

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—8-15—Woman and Wine. CASINO—8-15—The Casino Girl. CANTON—8-15—The Casino Girl.

Index to Advertisements.

Table with columns: Page, Col., For Sale, Page, Col. Includes categories like Amusements, Real Estate, Business Notices, etc.

Business Notices.

Roll Top Desks and Office Furniture. Great Variety of Style and Price. T. G. HILL, No. 11 Fulton St.

New-York Daily Tribune

SATURDAY, JUNE 2, 1900.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—Communication with Pretoria was suspended yesterday, and nothing regarding the Transvaal capital could be learned at Lourenço Marques; no word came from London from General Roberts; it was again reported at Lourenço Marques that President Kruger was a captive; the British casualties in the fighting around Johannesburg and Senekal were heavier than at first reported.

CONGRESS.—Senate: On a petition for an appropriation for relief of Indian famine sufferers, Mr. Hale made a speech denouncing the policy of Great Britain in South Africa; the Naval Appropriation bill was again sent to conference on a disagreement over armor plate after a sharp personal and political debate, in which Messrs. Hanna, Tillman, Allen, Ekins and Tillman took the leading part; the Military Academy Appropriation bill was passed with amendments creating the rank of lieutenant-general for the commander of the Army and of major-general for Adjutant-General; consideration of the General Deficiency bill was begun.

DOMESTIC.—The Navy Department has decided to re-establish the European Station, under command of Rear-Admiral Frederick Rogge; the Attorney-General has arranged as flagship the St. Louis; the St. Louis strike had no special incident, only one man being shot, while many new Sheriff's deputies were sworn in; the Revenue Conference of the States ended at Louisville, to meet next year in Memphis, but the parade planned for yesterday was postponed by reason of rain until to-day; the investigation of the Albany strike was continued at Albany; testimony in part contradicting that of Thursday was adduced.

CITY.—Stocks were strong and higher; winners at Gravesend; Serech, King Bramble, Messrs. Eberhart and K. arranged as flagship; a letter written to Mayor Van Wyck by Dr. Parkhurst before he sailed for Europe was given out; Ex-Senator Myer Nussbaum, the referee in the Attorney-General's case as flagship; the Ice Trust, held a hearing and ordered the delivery of the trust's stock books into the custody of the Attorney-General and the counsel for William K. Hearst; the annual parade of the St. Louis place and was reviewed by Mayor Van Wyck.

THE WEATHER.—Forecast for to-day: Showers. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 80 degrees; lowest, 62; average, 72 1/2.

four times what the Government values it at after spending a large sum on repairs. And the spirit with which he went about this work of inducing the officials to think the boat fit for their purpose is shown by his own expressions: "Wire me if she is light or heavy. Should be heavy." And again: "Is she light or heavy? I said light, and that is where I put my foot in it." He got \$5,000 for promoting a bargain by which the Government paid \$80,000 for a \$45,000 yacht. The uncontradicted Buffalo story is that the yacht owner received only \$60,000, and where the other \$15,000 went is still a mystery which might interest the curious concerning the methods by which those "pulls" on which Mr. Conners wisely placed so much dependence are worked. Perhaps that transaction was "business," but what a business for a Judge! Is one experience as a ship broker a qualification for administering admiralty law? Is the practical business of "doing" the Government that fine talent for affairs which we are told is better than legal attainment in a candidate for judicial position?

Mr. Hazel has revealed his own moral standards clearly, and the Bar Association has done its duty in entering its protest against the professional standards which would be set up by his elevation. It now remains for the Senate Judiciary Committee to give effectual rebuke to the spillover who would degrade our courts. The State which on the judgment of this Bar Association punished Maynard cannot safely be trifled with. Nor do we believe that the honorable Senators of the Judiciary Committee, whatever may be the political pleadings of Senator Platt, who is ready at any time to use and sacrifice the party to a machine scheme, will for a moment think of putting on the Federal bench a more politician against the protests of the Bar Association voiced by such men as James C. Carter, Henry W. Taft, George L. Rives, William G. Choate, Everett P. Wheeler, Robert W. De Forest, John L. Cadwalader and William E. Curtis.

WASTE AS WELL AS THEFT.

