiny on the lines of your present policy, and thus develop and prosper beyond all expectation.

For centuries Hamburg was independent, and was aided by only a small armed force. Now, with the

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GUARDING AGAINST CHOLERA.

THE PORTUGUESE PRINCE ORDERED BACK TO QUARANTINE.

TWO DEATHS ON BOARD WHILE THE VESSEL WAS ON HER WAY FROM ROSARIO—DR. DOTY TAKING NO CHANCES.

The steamer Portuguese Prince, Captain Anderson, which arrived here late Saturday night, was passed by Quarantine authorities on Sunday morning, and went to her pier in Brooklyn to discharge, was ordered back to Quarantine yesterday morning, and was towed down late in the afternoon and anchored.

The reason for this was the extreme precaution of Health Officer Doty in consequence of two suspicious deaths, which occurred while the steamer was at Santos. The Portuguese Prince left Rosario on December 16 with a deckload of cattle for Santos and Rio Janeiro. One cattleman was shipped to attend to the animals. He was a little old man, of Portuguese extraction, whose name nobody on board the steamer ever knew. While on the voyage to Santos, after leaving Buenos Ayres, a fireman was taken sick, and on January 9 he died.

Captain Anderson was unable to diagnose his ailment, but as the heat in that latitude usually causes great mortality among the firemen, his death was not thought much of. Ten days later, on January 19, while in Santos harbor, the cattleman was taken sick, and died the next day. His body was taken ashore, a post-mortem examination was held, and Captain Anderson was given to understand that the cause of death was heart disease.

The vessel was kept at the quarantine station at Ilha Grande one week, and thoroughly disinfected. After a careful examination by the quarantine doctor, the steamer was granted pratique by both quarantine authorities and the United States Consul, and after completing her loading at Santos, proceeded to this port, calling at Rio Janeiro, Bahia, Maceio, Pernambuco, Para, Trinidad, Grenada and St. Lucia. No further sickness broke out, and the whole crew enjoyed exceptionally good health.

When Deputy Health Officer J. R. L'Hommedieu boarded the Portuguese Prince at Quarantine on Sunday morning, Captain Anderson failed to report the death of the fireman, although he spoke of the death of the cattleman. There was a note on the Santos bill of health alluding to the latter's death, and stating that the vessel had been thoroughly disinfected. One of the Quarantine attachés, however, learned of the fireman's death, and reported it to the deputy, after the steamer had been cleared. The story was investigated at the pier, and by order of Health Officer Doty the vessel's hatches remained closed, and the discharge of cargo was not begun.

When Dr. Doty had satisfied himself that there had been suspicious circumstances about the death of the fireman, he ordered the steamer brought back to Quarantine for a thorough disinfection and cleansing. As there has been absolutely no sickness since January 19, the danger of any infection is remote, but the course decided on is one of extreme precaution.

Captain Anderson could give no satisfactory reason why he had not reported the fireman's death when first visited by Mr. L'Hommedieu. He said that he understood the matter had been cleared up and settled in Santos and ended there. He had no idea that the Doctor would want to know about such a remote incident, and did not think it would come under the jurisdiction of this quarantine.

Dr. Doty said last night that he was not in the least alarmed about the case, but desired to make assurance doubly sure, and so ordered the vessel back. Captain Anderson had been guilty of a serious breach in neglecting to report the death of his fireman, and his explanation was rather a lame one.

The vessel will be held in Quarantine for a day or two until the fumigation and disinfection are completed, and will then be allowed to discharge.

There were three passengers on the Portuguese Prince, and one of them, W. D. Badger, boarded the steamer in Para. He lives in Boston. He said the health of everybody on board had been excellent. He understood that the cattleman had narrowly escaped being gored by an infuriated bull, had been dashed against the bulwarks with great force, and had suffered considerably from shock and strain. This was understood to have aggravated his heart trouble.

MIXED RESULTS IN OHIO.

