best will in the world we can only characterize as journeyman's sculpture.

For one subtle and beautiful little statuette like "the Mirror," by Mr. Donoghue, which speaks in every one of its exquisite contours of an artistic personality, there are dozens of busts of which you can say no more than that they are respectably done. The merit of Mr. Bartlett's "Columbus" lies chiefly in its original style. The work is not entirely, it is not even, if you choose, monumental, but, at any rate, it has the force of an individuality behind it; it gives pleasure at the same moment that it gives a little shock. It is the sculpture that never shocks, it is the complacent, conscientious work, with every curve neatly turned, and never a touch in it, that stirs the beholder, of which we have far too much at all times, and of which the present exhibition gives us more than we should be expected to tolerate. Perhaps the search for good work gains an edge of excitement through the prevalence of mediocrity, but we would prefer to find the nuggets without such an expenditure of time. Mr. Remington's spirited "Bronco Buster" and its companion deserve more sympathetic surroundings, and it would be pleasant to see Mr. Grafly's admirable "Symbol of Life" detached from other productions which it were perhaps invidious to name. To the group of choice things already mentioned we would add Mr. Duveneck's beautiful recumbent statue, Miss Potter's trifling but clever statuettes, Mr. Linder's decorative panel with a figure in high relief, Mr. Hinton Perry's "Wood Nymph," and the andirons modelled by Mr. Bitter and Mr. Linder respectively. We would be disposed to mention with these the large statue of "Egypt Awakening," by Mr. Elwell, but, in spite of its capable workmanship this Academic performance rings hollow. Similarly, the seated woman, by Mr. Partridge, is a good but nerveless work, a status that just stops short of possessing vitality and artistic beauty. The deficiencies in the exhibition bring us back to its broad significance. It is the ensemble that will interest people as they walk through the green aisles, and if they carry that ensemble in their minds the work of the Sculpture Society will not have been done in vain.

A COMMISSION FOR W. B. PARSONS.

GOVERNOR BLACK MAKES HIM CHIEF OF ENGINEERS ON HIS STAFF.

Albany, April 30.—Governor Black to-day commissioned Brigadier-General William Barclay Parsons as Chief of Engineers on his staff. Mr. Parsons is a resident of New-York City and a civil engineer of prominence.

Mr. Parsons is now chief engineer of the Rapid Transit Commission.

POLICE DISCIPLINE.

HOW PATROLMEN SPEND THEIR EVENINGS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Walking from Astor Place to the City Hall last night about 9 o'clock I saw eleven patrolmen on Broadway, just one of whom was patrolling. A twelfth was visible, apparently doing his duty down a side street. Of the ten who were not patrolling all but one were engaged in friendly chats. He appeared to be deserted, and in his loneliness was leaning against a show-window. The others are accounted for as follows:

One bluecoat was comfortably ensconced in the recess of a doorway with a male companion. Another was similarly established in a doorway, while a woman helped him while away the time. A few blocks beyond two policemen stood talking at a crosswalk as long as I was able to observe them, while across the street a third was leaning against a wall with a lounger at each side of him. A little further on two policemen and a private citizen occupied a corner and seemed to be in deep and protracted conversation, and then I saw two more patrolmen supported by a wall having a friendly tête-à-tête. I also passed one superior officer—sergeant or roundsman—alone, leaning against a window.

I send you this as a specimen of our present police discipline. OBSERVER.

New-York, April 30, 1898.

MISS AMY BAKER'S ANNUAL RECITAL.

Miss Amy Baker's annual recital at Sherry's was attended yesterday afternoon by the usual large and interested audience. Miss Baker's selections were well made, as they always are, and she gave them in her own entertaining manner. Altogether the best and most amusing was "The Magic Ring," by Kenneth Grahame. If Miss Baker has any fault that is worth noticing in the reading of a story of this kind, it is that she tries too hard. But that is a good fault, and she shows sound sense in reading stories. Almost anybody would rather listen to a story than to vocal popguns and pinwheels. And Miss Baker reads a story like this so as to get out about all that there is in it. She also read Harriet Prescott Spofford's "The Violin" and "The Idyll of the Orchard," and closed with Clyde Fitch's imaginary letter from a young woman at Bayreuth. Miss Baker was assisted by Forrest D. Carr, who sang an air from Bemberg's "Elaine," "If All the Skies Were Sunshine," "A Red, Red Rose" and "The Lost Chord," and by Mrs. Agnes Staberg Hall, who sang Verdi's "Foreza del Destino" and three Scandinavian songs.

In the audience were Mrs. George R. Blanchard, Mrs. José F. De Navarra, Dr. and Mrs. C. I. Pardee, Mrs. Frederick Roosevelt, Mrs. John C. Wilmerding, Mrs. John A. Pinard, Mrs. Sadlier, Miss Sadlier, Mrs. Clarence A. Postley, Mrs. G. G. Hubbard, Mrs. H. Victor Newcomb, Miss Hadley, Mrs. Walter Katte, Miss Clarkson, Mrs. James M. McNamee, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Abbot, Miss Gerson, Mrs. Augustin Daly, Miss Sallie Brown, Mrs. Frederick Butterfield and Mrs. Theodore T. P. Hall.

