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New-York Daily Tribune

WEDNESDAY, MAY 9, 1900. THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—Lord Roberts's mounted force pushed on to Welgegen Siding, sixteen miles north of Smalced, the Boers retiring to the westward. Reports from the Boers indicate that they are preparing to make a stand.

DOMESTIC.—Governor Roosevelt started from Albany for Washington yesterday to meet many prominent Republicans. Over three thousand men employed by the St. Louis Transit Company struck, and only a few attempts were made to run cars, considerable violence being done.

CITY.—Stocks were weak and lower. Winners at Morris Park—Vulcan, Kris Kringle, Kluge, Lief Prince and Lothario. The American Asiatic Association gave a dinner in honor of Sir Thomas Jackson, chief manager of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

THE WEATHER.—Forecast for to-day: Partly cloudy, with showers. Highest, 74 degrees; lowest, 51; average, 64 1/2.

THE TRIBUNE, Daily and Sunday, will be delivered by any newsdealer, in this city, or any other part of the United States or Canada, to your home, office, store or room in the hotel, upon receiving your order to that effect, and for any period, long or short.

Readers will confer a favor by reporting news stands which run out of TRIBUNES. For subscription rates, by mail, see opposite page.

NO INTERVENTION. Senator Teller, whose opinions and utterances are worthy of respectful consideration, has been urging the adoption of a resolution partly sympathizing with the Boers and partly proposing the mediation of the United States for the settlement of the South African war.

It should certainly not escape Mr. Teller's consideration that the Senate of the United States, which is a part of the treaty making and diplomacy conducting division of the Government, is a very different body from a party convention, and even from the House of Representatives, which latter is charged with no responsibility in the conduct of the foreign affairs of the Nation.

Not can his contention that such an offer of mediation would be offensive be regarded with more favor. When Henry Clay was eloquently inveighing against Spanish tyranny in South America and against Turkish oppression in Greece he was not in the same breath insisting that Spain and Turkey ought to accept the United States as an impartial arbitrator or as a mediator.

itself convinced that the Boers were in the right and the British in the wrong it would by that very act disqualify itself for any impartial intervention, and would make any offer of such intervention dangerously less an friendly act. Beyond all that there is a view of the case which should not for a moment be forgotten. That is that the United States has already gone much further than any other country or government in the world to restore peace in South Africa. It has actually laid before the British Government the Boer request for its mediation and has signified to the British Government its willingness to exercise its good offices in behalf of peace; and the British Government, with equal courtesy and with equal explicitness, has declined the offer. After that, what more, in the name of common sense and common courtesy, is to be done? If a renewal of an offer once positively declined were not deemed offensive, that would be because it was deemed merely impertinent. Is the United States to go about the world intruding its attentions where they are not desired? Or is it to seize its neighbor by the throat and say, "Accept the tender of my good offices or I'll knock your head against the wall?"

FOLLY AND CRIME AT ST. LOUIS.

In obedience to orders issued a few hours before more than three thousand men employed on the street railroads of St. Louis went on strike yesterday morning, as they had a perfect right to do, provided that in so doing they violated no agreement without due notice. A few of the men preferred to keep at work, and endeavored to run their cars with or without such protection as might be furnished by the authorities, their decision being quite as legitimate as that made by the great majority. But the strikers, and probably other persons of a vicious and turbulent spirit, assembled to prevent the operation of the roads, and there was immediate and serious disorder. Unhappily there is nothing novel in outbreaks of violence intended to promote the success of a strike by making it difficult and dangerous for new men to fill the places of those who have gone out; but usually such incidents are deferred for a time. In this case the remarkable thing is that there was no delay in attempting to terrorize passengers and the employees who remained on duty. At an early hour in the morning a squad of police were summoned by a riot call to protect a motorman, but they seem to have been of no use, for he was assaulted with clubs and stones, badly hurt and soon driven away, though he courageously returned to his place after a few minutes. Other employees were dragged from their cars, windows were smashed by missiles of various kinds, and one young woman was severely wounded in the car in which she was riding. The reports speak of "riots" at several points, and there would seem to be no impropriety in the use of the word.