ELECTIONS IN CITIES TURN UPON LOCAL ISSUES—WOMEN VOTE IN LARGE NUMBERS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Columbus, Ohio, April 1.—With the exception of Cleveland, the Ohio cities which held municipal elections today showed slight Democratic gains. In Cleveland the Republicans elected R. E. McKisson Mayor, defeating Robert Blee, Democratic candidate for reelection. In Columbus, Cotton H. Allen (Dem.) was elected Mayor, to succeed George H. Karb, also a Democrat. In Toledo Guy Major, the present Mayor and Republican candidate for reelection, is believed to be defeated. Special telegrams received here up to 10 p. m. indicate small Democratic gains elsewhere, except in Springfield, where the Republicans are thought to have a slight majority. In all these instances the result of the contests hinge on local issues purely, and in Columbus at least Republican defeat was encompassed by the candidacy on a so-called ticket of municipal reform of a lifelong Democrat who drew more from the Republicans than from the members of his own party, who could not see much difference between him and Mr. Allen as to politics. The Republican losses will in no way affect the State campaign, as the issues in all cases were confined to the particular cities.

There was a heavy vote of women in several of the cities, and several members of the sex were elected to local boards of education. It is the first time women have had the right of suffrage in Ohio.

WOMEN ACTIVE IN BRIDGEPORT.

Bridgeport, Conn., April 1.—The election here today passed off quietly, despite the intense interest the religious fight has created. A Democratic victory is generally conceded now, because of the split in the Republican ranks over the alleged A. P. A. domination. A heavy vote was polled. Two women fainted this morning, as they were about to cast their ballots in the Third Ward, but the rest of them bore the ordeal without flinching. Nearly 1,500 women voted on the school question.

At midnight the returns from the city election were not all in, but what have been received assure the election of Frank E. Clark, the Democratic candidate for Mayor, and the entire Democratic ticket by from 500 to 700 majority. Tickets were scratched, so that the count will not be completed for several hours.

The anti-A. P. A. faction is celebrating the victory of Clark over Strong. The Republican vote fell off in all their strongholds, and the Democrats made big gains in theirs, the Sixth Ward, the Gibraltar of Democracy, giving 600 majority.

The uncertainty about the result of the Board of Education fight kept large crowds at all places where returns are received. City Clerk Mullins and Tax Collector Mooney were re-elected. License was carried by an increased majority.

Payne and Young, A. P. A. candidates for the Board of Education, defeated Kingsley and Cogswell by 500 votes.

THE MARCH TREASURY STATEMENT.

Washington, April 1.—The official Treasury statement, issued to-day, shows that in the month of March the excess of expenditures over receipts was $246,392. The receipts were $657,777 greater than in March, 1894, and the expenditures $5,420,663 less than in last March.

SUICIDE OF A SOCIETY WOMAN.

Boston, April 1.—Mrs. Ellen E. Jewett, wife of Henry L. Jewett, secretary of the International Trust Company, committed suicide this morning by throwing herself from a bridge in Auburndale into the Charles River. She was temporarily insane. Mrs. Jewett had been in ill health for some time. She was forty-five years old, and was prominent in society.

URGED TO OBSERVE A SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY.

Watertown, N. Y., April 1.—Charles R. Skinner, the newly elected State Superintendent of Public Instruction, who is at his home in this city, whose term of office begins next Monday, has prepared a circular letter to the press and friends of public education of the State, and, in conjunction with James F. Crooker, the present Superintendent, urges an appropriate observance of the centennial anniversary of the establishment of the public-school system of the State on Tuesday, April 9.

MITCHELL OFFERS TO RESIGN.

Saratoga, N. Y., April 1.—Caleb W. Mitchell, village president, has issued a card stating that as a bill has passed the Assembly, and is now in the Senate to amend the village charter by removing him from office because he is the proprietor of a gambling house, he will resign his office if the bill is withdrawn, and thus avoid other complications that he thinks may arise if it is enacted.

FOR THE NICARAGUA CANAL.

INTEREST OF THE GOVERNMENT IN THE PROJECT OFFICIALLY EXHIBITED.

THE MILITARY AND NAVAL MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF ENGINEERS TO INSPECT THE ROUTE AND PLANS APPOINTED—A WARSHIP TO CONVEY THEM TO GREYTOWN.