There is said to be sufficient reason for believing that the Cuban postal frauds have been grossly exaggerated in irresponsible gossip and that the amount actually stolen does not exceed \$80,000. It is to be hoped that this comparatively modest estimate will prove correct, and at the same time that if it does the circumstance will not give rise to undue satisfaction. The disgrace involved is not measured by the proportions of the theft, and it is safe to say that if any disposition should be shown in official circles to push the scandal out of sight as a thing of trivial importance, after all, it would not be generally shared by the people. Moreover, there is another point to be considered. How much money has been wasted on the postal establishment in Cuba in addition to the amount stolen? And if the amount so frittered away is large, what does the fact suggest as to the spirit in which public servants have entered upon their duties in that department, and perhaps in other departments there and elsewhere in our new dependencies?

We have no wish to encourage needless suspicions, but there is much food for thought in the announcement of what Mr. Bristol, Acting Director of Posts in Cuba, has already accomplished in the way of reorganizing the headquarters staff at Havana. By combinations, dismissals and reductions he has cut down the salary list right there by more than \$42,000, and it is not intimated that his economies are merely for temporary effect and likely to impair the efficiency of the service. The probability, on the contrary, is that he has got rid of men who have been standing in one another's way, and that the smaller force, imbued with a new sense of obligation, will do the work better than it has ever been done before. It would certainly be unjust to condemn with extreme severity a subordinate in the public service merely because he kept a comfortable berth at a good salary while conscious that the force to which he belonged could be probably reduced, and that in consequence he was an illustration of the wasteful manner in which the public business was being transacted. But the men in control, however incapable of personal dishonesty, cannot in such a case be acquitted of the grave charge of unfaithfulness to plain duty. If their excuse is that they have only fallen in with the extravagant practice of the times the fact that it is a familiar excuse does not make it acceptable.

The modern cost of government is enormous, and the constant tendency is to increase it. Various causes, including reckless legislation, have produced this grave evil, but the blame rests largely on conscienceless officials in places of independent authority, who are perfectly contented to manage the affairs of the community with a profligacy which no private enterprise could tolerate or survive. Everybody knows that this city supports a host of superfluous public employes and that it could be far better governed at far less cost if heads of departments only once resolved that it should be. It is evident that the postal administration in Cuba was an example on a small scale of the same sort of debauchery, and it is necessary to consider to what extent the infection has spread. It is chiefly in this question, as we understand it, that the Senate investigation recently authorized will be addressed. The scrutiny cannot be too rigorous or the honest results too plainly stated.

THE GOLD MINES AND THE WAR.

Much interest recently centered in the fate of the Johannesburg gold mines. There were persistent rumors of the intention of the Boers, or of some of them, to wreck the mines, or at any rate the costly machinery within them, before surrendering them to the conquering British. This course would have been prompted by simple spite against the British and American owners of the mines, whom the Boers profess to regard as the fomenters of the war. On the other hand, some of the Boers, including several of the most eminent civil and military leaders, protested against such a course in the most vigorous terms, and even threatened to resist it with force and arms. There is little doubt that the British planned to rush into Johannesburg swiftly, so as to forestall any such act of destruction. The fate of some coal mines had shown only too clearly of what some of the Boers, or some of the alien mercenaries in their ranks, were capable.

It is well to bear in mind that the common notion of millionaire ownership of the mines is erroneous. Of course, some very rich men are interested in the mines, and have, perhaps, the controlling interest in them. But the mines are stock concerns, and a large share of the stock, in some cases the bulk of it, is held in small lots by people of moderate means. One mine, for example, has \$3,000,000 of capital stock, which is distributed among more than five thousand stockholders. That means an average of less than \$600 each. The largest holder on the list has three thousand shares, while there are many holding ten, five or only one each. That rule holds good in nearly or not quite all the mines. They are not owned by a little ring of millionaires, but by scores of thousands of people of comparatively moderate means. It is these latter, as well as the millionaires who would be injured by destruction of the mines. It is the money of these latter as well as of the millionaires which the Transvaal Government has been helping itself by the million dollars to pay the expenses of the war.