QUEEN OF SPAIN TO BE AN ARBITRATOR.

Berlin, April 30.—A dispatch received here from Santiago de Chili to-day announces that Chili and Peru have chosen the Queen Regent of Spain as partial arbitrator of their differences. A protocol has been drawn up, arranging for a plebiscite of the inhabitants of Tacna and Arica, to decide to which country these provinces belong, the Queen Regent determining the conditions of voting.

AMERICAN MINISTERS MEET THE SULTAN.

Constantinople, April 30.—The United States Minister, James B. Angell, presented W. W. Rockhill, the new United States Minister to Greece, to the Sultan to-day. The Sultan inquired concerning the war news, and expressed a hope for the speedy termination of hostilities.

PASSENGERS ON THE LUCANIA.

Among the passengers who arrived yesterday on the Lucania from Liverpool and Queenstown were Dr. George Fales Baker, Major J. R. D. Graham, Baroness Halkett, Captain J. D. Kenney, Captain J. J. Milbank, A. S. Northcote, Isidor Straus, Francis Skinner, Howard G. White, Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Wilkinson, R. A. Zerega, and Mrs. John W. Mackay, who comes to attend the wedding of her son, Clarence H. Mackay, to Miss Duer.

NATIONAL SCULPTURE EXHIBIT OPEN.

The third exhibition of the National Sculpture Society was informally opened last night in the building of the American Society of Fine Arts, in West Fifty-seventh-st. About fifteen hundred invited guests were present. There was music by an orchestra, and refreshments were served. J. Q. A. Ward is the president of the society and John De Witt Warner president of the Reception Committee. The exhibition will be opened to the public to-day and to-morrow.

FOREIGN COMMENTS ON THE WAR.

A HEARTY BRITISH GODSPEED.

From The London Morning Leader.

There are, somehow or other, here and there a few people in this country who sympathize—or say they do—with Spain. We will not trouble to inquire into the sincerity of their sympathy, or examine its basis. It is enough to know that the vast, the overwhelming, majority of the British people are enthusiastically on the side of America. So far from having been precipitate, that great people, our kinsmen really, have, if they have erred at all, done so by being too deliberate. All we can now do is to wish them godspeed—and may their triumph be as speedy and as complete as so good a cause deserves!

THE AMERICAN POLICY CLEAR AND HONEST

From The London Daily Graphic.

The policy embodied in the resolutions of Congress is clear and honest, and is entitled to sympathetic treatment at the hands of all who know how the patience and interests of the United States have been tried by the misgovernment of Cuba. We are far from agreeing with the view that the forces which are making for war in the United States are all sordid or precipitate.

GERMANY WILL BE NEUTRAL.

From The Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung.

Germany will take no sides in the pending affairs. Considering that one-third of the population of the United States are Germans, it is altogether out of the question that Germany shall take any steps against the United States.

SIGNIFICANT FIGURES.

From The Hamburger Handelsblatt.

Our trade with the United States and Spain amounts to 1,000,000,000 marks, nine-tenths of which go to North America.

THE NEWS OF TWO CAPITALS

Continued from first page.

large share of English liabilities to unpopularity in Europe.

The publication in a Blue Book of the diplomatic correspondence with Russia and Germany enables Englishmen to compare the amenities of European intrigue with Yankee sincerity and bluntness. It is nicknamed already the "Blue Funk Book" and has caused intense indignation even among stanch Tories, who have received Mr. Balfour's petulant explanations coldly and cheered Sir William Harcourt's destructive strictures. It proves that Mouravieff gave confidential assurances to Lord Salisbury respecting Talien-Wan and Port Arthur and retracted them within sixteen days, compelling the British Government either to fight or change its policy and take Wei-hai-Wei. With this evidence that the British fleet was ordered off by Russia and that the Foreign Office was duped by chicanery, English critics may think less of fine manners in insincere diplomacy and have more respect for American diplomacy, which, if sometimes blunt and downright, is always honest.