Washington, April 1.—President Cleveland has determined that an official exhibition of the interest of this country in the Nicaragua Canal, which was authorized at the last session of Congress, shall be promptly made, and the Government commission to examine the canal route, for which the Sundry Civil bill made $20,000 immediately available, is to be sent to Greytown as soon as possible on board a United States warship, to emphasize the concern of this Government in the enterprise of American citizens who have been acting under a charter granted by Congress in 1889. The programme of the Administration's action was agreed upon at last Friday's Cabinet meeting, when Secretaries Lamont and Herbert were directed to select a member of the corps of Army engineers and one of the Naval civil engineers, who, with a civilian to be selected in a day or two, will constitute the board of engineers charged with "ascertaining the feasibility, permanence and cost of construction and completion" of the Nicaragua Canal, and which "shall visit and personally inspect the route of said canal, examine and consider the plans, profiles, sections, prisms and specifications for its various parts, and report thereon to the President on or before November 1, next."

It was also decided that the Army should have the ranking officer of the board, and Secretary Lamont selected Colonel William P. Craighill for chairman. Colonel Craighill was the last president of the American Society of Civil Engineers, and the weight of his opinion upon the canal project would be convincing, it was thought, beyond that of any other man who could be appointed on the board. Secretary Herbert chose Civil Engineer Mordecai T. Endicott, whose relative rank of lieutenant-commander is only a degree below that of Colonel Craighill, and who is the second officer on the civil engineers list of the Navy. He is an engineer of high professional attainments, and an authority on naval works ashore. The President has not yet announced the civilian member, but Colonel A. J. Montgomery, of Birmingham, Ala., who has been prominent in the construction of Southern railroads, is said to be the leading candidate.

As soon as the President completes the board it will organize in Washington and go to New-York, where the plans, specifications and contracts of the canal company will be closely scrutinized. The members of the board will then go to Mobile and embark on the Montgomery, which has been detailed for the duty of conveying them to Greytown and which will remain there as long as their stay lasts, furnishing a marine guard, as well as boats and steam launches and lending the moral support of the United States flag to the work of the board. When ex-Senator Warner Miller, John R. Bartlett, Smith Weed and Hiram Hitchcock were here last week they agreed to put a force immediately at work along the route of the canal cutting away the dense tropical undergrowth, and gave assurances of much practical assistance to the Government board. It is presumed that this force has already been organized under cabled instructions and that it will accomplish its work about the time the Montgomery reaches the eastern terminus of the canal.

Civil Engineer A. G. Menocal, of the Navy, who is also the chief consulting engineer of the canal company, and who was the original surveyor of the route adopted, for which he secured the concession from the Nicaraguan and Costa Rican Governments, has received leave of absence from his duties at the Norfolk Navy Yard, and will accompany the party in an advisory capacity.

It is expected that the board will be completed in time to spend next week in New-York, and that the Montgomery will leave Mobile so as to reach Greytown on April 15, which, by a curious coincidence, is the day before Great Britain expects an answer from Nicaragua to the ultimatum demanding damages for the expulsion of Mr. Hatch and other British subjects.

NEW MINISTRY IN VENEZUELA.

PRESIDENT CRESPO CHANGES HIS ADVISERS—FRIENDSHIP FOR THE UNITED STATES EXPRESSED.

Washington, April 1.—Official advices have been received here stating that, with a view to harmonizing the political interests in Venezuela, President Crespo on Saturday dissolved the Cabinet which he formed on his accession to power two years ago, and appointed a new Ministry as follows: Foreign Affairs, Dr. Lucio Pulido; Treasury, M. A. Matos; War, General Ramon Guerra; Interior, Dr. Juan Francisco Castillo; National Improvements, General Jacinto Lara; Public Instruction, Dr. Alejandro Urbaneja; Public Works, José Maria Manrique; Private Secretary to the President, Dr. Nuñez.