Presumably it will be represented in behalf of the strike leaders that they are not responsible for these occurrences, to which they did nothing to incite the men and which they regret. It is not unlikely to be asserted, furthermore, that the strikers themselves committed no acts of violence, all the trouble being caused by outsiders whom they had no means of controlling. Unfortunately experience has completely demonstrated the fact that such assurances are seldom worthy of credence. The truth is that as a rule in such cases, though not so quickly, a considerable proportion of the men who have resorted to a strike in order directly to improve their material condition or to assert the strength of the organization to which they look for material benefits are found capable of committing lawless and cruel acts. These melancholy revelations of base passions underlying many excellent qualities are by no means confined to labor contests, but it is in labor contests that they appear most reprehensible and ominous, for then they are too commonly seen to be deliberate and calculated.

Not the worst but perhaps the most remarkable thing about such brutal exhibitions of contempt for law is their folly. They never do the strikers anything but harm. Very rarely a strike may have succeeded in spite of them, but no strike ever succeeded because of them. Their almost invariable effect is to array public opinion so solidly against the offenders and all with whom the offenders are identified as to doom the strike, whether originally just and approved or not, to certain failure. There is not a shadow of doubt that if the first day's detestable work at St. Louis continued it will result in a defeat for the men without regard to the reasonableness of their demands. The great majority of the people have only abhorrence for such proceedings, and if the public authorities are fit to discharge the trust committed to them they will immediately employ just such a measure of force as is necessary to make life, property and the right to labor secure.

JUDGE LOCHREN'S STUMP SPEECH.

Judge Lochren, the last Democratic Commissioner of Pensions, has come to the assistance of his party with a campaign document which will doubtless be much appreciated by its orators and platform makers. They will find it useful to quote an alleged judicial determination of the unconstitutionality of the Republican policy in the new possessions. What they will quote, however, is in no respect a judicial determination, but a stump speech from the bench. It is impossible fitly to characterize by any other term a delirious outburst of catchwords and cant phrases about "stratagies," "foreign absolutism," "worst form of tyranny," attached to a decision on a case which did not involve the constitutional point about which the Judge airs his opinion. The point before Judge Lochren was the rights under the Constitution of a Porto Rican before the ratification of the Treaty of Paris had been exchanged. He decided that the man had no rights under it, and then quite gratuitously proceeded to deliver a lecture on the status of territory after completed annexation, incidentally giving his views of arguments made in the Senate while the Porto Rican bill was under debate. Judge Lochren is an able man, his opinions are interesting, and he would do brilliant work as a writer of Democratic platforms, but just what his answers to Senators and his phrases about the Revolution and President Lincoln have to do in a decision merely sustaining the acts of a court martial in war time is not apparent.

The principal point of Judge Lochren's campaign document is summed up in the sentence: "It is clear that the General Government cannot legislate over territory where the Constitution from which its every power is derived does not extend. The Constitution must be in force over a territory before the General Government can have any authority to legislate respecting it." This, we think, will be something of a surprise to Congress, which for a century has been exercising legislative authority in places where the Constitution was not in force, and the Supreme Court, which has steadily been upholding such exercise of power. The other day we referred on this point to the Court's sustaining a murder conviction by our representatives abroad without jury trial under an act of Congress. That was a case of the exercise of legislative authority where the Constitution does not extend. Congress has also legislated concerning the guano islands "appertaining to the United States," and the Supreme Court has sustained such legislation. The Constitution has no extra-territorial force, according to the Supreme Court, but Congress has extra-territorial authority. It has exercised it not merely in the cases cited, but also concerning Samoa, where

the United States has long had sovereign rights, and it has exercised it over Cuba. The President is to-day administering the government of Cuba under the authority of Congress, which directed him to intervene and pacify the island, and if Congress sees it at any time to enter into more specific direction of our rule there it undoubtedly has the power to do so. Yet probably even Judge Lochren would not dissent from the decision of Judge Lacombe, just handed down, that Cuba is not a part of the United States, and that its citizens can sue as foreigners in our courts. But if so, how is it that Congress may not legislate respecting territory unless the Constitution previously extends over it?