The private view of the Royal Academy was a dress parade for London society, with an exceptionally large attendance of artists and men of letters. The exhibition is, with the exception of the landscapes, below the level of last year. The most notable portraits are Carolus Duran's of the Countess of Warwick and of Mme. Georges Feydeau and her children. Mr. Sargent's chief work is a lady in white, for which another by Mr. Arthur Hacker, also in white, is a good foil, one being dramatic verse and the other plain prose. Mr. Sargent also has painted Mr. Wertheimer with amazing realism. Mr. Shanym has a charming picture of a child and a lovely portrait of Miss Kathleen Mathew. Among other notable portraits are those of Viscount Peel, by Mr. Orchardson; of the Lord Chancellor and Speaker Gully, by Mr. John Collyer; of the Duchess of Somerset in costume as Lady Jane Grey, by the President of the Academy, and of Mr. Herbert Spencer, by Mr. Herkomer. The most brilliant work of the exhibition is Mr. Herkomer's Jubilee picture, representing the Crimean veterans of the Guards cheering the Queen. The most imaginative work is Mr. Watts's allegory of "Love Triumphant," rich in color and strong in drawing. The largest canvas is Mr. Seymour Lucas's historical painting for the Royal Exchange with William the Conqueror as the chief figure. The most pretentious picture is Mr. Solomon's Jubilee picture of the Lord Mayor of London awaiting in all his glory the coming of the Queen's procession. The most artistic works are Mr. Alma Tadema's "Conversion of Paula," resplendent in color and strong in draughtsmanship; Mr. Napier Henry's "Wreckage," with its drama of the sea; Mr. Thangue's brilliant firelight study, "Harvesters at Supper"; Mr. Boughton's poetic vision "Of the Road to Camelot," from "The Lady of Shalott"; Mr. Macbeth's skating-rink ball, entitled "Sparklets," and Mr. Abbey's "King Lear," with masterly drawing of Cordelia and her sisters.

Less successful works are Mr. Briton Riviere's "Temptation in the Wilderness," Mr. Waterhouse's "Flora and Zephyrs," Mr. Paynter's "Skirt Dance," Mr. Frank Dicksee's "An Offering," and Mr. Marcus Stone's "Welcome Footstep," although they are all in places of honor. Mr. Alfred Parsons and Mr. Alfred East have the most brilliant landscapes, although Messrs. Leader, Hunter, Murray, MacWhirter, Cooper, North and other favorites are all well represented. Mr. J. C. Hook has several delightful works and Mr. Peter Graham divides, as usual, his energies between cow pastures and sea crags. Mr. Stanley Forbes does brilliant execution with several conventional themes. Mr. Gregory is seen only in the water-color room. Mr. James Marsl's "Grey Day in Old Amsterdam" is one of the gems of the exhibition. There are numerous examples of Mr. Brett's beautiful art in coast and water painting, and Mr. Robert W. Allan has several fine pictures. Lady Butler has a pathetic war scene, with soldiers bringing in dead comrades. Mr. Wetherbee has several characteristic idylls delicately painted, and Mr. George Hitchcock has two strong works, one with masses of early spring flowers and the other a simple Dutch scene entitled "The Godmother." Mr. Val Prinsep also has a charming picture of a Dutch girl.

The annual exhibition of the Royal Society of water colors is disappointing. The only work of real originality is Mr. Melville's impressionist art with its startling effects. Sir Edward Burne-Jones contributes a large drawing scarcely worthy of his reputation.

The Queen's return from Cimiez marks the beginning of the London season. The Prince of Wales already is in harness, having opened the Photographic Exhibition, attended the Masonic reinstallation and graced with his presence the smoking concert of the Orchestral Society. Mrs. Temple has held a reception in Lambeth Palace. Mr. Arthur Balfour has given his second evening party. There have been charity entertainments at Stafford House and Grosvenor House, and to-night there will be Lady Savile's small dance at Stratford House and the Royal Academy banquet. The marriage of Mr. Linley Sanbourne's daughter with Leonard Messel was attended by a throng of artists and men of letters. Miss Elaine Guest's wedding to-day at St. George's, Hanover Square, is a brilliant social incident, with eight bridesmaids and a crowded church, the Bishop of London performing the ceremony. The bridegroom is the Rev. Ernest Villiers. The daughter of General Lucius Fairchild will be a débutante at the next Drawing-Room.

The dinner given for Lord Rosebery last night by prominent Liberals is believed to have considerable political significance. I. N. F.

PARIS.

THE OPENING OF THE SALONS.

SOME OF THE MORE NOTABLE PICTURES DESCRIBED—INCIDENTS IN THE SOCIAL WORLD.

[BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Paris, April 30.—Wheat speculators in Paris are reaping a golden harvest, and M. Fromentault, president of the Paris bakers' syndicate, says that the price of the two-kilogramme loaf will soon reach 95 centimes. M. Méline is still firm in his decision not to remit the wheat duty and declares that the present rise is due to reckless speculation, and that the supply of wheat already on hand is amply sufficient.

From the point of view of society, suspended animation continues to prevail in the American colony. The announcement of the engagement of Mr. George W. Vanderbilt to Miss Edith Dresser causes general satisfaction. Among the arrivals from Cannes are Mrs. Fairman Rogers, of Philadelphia; Mr. Amory Lawrence and Miss Edith Lawrence, of Boston, and Mrs. Charles Whittier and Miss Mary Whittier, of New-York. At a dinner given by General Porter at the Embassy, besides M. Hanotaux, the Russian Ambassador and the Princess Ourousoff, the Portuguese Minister, Senhor Souza Rosa, and the Japanese Minister, Makafino, were Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Fish, Mrs. Astor, Countess Boni de Castellane, Mr. and Mrs. Bradley Martin, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Martin, Mrs. Garrison and Mrs. Sands.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Tuck gave a successful musical and theatrical matinée at which the amateur performance of a Paris "féministe" was justly applauded.