Of these Ministers only one, General Guerra, was a member of the former Cabinet. Messrs. Castillo and Lara are personal friends of President Crespo, and have followed his fortunes for years. Dr. Pulido, who holds the portfolio of Foreign Affairs, is a brother of General Pulido, who has been prominently associated with the revolutionary party in the Republic. Dr. Urbaneja represents the opposition party in Venezuela, which is not to be confounded with the revolutionists, but which may be more properly called the conservative element. Messrs. Matos and Manrique were adherents of ex-President Guzman Blanco, whose followers, since the latter's exile, have taken no part in the politics of the Republic, but have held aloof from participation in all matters of National interest. It is believed that the new Ministry, which represents all shades of political opinion in Venezuela, will be acceptable to the people and will emphasize the determination of President Crespo to give to the Republic a wise, humane, and in every way satisfactory administration of its affairs.

Private advices received to-day at the Venezuelan Legation show that Admiral Meade and the officers of his fleet were treated with distinguished consideration by the officials of the Republic upon their arrival at La Guayra. They were invited to Caracas, and went to the capital on a special train furnished by the Government. While at Caracas they received many courtesies from the members of the Cabinet and the people generally. These attentions, it is said, expressed the good-will and friendship of the Venezuelan people for the great Republic of the North which Admiral Meade and his officers represented. On the Admiral's departure from La Guayra, the Minister of Foreign Affairs sent to him a long telegram of farewell, to which Admiral Meade fittingly responded.

The suggestion which has been advanced in Venezuela that a statue of President Monroe be erected in the plaza of the capital is meeting with great favor from all classes of Venezuelans. The leading newspapers approve the suggestion, and urge that, in view of the pending difficulty between Venezuela and Great Britain over the boundary question, the present is a proper time to show appreciation of the great President of the North who enunciated the principle "America for Americans."

The firm stand which the United States has taken with respect to the boundary question and the efforts made by Ambassador Bayard to arbitrate the points in dispute have greatly strengthened American prestige in Venezuela, if the Caracas newspapers correctly reflect public sentiment. Numerous references are made in them to the attitude of the United States in this matter, and it is evident from their tone that they are hopeful that the United States will yet be able to bring about the desired result.

In connection with the project of erecting a statue of President Monroe at Caracas, it can be said that a monument is to be also erected in his honor at Rio Janeiro. The Brazilian Chambers voted the funds for that purpose some time ago and a committee was appointed to select the best designs for the monument. Some of these designs were submitted to Senhor Salvador de Mendonça, the Minister of Brazil to the United States, and promptly forwarded by him to the committee at Rio Janeiro. It is known that Brazilians prefer to have the Monroe monument designed by their own sculptors or by those of the United States, and the bronze cast in America rather than in Europe. The erection of these statues in Venezuela and Brazil will once more demonstrate that the South American countries still look to the United States as being their older sister and their protector in case of emergency.

ONLY A QUESTION OF TIME.

THE MAYOR SAYS KERWIN AND MURRAY HAVE GOT TO GO.

HE HAD NOT INTENDED TO REMOVE THEM UNTIL THEY VOTED AGAINST COMMISSIONER ANDREWS'S REFORM RESOLUTIONS—RUMORS ABOUT THEIR SUCCESSORS.

Mayor Strong, in an interview yesterday afternoon, fully explained his intention to remove Police Commissioners Murray and Kerwin. In reply to a question as to the accuracy of the report which had been made by John Sabine Smith, the Mayor said:

"Mr. Smith got the case as nearly right as one could expect from our conversation. He asked me if I thought of removing Murray and Kerwin, and I said it would be better for them to resign. I didn't know it was going to be carried to them so quickly, but that makes no difference now."

"Is it true, as reported this afternoon, that you have selected men for appointment in place of the two Republican Commissioners?" the Mayor was asked.

"I have not decided whom to appoint yet," he replied, "because I have not yet asked the Commissioners to resign. When I do ask for the resignations I will scurry around and try to find some suitable men to fill the places."