Judge Lochren thinks the Thirteenth Amendment, abolishing slavery, has no wider extension than any other part of the Constitution. Why, then, did its makers say "The United States or any place subject to their jurisdiction?" Passing over the probability that they meant to include beyond all doubt the Territories, concerning the constitutional rights of which there had been a half century's dispute between Webster and Benton on the one hand and Calhoun and his friends on the other, that phrase was clearly meant to include the high seas, legations and other extra-territorial holdings in foreign lands, and make slavery impossible anywhere in the world where the United States exercised jurisdiction. Yet the Constitution as a whole has no extra-territorial application. As the Supreme Court says, it can have no operation in another country. "An American citizen can be condemned without jury trial in the American Consulate at Yokohama, but our Consul could not hold slaves there. How ridiculous, then, for this Judge in his stump speech to say: "If it be considered that this clause of the "Thirteenth Amendment ex propria vigore extends to these new territories, or limits the powers of Congress respecting them, every clause of that instrument, for the like reason, "is equally potent!"

THE LAW'S DELAYS.

The execution of Edward Clifford in the Hudson County (N. J.) jail yesterday closes a case remarkable for its illustration of the law's delays. Clifford was a detective in the service of the West Shore Railroad Company. For capturing Perry, the train robber, he received a big reward, and that started him on a series of sprees. After repeated warnings Superintendent Watson discharged Clifford. The detective threatened to be revenged, and in March, 1896, he made good this threat by fatally shooting Mr. Watson.

It was a clear case of murder if ever there was one. In spite of the efforts made to save the murderer from conviction on the capital charge, he was duly adjudged guilty and sentenced to be hanged. Clifford's friends, mostly politicians of various stripes, were, however, determined to rescue him from the gallows. They almost overwhelmed the Governor, the Chancellor and the Court of Pardons. They utilized all the known legal tricks to secure stays from the State and Federal courts, and even went so far as to attempt the passage of a special act through the New Jersey Legislature for the sole benefit of Clifford. In one way or another justice was cheated for four years. Even at the last moment, within a few hours of the time finally set for the vindication of the law, special efforts were made to induce Governor Voorhees and Chancellor Magie to interfere, but these were fruitless, and so Clifford went to his death yesterday.

The lesson taught is that some reform in legal procedure is urgently necessary, so that a case absolutely without merit may not drag along for years through the courts until the crime has been wellnigh forgotten.

SUEZ AND NICARAGUA.

It is interesting to observe, from the report of the United States Vice-Consul-General at Cairo, that last year's business of the Suez Canal was the largest in the history of that great waterway. No fewer than 3,480 vessels passed through the canal, of which 2,207 were British; no other nation having as many as 400. The United States, which in former years had no representation in the traffic of the canal, or at best sent only one or two ships through, last year stood eleventh on the list, with twenty-five ships; a poor showing in itself, but indicative of progress in the last two or three years. The total tonnage of the canal traffic was 9,893,422. On which were paid tolls aggregating \$17,510,142. From that it is to be assumed that a handsome dividend will be declared on the stock of the canal.

It comes clearly to mind that for years before the Suez Canal was constructed eminent authorities the world over were decrying the folly of such an undertaking and demonstrating mathematically, logically and by quantitative and qualitative analysis the absolute impossibility of its ever beginning to pay anything like interest on the cost of construction. In brief, they talked, argued and declaimed for all the world as the interested opponents of the Nicaragua Canal have been doing and are to-day doing. And when Frederick Greenwood put Disraeli up to buying the Khedive's shares of canal stock for the British Government there were even at that date plenty to deplore such pouring of the British taxpayers' money into a rat-hole; just as men now lament the financial ruin that would overtake this Nation if the Government should undertake the construction of the Nicaragua Canal. And yet—well, the figures we have quoted surely mean something. It does not seem overly reckless to hope that not many years after the Nicaragua Canal is constructed a comparably favorable financial showing will be made by its managers, and that, with a rational financial and maritime policy maintained at Washington, American shipping will have in it some such predominance as British shipping now enjoys at Suez.

The Hon. Don M. Dickinson seems to be lonesome, and wants somebody to love him, even if it is only Bryan.

The bankers of Chicago would be fully justified in refusing to loan money to that city so long as it makes no effort to protect life and property from rioters. They have no assurance that the city may not be called upon to pay a tremendous bill of damages, which would ruin its credit and their security.