The agents of the steamship lines report an unusual number of passengers booked for New-York the next three weeks. La Touraine sailed from Havre this afternoon. Among the passengers were General Woodford, the Minister to Spain; Mr. Sickles, his Secretary of Legation; Captain Bliss, Military Attaché at Madrid; Lieutenant Dyer, Naval Attaché. Mrs. Woodford and her daughter will remain a few weeks in Paris. There also sailed on La Touraine Archbishop Spaulding, the Marquise Des Montiers-Mérinville, née Caldwell; Mr. and Mrs. William Outhout, Colonel Kellogg, formerly Military Attaché at Paris; Mrs. and Miss Kellogg, Mr. and Mrs. William Moore Robinson and Miss Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert Parker, Miss Alger, Miss Fuller, Mrs. Charles F. Berwind and Miss Berwind, Miss Ethel Newbold, Mr. and Mrs. G. D. Leland and Miss Leland, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Porter, Mr. and Mrs. and Miss Baudry, of California; Mrs. John D. Archbold and Miss Frances Archbold.

The usual instalment of homing pigeons went on La Touraine. The forward part of the ship is fitted as a "chapelle ardente," bearing the remains of the late Robert Maclane.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Rutherford and Mrs. Montgomery Roosevelt left Paris on Tuesday; they sailed for New-York on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse.

The great annual picture fair, consisting of the two Paris Salons, which opened to-day in the vast Palace of Machinery with more than usual success, gave public opportunity for judging the relative merits of the two rival camps into which French art is divided. The verdict this afternoon is that the Beaux Arts Salon, which ten years ago seceded from the Academic Society of French Artists, is characterized by far greater distinction and modernism. The pictures at the Beaux Arts Salon are much fewer in number and are not crowded together, and each artist has his own little show of half a dozen works. Never before have so many pictures of huge dimensions been exhibited. "Arbitration," by Henri Danger, with heroic portraits of Emperor Alexander III. of Russia, President Carnot, President Cleveland, Mr. Gladstone and a hundred other statesmen who took the part of peace and arbitration, spreads over a hundred square metres of canvas, and, by the irony of fate, is opposite two other great wildernesses of canvas representing episodes in the Madagascar war, painted by Tinayre. Rochegrosse's "Song of the Muses Awakening the Soul of Humanity," a huge allegorical work of beautiful coloring, is a distinct disappointment. So also is Detaille's "Châlons," representing the Emperor Nicholas reviewing the French Army in October, 1896. The sun bursting forth from leaden clouds after a rainstorm brightens the features of the Czar and of President Faure, and is reflected from the sabres of the serried squadrons of cuirassiers; but the picture lacks the action one has a right to expect from Detaille. A remarkable work by François Fleming, representing the charge of the French cavalry upon the Highlanders' squares at Waterloo, is the best military picture of the year. The sunken lane, disastrous to the French attack, is full of dead and wounded. In perfection of drawing and color, Puvis de Chavannes, whose pictures, like Verdi's music, improve the older he gets, carries off the palm of the exhibition with a large panel for the Panthéon, representing Sainte-Geneviève standing on a moonlit terrace watching over sleeping Paris. This is Puvis de Chavannes's first attempt at night effect, and the poetry of the conception and the grace of the execution are unsurpassed by any of this great master's former works.

One of the strongest exhibits is a large triptych in sombre colors by Cottet, called "Repas d'Adieu," representing some Brittany fishermen taking their last meal at their cottage home before their departure for the Newfoundland banks, streams of light from a lamp over a white tablecloth contrasting with the deep blue of the dawn just appearing through the window. Besnard's small gem of Spanish coloring representing a dance at Seville, is considered one of the best bits of work Besnard has ever accomplished. His portrait of Mme. Réjane in reddish yellow tones, hanging next it, is far less pleasing. Carolus Duran's "Obsession," representing a woman kneeling before the crucified Christ with a cloud of illuminated figures showing her visions, and the same artist's other exhibits, which are five in number, possess a full share of his brilliant flesh tints and satins and velvets, but are not likely to add to or detract from his present reputation. Nudes are few and inferior in quality, and Bouguereau, with his rather waxy maiden surrounded by angels with white wings, is more Bouguereau than ever before. Among portraits Benjamin Constant's of M. Hanotaux and of Paul Sohège are excellent. Mr. Sargent's lady in a white evening dress rising from her sofa, Henner's young girl with black hair and a black dress, a black hat, black gloves and a small red ribbon at her neck, Humbert's portrait of Jules Lemaître and Bonnat's of Rose Caron are those most admired.