Mayor Strong indulged in a quiet chuckle, and continued: "There need be no doubt as to my position. I never had any intention of removing Mr. Murray and Mr. Kerwin until three weeks ago. I said to a number of people that I did not intend to remove those Commissioners, and that was the way I felt then. The Commissioners were Republicans, and so long as they kept abreast of the reform movement I could have no reason for wanting to remove them from office. It was not until they voted against the resolutions offered by Commissioner Andrews that I thought of removing them. They had two opportunities to let their position be known, and each time they set themselves against the movement to introduce reforms into the Police Department. This is the department which has been shown to be thoroughly corrupt and rotten. I made up my mind that Police Commissioners who would not co-operate in efforts to reform the department were of no use to the city government, even if they were Republicans, and I decided to remove them. Until then, I say, I had not had any intention to remove Commissioners Murray and Kerwin. I had not promised anybody that I would not remove the Commissioners. I simple had said that I had no intention to remove them. Now that I have changed my mind about them, I hear some of their friends are saying that I broke my word. It has been said by some of them that if you scratch the back of a reformer you will catch a thief. Now I suppose they will say that if you scratch the back of a reformer you will catch a liar."

LET THEM KNOW HIS CHANGE OF MIND.

In reply to an inquiry as to the letters which he was reported to have written to Lieutenant-Governor Saxton and Speaker Fish about his intention to remove Commissioner Murray and Kerwin, Mayor Strong said: "As I had said to those gentlemen that I had no intention of removing the two Commissioners at the time of our interview about legislation, I thought it was proper to write to them and let them know that I had changed my mind. I have not received replies from them."

John Sabine Smith had another interview with Mayor Strong yesterday, and it was understood that Mr. Smith received another intimation that the Mayor would be pleased to receive the resignations of Commissioners Murray and Kerwin.

There was a report that the Mayor had sent letters to Theodore Roosevelt, United States Civil Service Commissioner, and Edward Mitchell, ex-United States District-Attorney, asking them to accept office as Police Commissioners.

Police Commissioner Andrews said yesterday that he had no information about the contemplated removal of his Republican colleagues in the Police Board. Commissioner Murray said he had nothing to say on the subject.

Commissioner Kerwin said: "If Mayor Strong has expressed a wish that I tender my resignation, I am ignorant of it. I don't see why I am questioned about the matter. The proper person to see is Mayor Strong." Mr. Kerwin was asked if he had not already received a request to resign; if he expected one soon, or if he had any intimation that he would receive such a communication. He said: "I know absolutely nothing. If I took time to trace all these reports I would be kept busy."

The Mayor's statements yesterday indicated his intention to remove Commissioner Martin, the Tammany member of the Police Board, but he did not state when he was likely to remove Mr. Martin.

There was a conference of Platt men in an upstairs room in the Fifth Avenue Hotel last evening, when the expressed determination of Mayor Strong to put Police Commissioners Murray and Kerwin out of office was talked about at considerable length. Politicians at the hotel said later that the Platt forces at Albany probably would try to make the Mayor's attitude an excuse for defeating the Magistrates bill.

It was ascertained last night that members of the Committee of Seventy have declared that they would be satisfied if the Legislature would pass the City Magistrates bill and the Lexow bills as now amended. The attitude of the Mayor toward a bipartisan Police Board and his determination to appoint Commissioners who will unite in reforming the department have had the effect to make a number of the members of the Committee of Seventy satisfied with the Lexow bills. They fear, however, that the new turn of events may have some effect further to delay or kill the City Magistrates bill, which is regarded as a reform measure of the first importance.

MEXICO AND GUATEMALA NOT TO FIGHT

A SETTLEMENT OF THE CONTROVERSY SIGNED YESTERDAY BY THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE TWO POWERS.

City of Mexico, April 1.—Congress opened to-night. President Diaz in his message, referring to the Guatemalan difficulty, said in part:

In my previous report I have referred briefly to the acts of violence and invasion committed in our territory by the agents of Guatemala, and the reasons we had for claiming satisfaction. In view of the prolonged repudiation of our demands, the Secretary of Foreign Affairs, on November 30 last, presented a note to the Chargé d'Affaires of Mexico in Central America, with instructions to communicate the contents to the Guatemalan Government, enforcing our arguments and formulating five propositions as the basis of our claim. The answers to that note and the subsequent communications will be found in the official correspondence which will be handed you by the Secretary of State. In said document are recorded the efforts made by the Executive to save the dignity of the Nation. The sentiment of justice and the delicate sense of honor which in such cases have always inspired the people and the Government of this Republic served as the guide.

The efforts referred to have not been without result. On the contrary, they have at the last moment had a favorable issue worthy of being celebrated by both Nations.