Edward Atkinson owes it to himself to appoint a day of thanksgiving for news of the safety of Aguinaldo.

Joseph Barondese does not always emit the voice of pure reason when he opens his mouth, but he did so on Sunday when he said, "The Ice Trust doesn't care a rap what you say about it. The directors will only remark, 'The public has been damned.'" That is quite true. And the directors of the Ice Trust are the magnates of Tammany Hall.

Those who propose visiting Europe this summer will find advantages in ordering this office to mail The Tribune to them regularly. Americans abroad will wish to keep close watch of the Republican campaign, and this will be seen with honest eyes through the columns of The Tribune. The reader who receives The Tribune by mail, at his own address, will also secure every paper, and will be exempt from missing various numbers, by reason of the sale having exhausted the supply of the newspapers. Americans in Paris, however, may look for The Tribune at the store of M. Louis Vuitton, No. 7 Rue Scribe, at the kiosks and hotels, and at the Exposition grounds; and they are advised to

odge a regular order for the paper at some one of the places where The Tribune will be found on sale.

Perhaps the Mayor was excusable for going to visit the Ice Trust. Maybe he needed to put his temper on ice and couldn't afford to buy any at the present rates.

Our Canadian friends should not let Professor Goldwin Smith's vagaries disturb their peace of mind. We have several replicas of him here, but we put together they don't keep the Star Spangled Banner from waving.

Mr. Schreiner, the Prime Minister of Cape Colony, who is a Dutchman and a brother of Mrs. Olive Schreiner-Cronwright, declares himself in favor of the annexation of the two Boer States to Cape Colony and the consequent extinction of the last vestiges of their independence. It is not to be supposed that he is moved by any animosity toward the Boers. But he knows how much better off the Dutch in Cape Colony are than those in the Transvaal have been.

PERSONAL.

Colonel William Anderson Herron, of Pittsburg, whose death is announced at the age of seventy-nine years, was for many years one of the most prominent business men of the city. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church, and was a member of the Board of Directors of the Theological Seminary, and of the Board of Trustees of the University of the South. He was a member of the Board of Directors of the Theological Seminary, and of the Board of Trustees of the University of the South. He was a member of the Board of Directors of the Theological Seminary, and of the Board of Trustees of the University of the South.

The War Department has presented to J. Henry White, of Philadelphia, a bronze medal in appreciation of his services in connection with the evacuation of the wounded from the front at Rappahannock Station, Va., on August 23, 1862. When hundreds of soldiers were suffering for want of water Private J. Henry White, of Company A, 9th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, crawled to a nearby spring at the imminent risk of his life. The spot was within the enemy's range and under constant fire. White filled a large number of canteens and returned in safety to the relief of his suffering comrades.

Sir George Francis Bonham, the new British Minister at Belgrade, was educated at Eton and Oxford. He entered the Diplomatic Service when he was twenty-two, and has served in St. Petersburg, Rome, Madrid and Lisbon.

The Rev. T. H. James, who has been preaching in Oakley, Kan., on a \$50 salary, recently inherited a fortune from relatives in England, and intends to devote \$50,000 of it to the endowment of a college and hospital in Oklahoma.

Guatell Pacha, who died in Constantinople recently at the age of eighty-four years, was for many years the Director of Military Music to the Sublime Porte. He was a native of Parma. His predecessor in office was Giuseppe Donizetti, the brother of the great composer.

Colonel Dalgety, whose name is associated with the defence of Wagoner in 1898, and saw active service in the South Africa in 1896.

REPORTED PLANS OF J. D. ROCKEFELLER. According to a dispatch from Cleveland, the publicity given the misunderstanding between John D. Rockefeller and his brother Frank Rockefeller has so annoyed the former that he has decided to go to Europe with his family, instead of to the West Indies, as he had originally planned.

THE TALK OF THE DAY. Two William McKineys are on Uncle Sam's payroll. One draws a salary of \$1,166 a month as President, and the other \$100 a month as engineer in the Louisville Custom House.

Simple Prescription.—"I could save more money," said the young clerk, "if I didn't have my friends break away from me. A fellow can't be a book and cut all his acquaintances without reason."