The landscapes this year are the best features of both Salons, and the robust vigor of Harpignies's "Morning in the Dauphiné" and his "Souvenir of Italy," with a blue running stream and snow-white fleecy clouds, are works of extraordinary merit. Gabriel Ferrier's "Heure de Jeunesse," representing a group of young women feasting in a garden, is a pleasing bit of coloring. The water-color section contains excellent work, and the large aquarelle of a mill in Normandy by Louis Knight is favorably commented upon. Among the statuary Macmonnies's equestrian group for the arch in Brooklyn dominates in size all the sculpture of both Salons. The horses are superb, but the figures are considered by Parisian critics lacking in grace and pose.

GREAT BRITAIN AND AMERICA.

SPEECH OF COLONEL HAY, AMERICAN AMBASSADOR TO GREAT BRITAIN, AT THE LORD MAYOR'S EASTER BANQUET, LONDON, APRIL 29.

I am honored in having the privilege of thanking you on behalf of all my colleagues, as well as myself and the countries which we represent, for the cordiality with which this toast has been proposed, and the kindness with which it has been received. In this place, the civic heart of London, the home of a traditional and princely hospitality, whence from time immemorial the only challenge that has gone forth has been one inviting the world to that wholesome competition in civilizing arts which benefits all parties to it, we cannot but accept this courtesy in the spirit in which it is tendered, and in return wish success and prosperity to England and to British trade and commerce, in the full assurance that all the nations of the world will profit more or less directly by every extension of British commerce and the enterprise and enlightenment that go with it hand in hand. Perhaps I may be pardoned if I say a word about my own country. Knitted as we are to the people of Great Britain by a thousand ties of origin, of language, and of kindred pursuits, it is inevitable that we should have from time to time occasions of discussion and even of difference. We hear sometimes that we are thought to be somewhat eager and pertinacious in pursuit of our own interests. If that be so, I can say, I hope with no impertinence, and in a spirit rather of pride than of contrition, that it merely goes to show of what stock we are. But this truth is unquestionable, that for now nearly three generations of men there has been peace between us and friendly regard; a peace growing more solid and durable as years go by, and a friendship that I am sure the great majority of both peoples hope and trust is to be eternal.

The reasons of a good understanding between us lie deeper than any considerations of mere expediency. All of us who think cannot but see that there is a sanction like that of religion which binds us to a sort of partnership in the beneficent work of the world. Whether we will it or not, we are associated in that work by the very nature of things, and no man, and no group of men, can prevent it. We are bound by a tie which we did not forge, and which we cannot break. We are joint ministers of the same sacred religion of liberty and progress, charged with duties which we cannot evade by the imposition of irresistible laws. It may be trite and even tedious for me to refer again at this distance of time to the mighty pageant of last June, but I would ask leave to recall one incident of the naval review which will long be remembered by those who saw it. On the evening of that memorable day, when all the ships lay enshrouded in darkness, the commander of the Brooklyn ran up the British and American colors, and then, at a given signal, turned upon those two kindred flags the brilliant rays of her searchlights. In that high illumination, shrined in clear radiance, far above the obscurity that hid the engines of destruction and preparation for war, those friendly banners fluttered, proclaiming to the navies of the world their message of goodwill. The beauty of the scene lasted but a moment; it passed away with much splendor and magnificence which adorned that historic day, but may we not hope that the lesson and the inspiration of that spectacle may last as long as those banners shall float over the seven seas, carrying always in their shadow freedom and civilization?

RESULT OF THE ENROLMENT

ESTIMATE OF THE RETURNS BY SUPERINTENDENT RODENBOUGH—EXACT FIGURES TO-MORROW.

Yesterday was the last day for filing declarations of enrolment under the new Primary Election law, and the clerks in the Bureau of Elections were kept busy counting the bundles of declarations which were brought in by the Republican and Democratic workers who had been collecting them. About forty-three thousand of the declarations were taken to the bureau on the third floor of Police Headquarters in Mulberry-st. in the day and evening. As it was the last day for receiving the declarations, the bureau was kept open until midnight. In the bureau in Brooklyn over twenty thousand declarations were received in the day, and the clerks there were not able to count them all before the office was closed, late at night. The record of the day in the other boroughs was said to be 5,300 for The Bronx, 4,900 for Queens and 4,300 for Richmond. Superintendent Rodenbough, who has general charge of the bureaus in all the boroughs, said it would be impossible to get the exact figures of the entire enrolment before to-morrow, but he estimated them approximately from the returns which he received as follows:

Manhattan	75,000
The Bronx	8,000
Brooklyn	42,000
Queens	7,400
Richmond	4,800
Total	137,200

General Rodenbough said that there would be no tabulation to show how many Republicans and how many Democrats had enrolled until after the supplemental enrolment on May 10. It is known, however, that about forty thousand declarations of Democrats have been filed in Manhattan by the Tammany workers. George W. Plunkitt and James J. Martin filed twenty thousand in a bunch yesterday, and about the same number had been sent in by the Tammany workers at another time. George R. Manchester, secretary of the Republican County Committee, filed a few more than twenty thousand declarations for the Republican machine at Police Headquarters yesterday. The anti-machine Republican enrolment in Manhattan is known, therefore, to be less than fifteen thousand.