During the last few days the Minister of Guatemala, by virtue of his instructions by telegraph, has proposed certain steps for settlement, and the same have been accepted, with modifications by the Mexican Government. The result is a settlement, signed to-day by the Secretary of Foreign Affairs and the said Plenipotentiary. This will be at once submitted to Congress. The arrangement which I have entered into settled all difficulties.

THE RAHWAY MYSTERY RECALLED.

A WOMAN OF THIS CITY SAYS HER HUSBAND MURDERED THE GIRL, WHOSE IDENTITY HAS NEVER BEEN LEARNED.

Interest in the famous mystery of the girl found murdered near Rahway in 1887 has been revived by a promise that the mystery will at last be cleared up. On Sunday a woman, whose home is said to be in New-York, but whose name is withheld by the police, went to Rahway and sought out George Conger, who was sergeant of police in 1887. She related a story to him, which he at once told the police. She said her husband murdered the girl, whose name has never been ascertained. As nearly as the story can be learned, the husband of the woman was living with the murdered girl as her husband. Why he brought her to the spot where she was found dead the officials will not tell, if they learned. The reason the woman gave for going to Rahway to tell the story after eight years was that the husband is now living with a third woman. Some of the police officers think the story is the dream of a diseased brain

FATE OF THE POLICE BILLS.

THEY MAY BE PASSED BY THE SENATE IN THEIR PRESENT FORM.

BUT SENATOR O'CONNOR, THE PLATT LEADER, SAYS HE WILL OPPOSE THEM IF SENATOR STAPLETON'S PROPOSED AMENDMENTS GIVING THE MAYOR A DECIDING VOTE AND THE CIVIL SERVICE BOARD MORE POWER ARE MADE—MAYOR STRONG CRITICISED FOR DECIDING TO REMOVE MURRAY AND KERWIN.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Albany, April 1.—The followers of Thomas C. Platt in the Legislature were saying to-night, after they heard of Mayor Strong's declared intention to remove Murray and Kerwin from their posts as Police Commissioners of New-York, that this was certainly "All Fools' Day." Most of them had an inkling in New-York yesterday of Mayor Strong's intentions, and, therefore, were not greatly surprised when the news was flashed up from New-York early this evening that the Mayor had finally announced frankly his intention of decapitating Murray and Kerwin, since they clearly would not sustain his reform policy.

There was a general inclination on the part of the Platt Senators and Assemblymen to declare that Mayor Strong had broken a pledge to them that Murray and Kerwin should be retained. Lieutenant-Governor Saxton quickly cleared Mayor Strong of this imputation by saying:

While Mayor Strong early in March said to Speaker Fish and myself that he thought he should retain Murray and Kerwin, at no time did he give a pledge to us that he would retain them, and we did not ask for such a pledge. In fact, the matter was introduced by Mayor Strong himself in the course of a general talk about the police situation. He said casually that he thought he should permit Murray and Kerwin to remain, and then passed on to other topics. But it is every man's right to change his opinions about the merits or demerits of public officials, and I, certainly for one, would not, even indirectly, criticise Mayor Strong for resolving that, in the public interest it was best that Murray and Kerwin should be retired. That is his right as Mayor of New-York, namely, to decide what is best for its interests.

Moreover, it should be considered that the New-York police bills have been materially modified in form since Speaker Fish and myself had our talk with Mayor Strong. At that time the reorganization of the Police Department was intrusted to a commission of three, to be appointed by Mayor Strong. Then the Senate dropped the commission and said the Board of Police itself should do the work of reorganization. It may reasonably be thought that Mayor Strong, seeing that the Board of Police was to do the work of reorganization, thought he would have different men at its head, and therefore resolved to substitute two other men for Murray and Kerwin. I hope all the police bills relating to New-York will now be passed speedily.

Senator Lexow, when asked his opinion of Mayor Strong's action in resolving to remove Murray and Kerwin, said:

I prefer to think over his action and give my opinion at some other time. His action, however, will not make any difference with our course on these police bills. We intend to pass them and pass them this week if possible.