"I will tell you what to do," said the man with the bridle mistake. "Buy a dog."

"Then, when you meet your friends, you will find yourself telling them stories of his wonderful intelligence. You just can't help it. In this manner you may soon be alone."—(Indianapolis Press.)

In a recent number of "The Mantle American" the Zorilla Grand Opera House advertises as the event of the season "The Gelsa," with "all the original scenery, dresses and effects from Daly's Theatre, London." The scale of prices is given as follows: Boxes, to hold four, \$2; orchestra stalls, \$3; upper circle, behind boxes, \$2; and gallery, \$1. All on front row. "Doors open at 6, overture at 7, carriages at 9:30."

"What?" cried the labor leader as he entered the house. "No supper yet?"

"No," replied his wife calmly. "You will recall that I began work at 6 o'clock yesterday morning. What has that to do with it?"

"My eight hour watch expired at 2 o'clock this afternoon," she answered.—(Chicago Post.)

The German geologist, Heinrich Schmidt, of Jena, has figured out the various periods of millions of years which convey no sense to most minds, into parts corresponding to parts of a day. This gives him these results: The first age of the world, the archaic or eozoic, occupied the same period toward the whole age of the world as 12 hours, 28 minutes and 48 seconds toward a day. The paleozoic age was the equivalent of 8 hours, 9 minutes and 39 seconds. The mesozoic age equaled 25 minutes, 28 seconds and 10 minutes. The tertiary age equalled 2 to 3 minutes, and, finally, what we are accustomed to call the history of the world (the history of the last 6,000 years) amounts to only five seconds.

"Your lawyer made some pretty severe charges against the other fellow, didn't he?"

"Yes; but you ought to see how he charged me."—(Green Bag.)

"It is expected by those who have been investigating the subject," says the Washington correspondent of "The Chicago Record," "that the Government of Nicaragua will ask not less than \$5,000,000 gold and a perpetual percentage of the profits of the proposed canal as consideration for the lease of a strip of territory twelve miles wide, as called for by the Hepburn bill. The Maritime Canal Company in their contract agree to give \$2,000,000 to the Government of Nicaragua, and the Cruzin-Eyre concession calls for \$3,000,000 in stock and one-half of the net receipts after the payment of 6 per cent dividend upon the stock. If the canal is built by the Government of the United States, as proposed by pending legislation, no stock will be issued, and it is doubtful whether Congress would consider it good policy for our Government to go into partnership with Nicaragua."

Mamma.—Why did you let him kiss you?

Father.—Well, he was so good-looking, me.

"But haven't I told you you must learn to say 'No'?"

"No," said the child. "He asked me if I'd be very angry if he kissed me."—(Troy Times.)

Business men who purpose visiting Paris had better brush up their French a little; it may save time, which is money, and many wicked words. A well known Wall Street man the other day had been spending the entire afternoon writing, giving his representatives most important instructions about a big corner he was preparing for the market, and which meant a matter of \$100,000 to him. Looking at his watch he found he had just time to get his letters off by taking them himself to the chief postoffice. Downstairs he went, two at a time, jumped into a carriage and told the man to drive him to the post office at a gallop. Off they went at a grand pace, but by an unknown way, and arrived with just one minute to spare. Great was his surprise to find himself taken care of by two policemen and ushered into the presence of their chief. The more he tried to explain the worse he floundered. The coachman came up and only made matters worse. The Wall Street man had long lost the post and his temper and his politeness, and was in an ace of being sent to a hospital as a madman. The chief to the mystery was found. He had told the coachman to drive his hardest "au poste" (the police station), instead of "a la poste" (the postoffice). Apologies all around, but that corner never came off.

He.—What a splendid girl you are! Do you really think I'm not a person in this world as jolly as you are?—(Philadelphia Press.)

PRINCETON COMMENCEMENT.

COLONEL MCCOOK DEFENDS WESTMINSTER CONFESSION OF FAITH BEFORE THEOLOGICAL GRADUATES. Princeton, N. J., May 8 (Special).—The eighty-eighth annual commencement of the Princeton Theological Seminary was held in Miller Chapel today. Diplomas were awarded to seventy-four men, and the degree of Bachelor of Divinity was conferred upon the following students: F. W. Loetscher, F. D. Stone, F. X. Ess, K. Poppen, R. J. McKnight, S. Q. Craig, H. A. Nye and P. Thomas.