Of the 85,000 voters enrolled in the county of New-York, which includes the boroughs of Manhattan and The Bronx, about 41,000 were said to be Tammany men, while Republican machine leaders said that there were about 24,000 organization Republicans enrolled. The Republicans of the County of New-York opposed to the machine have enrolled to the number of about 14,000, according to statements made last evening in the headquarters, in the St. James Building, at Broadway and Twenty-sixth-st. If the machine and Anti-Machine enrolments had been evenly distributed in the Assembly districts, the figures would show machine control of the primaries in all the districts, but, while there has been little opposition to the machine in more than half of the districts, The Republicans of the County of New-York have secured the greatest enrolment in districts which gave the heaviest vote for Seth Low for Mayor in the election last fall. They expect to carry the primary elections in June in the IIId, IVth, XIIth, XIXth, XXIst, XXIId, XXVth, XXVIth, XXVIIth, XXVIIIth, XXIXth, XXXth and XXXIId Assembly districts and in the Annexed District. Republican machine leaders said last evening that they did not expect the organization could prevent the Anti-Machine Republicans from carrying the primaries in the XIXth, XXIst, XXVth, XXVIIth and XXIXth, but they thought the regular organization might win in all the other districts.

Tammany politicians said last evening that they did not think the primaries to be held in June would make many changes in the Tammany leadership of districts. The only contests expected will be in the IId District, where the opponents of Patrick Divver will try to wrest the leadership from him again; in the VIIth, where Martin Engel's enemies have organized to defeat him if possible; in the XIth, where William Dalton has managed to keep the leadership by a narrow margin of votes, and in the Annexed District, where the fight against Thomas J. Mulligan's leadership has been renewed with vigor.

It is expected that many voters who did not enroll by filing declarations of party affiliation will take advantage of the supplementary enrolment on May 10, a week from next Tuesday. That enrolment will be conducted in the enrolment districts by the inspectors of election who served in the election last fall, the Republican inspectors conducting the Republican enrolment and the Tammany inspectors conducting the Democratic enrolment. The election officers will be obliged to take an oath for the faithful performance of duty. Notices and blank oaths have been sent to all those who served at the last election. There are 311 election districts in the Borough of Manhattan, 72 in The Bronx, 76 in Queens, 47 in Richmond, and 576 in Brooklyn, making a total of 1,522. The polling places will be opened on May 10, from 7 a. m. to 10 p. m. for the supplementary enrolment.

Under the law the Bureau of Elections is required to file all the declarations of enrolment in a book called the enrolment book, and General Rodenbough says he will need twenty-five additional clerks for this purpose.

INSURANCE AND THE WAR.

RATES ON THE STEAMER PARIS ON THE LAST TRIP, ADVANCED 5,000 PER CENT—RATE CUTTING ON FIRE RISKS.

When the sensational reports about the capture of the Paris by a Spanish vessel were published, marine insurance rates against what is called the "war risk" went up enormously. One of the largest underwriting institutions in New-York assumed the war risk on such portions of the cargo as it had insured, charging only 3 per cent for the additional risk, but it is known that as high as 7½ per cent was paid by some owners of the cargo. As the usual rate for a steamer like the Paris is fifteen one-hundredths of 1 per cent for one trip, this rate of $7.50 per $100 for the war risk alone, in addition to the 15 cents for the ordinary marine hazard, was 5,000 per cent higher than the regular rate of insurance on such a ship.

The placing of insurance to pay for damage done by bombardment continues. Even in this city many risks have been insured, but along the New-England coast there is a greater demand for such insurance. Risks at Newport News have paid high rates, and buildings at St. Augustine and other points on the coast of Florida have also paid high rates.

The disruption of the Tariff Association, which has established fire insurance rates in this city and vicinity during the last eight years, has precipitated a savage and destructive war of rates. The war is not so sharp on the larger risks, excepting where some of the powerful companies find it necessary to make extraordinary concessions in order to take business away from the offices that are accused of having been busy in cheating their associates in the Tariff Association by cutting rates or by the payment of commissions greater than they were restricted to by the rules of the association. A broker showed a number of policies yesterday whereupon it was observed that all those policies had been written at less than the rates which the agents had been pledged to observe. The offices to which the policies were shown at once authorized the broker to return them for cancellation to the original persons writing them, and to say that the two offices in question would not only refund the difference between a pro rata return premium and the less favorable short-rate method, but would, if necessary, take the risks away and write them at one-quarter the rates at which they had formerly been written. These are exceptional instances, but they seem to disclose an intention on the part of some of the most powerful underwriting offices to give practical illustration of the old adage that in the long run "cheating never prospers."