is practically certain that the Boer States will be required to pay to Great Britain a round indemnity for the cost of the war. This will probably amount to nearly if not quite \$400,000,000—the war has already cost Great Britain about \$350,000,000. A large share of that will naturally have to be paid by the mine owners, for the reason that the mines form the bulk of the taxable property in the Transvaal. Nor will that be as great a hardship as some might at first sight think. It will, of course, be making many mine owners pay the costs of a war which was begun by their enemies in hostility to them, and in which they themselves have already lost heavily—for in these last seven months the Transvaal Government has helped itself to some millions of gold from their mines. Nevertheless, the war was waged by Great Britain in its interest to rid them of intolerable burdens and to redress their grievances, and, as they were not taxed in England for their share of the war costs, it is only equitable that they should be taxed in South Africa. Moreover, among the mine owners are many Boers. Mr. Kruger himself is one of the most bloated of the "bloated millionaires," being one of the three or four largest individual owners of gold mine stocks. It would be a curious arrangement to let him go untaxed for the war which he himself began.

All depends, however, upon the security of the mines. Had the mines been destroyed they would have been made unproductive for some time, and thus untaxable, and the burden of indemnity taxation would have fallen all the more heavily upon the stock raisers, farmers and other classes of the population. In blowing up the mines the Boers would have been injuring themselves to spite their foes. Of such madness they would surely not be guilty.

CONTRACTORS IN OUR STREETS.

Forty-second-st. has been for a long time in a condition of the wildest confusion and disorder. It is discreditably to this great city that so important a thoroughfare has been suffered to remain for months with so many excavations imperfectly covered and guarded, with so many crossings neglected and full of peril to carriages, horses and human beings. Contractors who do their work so badly and with such inexcusable delays deserve harsh treatment. Of course, they expect that their political pull will save them from trouble, and expectations of that sort are rarely disappointed under our present municipal government.

How gross the injustice and wrong to the people of New-York, especially to those who carry on business or live in Forty-second-st., and also to the hosts of visitors to the metropolis who must pass through that crowded highway! The patience of this community under serious abuses for which contractors and politicians are responsible is an unending cause of amazement.

CHINESE MILITARY POSSIBILITIES.

The serious troubles in China recall attention to an incident of about a month ago which, though little noticed at the time, must be regarded as one of the most significant in recent Chinese history. We refer to the conduct of the Sino-British troops at Wei-Hai-Wei. Upon securing possession of that place, less than two years ago, the British set about the experiment of organizing a Chinese regiment for local police work. The experiment had been successful with the Fellahs of Egypt, with the Houssas of West Africa, with negroes in the West Indies, and of course on a most impressive scale with the Ghoorkas and Sikhs in India. There was much curiosity to see whether it would work equally well with the Chinese in China. The regiment was officered by Englishmen and equipped and drilled according to the most approved European style. It was not until a month ago, however, that there was an opportunity of testing its efficiency in action. That opportunity came in the attack of a vast armed Chinese mob upon the British officers who were delimiting the boundaries of the British concession at Wei-Hai-Wei. The Chinese regiment was ordered out. It obeyed. It answered every command as perfectly as any Queen's life Guards could have done. In the last dread emergency it fired upon the Chinese mob with the steadiness and precision of European veterans. In brief, the experiment was a complete success. Chinese soldiers under proper command were shown to be good enough for any army in the world.

In that, we say, there is a significance that is absolutely startling. For if one Chinese regiment can thus be created, why not a thousand, or ten thousand such regiments? Nothing is required but drillmasters and officers—and Europe has more of them than she knows what to do with—and money to pay for modern equipment, which it would not be difficult to procure. Suppose China should herself awaken to the tremendous possibilities before her. She would have merely to import a few thousand European officers, of whom there are plenty eager for just such a job, and set them at work creating an army for her. In five years she might have an army that could hold the world at bay, if, indeed, it did not set forth to conquer the world. Where any European Power could put a company into the field she could put a regiment or a brigade. Or, suppose some other Power should make such a development of Chinese military resources for its own advantage. Great Britain has formed one regiment at Wei-Hai-Wei for local police service. But Russia in Manchuria might form an army of a million or two—provided her officers have the adaptability to the task which British officers have so conspicuously displayed. Any Power that should do so would easily make itself the master of China, despite the protests of all the rest of the world.