The Rev. Dr. Maitland Alexander, of Pittsburg, announced the following fellowships: The alumni fellowship in New Testament studies, the interest of \$7,000 to H. A. Nye, Scranton, Penn., a graduate of Lafayette College; the first Scribner prize, of \$200, for New Testament literature, to Paul Erdman, Morristown, N. J., a graduate of Princeton; the second Scribner prize, of \$50, to J. R. Wilkie, Centre College, Ky.; the Maitland prize, of \$50, in New Testament exegesis, to David De Forrest Burrell, Yale.

Colonel John J. McCook, of New-York, delivered the charge from the trustees to the graduates, upholding the Westminster Confession of Faith. He said: "There is a tendency in the Presbyterian Church to emphasize the Presbyterian polity at the expense of the Presbyterian creed, which tendency is illegal, immoral and mischievous. It is to be deplored that so many of our ministers are careless of the obligation which they assume when they take this ordination vow."

Colonel McCook then went on to show why this tendency is illegal, immoral and mischievous. This speech is the official announcement of the policy of the seminary, voicing the sentiments of the trustees and agreeing with President Patton's statement of a month ago.

DR. MARTIN TO LEAVE THE SEMINARY. Princeton, N. J., May 8 (Special).—Dr. Chalmers Martin, instructor in Hebrew in Princeton Theological Seminary, has accepted the presidency of the University of the South, at Columbia, S. C., and will enter upon his duties on September 1.

CHANGES IN THE FACULTY.

Princeton, N. J., May 8.—At the annual meeting of the Board of Directors of the Theological Seminary, held this morning, the Rev. Dr. John D. Davis, professor of Semitic philology and Old Testament history in the seminary, was elected to the professorship of Oriental and Old Testament literature, to succeed the late Dr. William Henry Green; the Rev. Dr. Robert D. Wilson, of Western Theological Seminary, Allegheny, Penn., was elected to fill the chair rendered vacant by Dr. Davis's promotion.

Dr. William Miller Paxton, senior member of the faculty, succeeds Dr. Green as president of the seminary. Dr. Paxton has been professor of Semitic languages and exegesis in New Testament literature and exegesis will be announced later.

VERDICT FOR MISS URQUHART.

Miss Isabelle Urquhart, the actress, was the defendant in a suit tried before Justice Schuchman in the City Court yesterday, in which Thomas Ebert, a theatrical agent, asked that \$152 1/2 be awarded him as a commission for securing the actress's engagement. She was accused that in 1897 she secured the engagement for Miss Urquhart at a weekly salary of \$150. She agreed to pay him 5 per cent a week of her salary. The engagement ran an entire season, but Miss Urquhart failed to pay Ebert more than \$20. She contended that her agreement with Ebert was an agreement to act as a per cent commission for having obtained a four weeks' engagement for her, which she paid. She said that there was no agreement as to the engagement of the following season. After hearing the testimony the jury returned a verdict in favor of Miss Urquhart.

PICKED UP AT SEA.

THE BOATLOAD OF FIFTEEN MEN FROM THE WRECKED VIRGINIA. New-Orleans, May 8.—The Morgan liner El Paso, which arrived here early yesterday morning, brought with it Willoughby M. Moore, second mate, and fourteen of the crew of the wrecked British steamer Virginia. This vessel, Captain Charles Samuel, from Daquiri, Cuba, for Baltimore, with a cargo of iron ore and a crew of twenty-six men, stranded on Diamond Shoals about 6 o'clock on the evening of Wednesday last week, about twelve miles off Cape Hatteras. The vessel was wrecked on the shoals, and the crew was driven into the open sea. The El Paso, alighted the forty men of the wrecked Virginia, and they were soon taken aboard. The British Consul will send the men to Baltimore. Five men of the Virginia were drowned and all the rest were saved.

HOUSE TRANSFERRED TO MAUDE ADAMS.