ON WHICH SIDE, ENGLAND?

AN ANSWER OF SOBERNESS AND TRUTH.

From The Outlook, London, April 23.

It is a conflict of peoples provoked by a fundamental antagonism of method, idea and aspiration. It is a struggle between a dying civilization, which at its best knew no logic but the logic of the sword, and a new civilization, which, because it abhors the sword, is resolved to rid the world—its own frontiers, at any rate—of the rule of the sword. Between such belligerents, mightier than kings, the utmost reach of diplomacy is to secure that the struggle shall be begun with due pomp and circumstance, shall be restrained within certain limits, and shall be ended before the vanquished has been bled to death. To demand more than this of either Mr. McKinley or Señor Sagasta is to cry for the moon. Only from this point of view shall we understand the origin and issues of the war on which these nations have entered. To ascribe it to a policy of "grab," to impeach the disinterestedness of the people of the United States is to ignore the entire history of the quarrel and to speak cheaply of the blood which runs in one's own veins.

That some will be won over to partisanship with Spain, as many were won over to partisanship with the Southern Confederacy, by sheer charm of manner and pluck that dares all, is likely enough; but the bulk of the British race will respond, and rightly so, to the profounder impulse of kinship, which enabled us to forgive, and will presently compel us to forget, the harsh unbrotherliness, the crude bluff of the Cleveland Venezuela dispatches and not a few other affairs of the kind. The United States Ambassador struck a true note when, at the Easter banquet at the Mansion House, he said: "Knitted as we are to the people of Great Britain by a thousand ties of origin, of language and of kindred pursuits, it is inevitable that we should have from time to time occasions of discussion and even of difference. We hear sometimes that we are thought to be eager and pertinacious in the pursuit of our own interests. If that is so, I can say, I hope with no impertinence, and more in the spirit of pride than of contrition, that it merely goes to show of what stock we are."

And besides the rightful claims of kinship, there is the wide recognition that in driving Spain out of Cuba the United States is not only freeing her neighborhood of an intolerable nuisance, but is also freeing the Cubans from intolerable misrule; both of them tasks such as we have often undertaken with scant apologies to our critics. We go all the way with Sir Frederick Pollock when he declares that "from the point of view of strict right and business the Cuban question is, for the United States, simply how long a nation is bound to tolerate a nuisance at its own door. The complaint against the Spaniards is not that they govern Cuba badly, but that they govern it at all, and this to the manifest damage of the Government and citizens of the United States." What we ourselves have never tolerated we are hardly to blame our kinsfolk of the United States for refusing to tolerate. Rather we are surprised that they have tolerated it so long.

RAILROAD INTERESTS.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO DEFAULTS.

PROBABLE FINANCIAL REORGANIZATION.

Baltimore, April 30 (Special).—Notwithstanding the increased net earnings of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad in the last three months, there will be a heavy default in interests on the securities on May 1. Financiers say that this is an indication that the reorganization of the property is not far off, together with the final charging up of expenditures made for betterments, which have been going on at such an extensive scale in the receivership. The total default will be $400,000. The securities on which the interest will not be paid are as follows:

Main line sterling loan of 1910, first mortgage bonds Newark, Somerset and Straitsville, Baltimore Belt Railroad, $6,000,000; interest $150,000. Akron and Chicago Junction Railroad first mortgage bonds, $1,500,000; interest $37,500.

Payment will be made on Baltimore and Ohio equipment trust bonds, Series B, interest $15,000. Confluence and Oakland first mortgage bonds, interest $3,000. Baltimore and New-York Railroad Company bonds, $6,825. Receiver Cowen was asked whether a reorganization plan would be soon announced, and in reply said that in the midst of war no big financial project could be carried out.

It is generally understood, however, that Speyer & Co., of New-York, will form a syndicate to finance the reorganization. The expectation in financial circles is that the plan will provide for the sale of the property under foreclosure and its reorganization under the charter obtained from the last Legislature. All divisional mortgages will be merged into a general mortgage bearing interest at 4 per cent.

CHANGES IN THE CENTRAL.

AN ORDER FROM MR. CALLAWAY ABOLISHING THE OFFICE OF THIRD VICE-PRESIDENT.

President Callaway of the New-York Central has issued an order abolishing the office of third vice-president. This office was formerly held by H. Walter Webb, who resigned on account of ill-health. The office of general manager is also abolished. J. M. Toucey, who for many years has been general manager of the company, steps into a newly created office. He will be known in the future as assistant to the president. The freight traffic manager, Mr. Guilford, and the general passenger agent, Mr. Daniels, are to report directly to the president, as will also the chief engineer, superintendent of motive power and general superintendent. In the past these officials were under the third vice-president. Second Vice-President Hayden is continued as the Vanderbilt representative on the Board of Managers of the Joint Traffic Association.