Such are the military possibilities of China. That they will be permanently ignored is not to be expected. If China does not "find herself," some other Power will find her before long. The question is whether the work is to be done for evil or for good. China thus arming herself for hostility to the Western World would indeed be a Yellow Peril, rivalling the most ominous pictures of the German Emperor's fancy. Scarcely less menacing would be such use of China by any other Power. In what way the military potency of the Empire can be developed without danger to Western civilization or to the peace of the world is a problem worthy of the most serious thoughts of the most serious statesmen. Japan affords an impressive warning. That nation has suddenly developed itself into one of the great military and naval Powers of the world. Happily, it is a beneficent Power, using its strength only for self-maintenance and not for aggression. But China thus awakened would be equal to nine or ten Japans, and there would be no assurance that it would be beneficent and would abstain from aggression.

The Democratic position in regard to trusts appears to be: "We are opposed to trusts and we are opposed to the suppression of them." That is quite Democratic.

The taking of the census is now under way. It is the only place in the world where these pearls are found. They are not taken from the oyster shell, but from a shell resembling a large small shell, called a "conch." These pearls, when perfect, bring very high prices, it is said, ranging from \$50 to \$500.

badly paved street; but he knew Brooklyn the moment he got there by the badness of its pavements. His testimony is valid, and will be corroborated by that of all observant travelers. Brooklyn has some streets that are as well paved as any in the world, but it has a multitude of streets the pavement of which would be disgraceful to a backwoods town.

Some of the Massachusetts anti-expansionists have got far enough on the road to Bryanism to call their gold standard and anti-free trade principles "beloved prejudices." What if Bryan in 1896 had so described their unchangeable results of pure reason!

The United States has now and then looked on with quite superior horror at the spectacle of mobs in Eastern Europe raging against Jews because of stories that the latter had made human sacrifices of Christian children, but we have just been treated to the spectacle, in one of the largest cities of the United States, of a mob attacking a medical dispensary in the belief that a child had been taken in thither for vivisection. Really, we are not so much superior to other nations, after all.

The first act of the new French Minister of War is to prosecute a Dreyfusard paper—the same in which M. Zola published his famous "J'accuse" letter—for its attacks upon the army. There is, however, no reason for jumping to the conclusion that he is going to reverse the policy of his distinguished predecessor and favor the Jew baiters and military swashbucklers. His action probably means that he intends to maintain General de Galliffet's wise policy of at once restraining the army from improper conduct and defending it from unwarranted attacks. The Jews should not be baited; but neither should the army. And it may be that some of the more extreme critics of the army are as unjust and as much a menace to the republic as are the extreme anti-Jewish propagandists. Moderation on both sides is what is wanted, and if General Andrieux compels it as successfully as did his predecessor he will do a good work for France.

The New-Jersey Democratic Convention did not instruct its National delegates to vote for Bryan and 16 to 1. That means that it did not vote to make the Republican majority in that State this fall more than a hundred thousand.

It is encouraging to observe that the attempt to form a "College Men's Socialist Union" in Boston has come to grief through the unwillingness of college men to identify themselves with it. That is a healthful sign which should be taken to heart by those few college professors who seek an otherwise unattainable notoriety by playing at Socialism and Communism. The college man, that is, the man of brains and education, should be the last of all men to countenance Socialism. That is partly because he ought to have too much common sense to be a Socialist, and partly because Socialism is so directly opposed to nearly all that college education stands for and is intended to promote.

PERSONAL.

George T. Oliver, the new owner of "The Pittsburgh Commercial Gazette," took possession of the property yesterday.

A memorial to the late Archibald Forbes, the war correspondent and author, has been presented by his widow to the University of Aberdeen. It is a large bronze cross, with an inscription, and will be placed in the University building.

J. Addison Porter, the former private secretary to President McKinley, is much improved in health since his recent illness, and will soon be about again.

Captain Percy Scott, in command of the Terrible, which has reached China, is best known for his invention of the naval gun mounting, by means of which he saved Lismyth, but he did much more than this, for he devised an electric signalling apparatus by which communication could be kept up with Kinkierly long before the siege was raised.

Dr. John A. Fairlie, lecturer on municipal administration in Columbia University, has been appointed assistant professor of administrative law in the University of Michigan, and will give instruction in connection with the new courses in higher municipal government established at that institution. Professor Fairlie was graduated at Harvard University in 1885, and won the degree of Doctor of Philosophy at Columbia in 1892. He slides his work as lecturer at Columbia during the last year he has been secretary of the State Comptroller of Michigan, and was General Francis Vinton Greene was chairman.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

Appropriate—People who have the mistaken idea that poets prefer to be addressed in what is commonly called "high down language" sometimes say "Youthful Companion."