A deed of conveyance was recorded at the Register's office yesterday, by which Frances F. Wood transfers to Maude Adams Kiskadee, for a consideration of \$55,000, the house No. 22 East Forty-first street. The property covers a plot 12 1/2 by 38.10 feet. A mortgage for \$5,500 is made by Maude Adams Kiskadee to Frances F. Wood, and another for \$5,500 is made by Frances F. Wood to Charles Frohman. The mortgages were recorded with the deeds. The deeds were perfected on April 29, when the title changed hands.

PHILIP D. ARMOUR GOES ABROAD.

Chicago, May 8.—P. D. Armour left Chicago this evening for New-York, whence he will sail on Thursday by one of the German Line steamers for Naumburg, Germany, to be absent until about the middle of September. Accompanying Mr. Armour will be his family physician and his private secretary. Before starting Mr. Armour said:

"I feel well, and perhaps could remain here and keep in good health, but I decided to go again this year, and I will be glad to get back to my home and my family."

KING OF BAVARIA DYING.

Berlin, May 8.—The health of the demented King Otto of Bavaria is completely broken and the end is expected soon.

HENRY WHITE CALLS ON SECRETARY HAY.

Washington, May 8.—Henry White, Secretary of the United States Embassy in London, is in Washington. He called upon Secretary Hay at the State Department to-day to pay his respects.

DEERAGE FOR SIR RICHARD WEBSTER.

London, May 8.—Sir Richard Webster has resigned his seat in the House of Commons (the Isle of Wight Division of Hampshire) in consequence of his appointment as Master of the Rolls, in succession to Sir Nathaniel Lindley, and Her Majesty has signified her intention of conferring a peerage upon Sir Richard.

CAMBRIDGE DEGREE FOR KING OSCAR.

London, May 8.—The University of Cambridge, on Monday next, will confer the degree of Doctor of Laws on King Oscar of Sweden and Norway.

PUNCH BOWL FOR A. B. DE FRECE.

The friends of A. B. De Frece presented to him a handsome silver punch bowl at the clubhouse of the New-York Press Club, in Nassau-st., yesterday afternoon. The presentation was made by John C. Hennessy, and Colonel De Frece responded. Refreshments were served. E. R. Caldwell, A. E. Pearson and Robert J. Burdette assisted in the entertainment of the guests.

AN INQUIRY OF THE OPPOSITION.

From The New-York Evening Post yesterday. "The extraordinary vicissitudes of the Porto Rican bill reflect the influence of American interests of vital consequence from the point of view of both parties, but the fact that the bill is now in the hands of the opposition is a fact of great importance. A few statements were proffered in the House yesterday, but the chief interest involved in the bill is the question of the effect of a colonial policy on the nature of our own Government. The members of the Administration were absorbed in calculating how far it would be safe to go in lowering duties, without alienating protection voters. The leaders of the opposition were chiefly concerned to have the bill so constructed as to make as much trouble as possible for their adversaries."

THE PASSING THROG.

"In the course of a prospecting trip I made years ago," said Albert Williams, an old mining man on the Grand Canyon of the Hoopman Mountains, "one night a PROSPECTING came across a ranch where we were TRIP. daredevil were making their home. It was on the borders of the Apache country, and the ranchman had had trouble both with those painted devils and also with the nearby Kiowas. The ranch itself was on the Grand Canyon of the Hoopman Mountains, and the night we got there, along about 5 o'clock, a Kiowa boy, I guess I'll go and take a look at the horses, and lifting my rifle from the corner, I started for the door. 'Charley Spencer, the Government scout, who was in our party, sung out: 'Hold on a minute, 'Bully, and I'll go with you.' After looking after the horses we started for a ridge about three hundred yards from the house to take a look about, and just as we reached the top, I saw a Kiowa and I felt a rip and a sting on my left shoulder, as the bullet tore through my coat and grazed my flesh. You can bet I followed Spencer's order to drop, but he didn't get away from me. I was just as dark-I could make out the Kiowa's face, and 'Charley's' keener and more experienced eye the side of the Kiowa's head, and I saw the Kiowa's rifle loose, and the death ray, presently he turned the vicious crack of the gun. Spencer fired at once, and I saw the Kiowa fall, at nothing but getting up when he ordered me on my life to stay where I was, at the same time firing into the growing darkness."