Senator O'Connor, the Platt leader in the Senate, said:

I do not care to comment on Mayor Strong's decision to remove Murray and Kerwin. We had thought they would be retained. As for the New-York police bills, they will continue to have my support, but I shall not accept any further amendments to them. If they are amended in any particular now I believe they will fail to pass the Senate.

Senator Stapleton drew up two important amendments to the Bipartisan Police bill and announced that he would submit them to the Senate on Thursday, when the bill comes up for final action by the Senate. The first of these amendments reads as follows:

Whenever the Board of Police shall be equally divided upon any question put to vote in such board, the determination of such question shall be postponed, but for not more than ten days, and to a time certain, and upon being informed thereof by the certificate of any two members of said board, the Mayor shall attend at the time specified, and for all purposes of such determination, shall be deemed to be a member of such board.

The second amendment simply authorizes the local Civil Service Board to examine all applicants for appointments in the Police Department, and to designate the men to be appointed on the police force. Senator Stapleton showed these amendments to Senators Lexow and O'Connor, but they refused to accept either one of them.

"I will not vote to give E. L. Godkin and Everett P. Wheeler the authority to appoint the police force of New-York," said Senator O'Connor, "and I do not think the majority of the Senators will approve of such an amendment."

The general impression in the Senate is that the Bipartisan Police bill will pass the Senate in its present form, despite Mayor Strong's announcement of his intention to remove Murray and Kerwin. Mayor Strong on Monday last wrote letters to Governor Morton, Lieutenant-Governor Saxton and Speaker Fish, informing them of his intention of removing Murray and Kerwin. All of these gentlemen stated to-night that they regarded these letters as confidential and declined to make them public. On Saturday Governor Morton sent his private secretary, Colonel Ashley W. Cole, to Mayor Strong on a mission relating to Murray and Kerwin. It is represented that Colonel Cole said to Mayor Strong that, while the Governor would not in any way attempt to interfere with his prerogative in the matter of Murray and Kerwin, he feared their removal at this time might be inopportune and put the Police Department bills in peril.

Mayor Strong, it would appear, has resolved to let the Legislature deal with the bills as it sees fit. He will appoint men as Police Commissioners whom he considers well fitted to act for the people of New-York. If the Legislature should then refuse to pass the bills insuring the Republican party representation in the Board of Police through Democratic administrations or refuse to pass the bill reorganizing the corrupt Police Department of New-York, the fault would be the Legislature's and not the Mayor's.

LICENSING SCHOOL TEACHERS.

GOVERNOR MORTON ADVOCATES A UNIFORM SYSTEM—MOUNT VERNON'S CHARTER AMENDED.

Albany, April 1.—Governor Morton has approved Assemblyman J. N. Stewart's bill, amending the charter of Mount Vernon in several respects relative to the schools of that city. One of the amendments proposed clothes the Board of Education with exclusive power to license teachers. The existing law makes it the duty of the board to license teachers, but only upon the recommendation of the Superintendent of Schools of the city. By the amendment, this recommendation is dispensed with. In his memorandum approving the bill, Governor Morton says:

By the charter the Superintendent is appointed by the Board of Education, and has general charge of the schools of the city. The city schools are not subject to the jurisdiction of the Schools Commissioner, nor, it seems, are the teachers subject to examinations which may be prepared by the Superintendent of Public Instruction. I think the policy of giving boards of education power to determine the qualifications of teachers and to grant licenses is objectionable. It is contrary to the general policy of the State, which seeks to provide a uniform system of examinations and licensing teachers. Examinations are prepared by the Department of Public Instruction, and the Superintendent has general control of the whole subject. I think the best interests of the State demand this policy.

I am informed that there are several school districts in the State where licenses are granted by the Board of Education or other local officers, independent of the Commissioner or Superintendent of Public Instruction. I think it would be well to provide a uniform system for the entire State, and that a general law should be enacted which will place the responsibility, the duty and the power of prescribing the qualifications of teachers in the hands of the school officers charged with the general management of the schools, rather than in the hands of local boards.

Aside from the amendment relating to the licensing of teachers, this bill contains proposed amendments to the charter which are quite important and seem desirable, and I have concluded to approve the bill for the sake of these amendments, but without intending to approve a general policy of permitting boards of education to determine the