STEAMER KNICKERBOCKER DAMAGED.

HER RAILS AND BULWARKS DEMOLISHED AND HER CABIN CRUSHED IN A GALE OFF CAPE HATTERAS.

The Cromwell Line steamship Knickerbocker arrived at her dock, at Rector-st., yesterday afternoon in a badly damaged condition. For fifty feet the rail and bulwarks on the port side were demolished. A part of the roof was in a falling condition. The outside of the saloon cabin was covered with canvas, hiding a large gap made by the inrushing waters. The interior of the saloon was wrecked and its contents torn apart.

The Knickerbocker was caught in the gale off Cape Hatteras on Tuesday last. The storm was an alarming one, and the crew and passengers momentarily expected a crash. At midnight on Wednesday it came. A heavy sea broke down the rails and supports on the starboard side, crushed a side of the cabin, destroyed everything in the cabin, and then broke the railing for about twenty feet on the starboard side.

At that time the only women in the cabin were the Misses Annie and Frances Riley, of No. 152 West Fifty-seventh-st., this city. They had decided not to retire, but to stay in the saloon and get rest the best they could. When the water rushed in they were drenched and badly frightened.

Captain Betts, who was on his feet during the two days the gale lasted, was obliged to have the engines slowed down.

The Knickerbocker is an old vessel, and was brought from the repair yards to take the place of the Creole, now the United States hospital ship Solace.

OBITUARY.

RICHARD BURNETT.

New-Rochelle, N. Y., April 30 (Special).—Richard Burnett, one of the best-known business men of Westchester County, died yesterday at his home, in Huguenot-st., New-Rochelle. Mr. Burnett was born in Ireland sixty-three years ago, and emigrated to this country in 1858. A few years later he came to New-Rochelle and engaged in the hardware and plumbing business. Mr. Burnett was the owner of the Huguenot Hotel and much other valuable property in New-Rochelle. He was also a stockholder in the New-Rochelle Water Company, and the only one of the company's original incorporators whose interests had not been purchased by the Iselin family. A widow, three daughters and one son survive him.

GENERAL EDWIN C. MASON.

St. Paul, April 30.—Brevet Brigadier-General Edwin C. Mason, U. S. A., retired, died at his home, in this city, this afternoon. His affection was acute heart disease, with complications. The General was sixty-seven years old.

SAMUEL E. NICHOLS.

Buffalo, April 30.—Samuel E. Nichols, managing editor of "The Times," and until recently pension agent in this city, died yesterday morning, aged fifty-six.

MORE SALOONS IN PROSPECT.

AN INCREASE OF 282 APPLICATIONS FOR LICENSES UNDER THE RAINES LAW.

The second excise year under the Raines law closed at midnight last night. The Excise Department usually closes at noon, but the office was open for applicants for certificates until 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, although the clerks had been at work until 5 o'clock in the morning. The total number of applications filed was 7,359, or 282 more than the number last year. The total receipts were in the neighborhood of $5,000,000.

It may be interesting, especially as the city gets one-third of the total amount of receipts, to designate how the different classes of certificates stood for the year which ended yesterday:

Class.	Number of licenses.	Amounts received.
Eight hundred dollars	5,993	$4,794,400
Five hundred dollars	744	372,000
Five dollars	413	2,065
Three hundred and fifty dollars	128	44,800
Totals	7,278	$5,213,265

The $800 class is for saloons, the $500 for dealers, generally grocers, who sell liquor not drunk on the premises; the $5 for druggists, and the $350 for The Bronx dealers.

The Chattanooga (Chickamauga) and New Orleans Sleeper will hereafter leave New York at 5.00 P. M. daily instead of 3.30 P. M., as at present. The quickest and best way to reach Chickamauga. For rates, etc., address Norfolk and Western Railway, 487 Broadway, New York.

MARRIED.

PUTNAM—WINCHESTER—At Highland Park, Ill., on Wednesday, April 27, John Abel Putnam to Annie Harrison Winchester, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles J. Winchester, of Highland Park.

SECOR—BARNES—At Toledo, Ohio, Thursday, April 28, 1898, by the Rev. Dr. Dowling, Mary Young, daughter of George W. Barnes, to Jay K. Secor.

STODDART—BOYD—On April 28, at St. John's Church, Clifton, Staten Island, by Rev. John C. Eccleston, D. D., assisted by Rev. George E. Quaile, May Bonner Boyd, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Francis Ogle Boyd, to Mr. Laurence Bowering Stoddart, of England.

Notices of marriages and deaths must be indorsed with full name and address.

DIED.

BULL—On April 29, at the residence of his son-in-law, William H. Humphrey, No. 150 East 38th-st., Henry King Bull, in the 84th year of his age. Funeral private.

BURT—On April 29, at her residence, No. 217 West 134th-st., Mary Towne Burt, beloved