"An Indian some distance away came to his feet with a bound," continued the Kiowa, "and RESULT him, and as I did so smoke came OF LITTLE from a little bush on his right, and ENCOUNTER shifting my aim, I pumped two bullets into it, and as it turned out afterward crippled another Indian. The shot that caused me to fire into the bush went through Spencer's arm. But by this time the rest of the boys came up and we made a charge of it. When we I had wounded was trying to get away, when one of our party gave him a pass to the happy hunting grounds, and we discovered that the net result of that attack was five 'good' and one 'bad' Indian, the last named, by ill luck, having made his escape in the darkness."

"In those times there were but few Government posts in that part of the country, and such scraps of land as the Kiowas had, were the result of a report of the fight, but we quit prospecting in that part of the country with great suddenness and returned to Mojave. I distinctly remember the Apache were then at peace; the Government had not yet been how, and that went. The ranchman stayed where he was, and the Kiowas, who had again I have always feared that they fell victims to some Indian uprising."

A couple of young New-Yorkers, much given to shooting game recently had an experience that will lead them to go slow in the future. They were RESULTS OF ters in the future; that is, if they had A DAY'S value their reputations and their SHOOTING. friendships. In pursuit of their love for sport one day found them in a boat in one of Long Island's many bays, with skillfully placed decoys at their feet. No ducks, however, were to be seen, and at length, overcome by their feelings, and the fact that the decoys were divers bottles they had toted along, they laid down to sleep. One, awakening later with that "where is my hat?" feeling, discovered the decoys, and in his somewhat muddled state promptly opened fire and successfully bagged two before his companion could stop him. Later, however, they engaged to get ten ducks and fourteen coots, which, in the excitement of the hunt, they divided into equal strings. Now the ducks were to be shot at, and when winged a matter for self gratification, has no other particular use, for he is disagreeable eating. On the way back on the Long Island train, he and proved his marksmanship on the decoys, again sank quiet, but none the less heavily, into the arms of Morpheus, whereupon his companion, seeing a beautiful chance, softly made his way to the baggage car and effected a change, whereby the sleeper drew all the ducks and the other half of the decoys. The "City" called the brakeman's name, and he, each with his own string of game, hied them off to the city, where they were to be sold. The string of coots divided his booty equally, and with appropriate notes sent his bird brood to the market. The other string, which was four, accompanied by one of his most valuable notes, social obligations he also cancelled. The social obligations are cancelled in one sense, that is, there won't be any more in those particular notes, but the bird, which has secured at least a temporary popularity, but, like "Her Coon," he lies low.

SOUTHERN NEGRO CENSUS ENUMERATORS.

APPOINTMENTS IN MISSISSIPPI WITHDRAWN UNDER THREATS OF VIOLENCE. New-Orleans, May 8 (Special).—The announcement recently made at Kosciusko, Miss., that two negroes had been selected as census enumerators for that place raised a riot in the community. There was talk of lynching, and it was openly declared that the negroes would not live to carry out their official duties. The negroes were inclined to persist, and they would proceed to their work, and the authorities at Washington intervened. A dispatch was received at Kosciusko saying that, out of respect for the appointment of the two negroes it would be at once withdrawn and white men put in their places.

INQUEST INTO FLYNN'S DEATH.

CORONER FINDS HE DIED BY BEING STRUCK ON HEAD WITH A BRICK BY JOHNSON. Coroner A. T. Banning held an inquest yesterday into the death of Frank Flynn, twenty-six years old, which occurred in the New-Rochelle Hospital on Monday. He decided that the man died from a fractured skull, caused by being struck on the head with a brick by Frank Johnson, a West Indian negro, on April 1. It developed that Flynn lost his life as the result of an April fool joke which he attempted to perpetrate on Johnson. This led to a quarrel between the two men, and Flynn was struck with a brick. Chief of Police Timmons took his assailant to his bedside, but he was not able to identify the man. Flynn was taken to the New-Rochelle police, who will endeavor to have him indicted on the charge of manslaughter. He declares he was struck Flynn in self-defense.

NOTES OF THE STAGE.

A performance of "Lohengrin" was given at the American Theatre by the Castle Square Opera Company Monday night as a series of grand operas which are to be offered for the closing of the season there. It will be continued through this week. Next week "M