One such misguided individual spoke to Colonel John Hay in a hotel parlor, soon after the great fire in London.

"Well, Colonel Hay," she said, advancing with outstretched hand and her sweet smile, "I suppose you shall soon have the pleasure of seeing the great fire embalmed in your liquid verse, shall we not?"—"Youth's Companion."

A German statistician has estimated that beneath every square mile of sea there are about one hundred and twenty million fish. It is safe to say, however, that these figures are based upon the results of actual fishing experiences.

ASTETISMIOUS.

She had eaten one canvas-back duck, and this is what he had to say: "When I pressed her to have another: 'No, I eat no more than a bird.'"—(Detroit Journal).

The Rev. John Jasper, who was made famous by his dictum that "the sun do move," when asked what he thought of the eclipse said: "I have never interested myself about it. I know that it occurs annually, but God attends to all those matters. Some things He has revealed to His children, and some things He has kept secret from them. The heavens declare the glory of God, and His angels ranged all these things to suit Himself. God, and the moon and the stars obey God, but man doesn't." That's the trouble.

A philanthropic lady of Pacific Heights, one of the sort of superior slum-raisers shown up in "Fables in Slang," met on one of her tours a little boy of about seven years of age, who was wearing a marble. She seized him at once and gave him a good shaking, adding: "You ought to be ashamed of your mother for wearing such a game of marble the day I was born!" The boy, into whose desolate home she had just been bringing light, pulled himself loose, and yelled: "I suppose dere was a good deal of cussin' de day you was born."—(San Francisco Wave).

One of the most remarkable laws ever passed will soon go into effect in Winchester, Va. The City Council of that place passed a law requiring every citizen to post a bond on every open pool, and that every open rain barrel shall have the top covered. The town is infested with mosquitoes, and the law was enacted in order to make the place an attractive resort for summer boarders.

A Chicago painter who rescued a woman and her baby from a burning building was loudly applauded by the gathered multitude, and when he pushed in again he heroically rescued a case of beer the cheers were deafening.—(Denver Evening Post).

One of the most important industries of the Bahama Islands is the gathering of pink pearls. It is the only place in the world where these pearls are found. They are not taken from the oyster shell, but from a shell resembling a large small shell, called a "conch." These pearls, when perfect, bring very high prices, it is said, ranging from \$50 to \$500.

CONFEDERATES HAVE HOT DISCUSSION.

AROUSED BY PROPOSAL TO RECIPROCATE KINDLY SENTIMENTS OF ARMY OF THE POTOMAC. Louisville, Ky., June 1.—The tenth annual reunion of the Confederate Veterans Association adjourned finally at 5 o'clock to-night. The meeting of 1901 will be held in Memphis. The last session of the convention was confined entirely to the vote on the place for the next convention, and was practically devoid of incident, but the latter part of the morning session was full of excitement. For half an hour the Confederate Veterans adopted a resolution presented by W. H. Burgyn, of North Carolina, to the effect that the convention of Confederate Veterans recognized with appreciation the language of General Daniel E. Sickles, the orator of the annual reunion of the Army of the Potomac at Fredericksburg, in which he had mentioned kindly the men of the Confederacy, and the feeling shown toward them by the men of the Army of the Potomac.

The author of the resolution took the floor to speak in its behalf, and made a strong plea for its adoption. He said he had been present at the meeting at Fredericksburg, and had heard the kindly sentiments expressed by the soldiers of the North, and he desired the passage of the resolution merely as a matter of courtesy.

Colonel J. H. Shepherd, of Richmond, said: "I want no coquetting with the Yankees who defeated us. For God's sake, don't accept anything from their hands! Don't accept anything from their hands! Vote it down, comrades, vote it down!"

Instantly there was a terrific uproar. Dozens of delegates were on their feet demanding recognition from the Chair. The Rev. William E. Hill, of Mississippi, secured the eye of the chairman. He read again the resolution and strongly urged its adoption, saying that the man who would vote against it was not worthy the name of soldier. General S. D. Lee also urged the adoption of the resolution.

As he concluded Colonel Shepherd came to the front of the platform, and cried, "Vote it down, vote it down!" He was met with applause and cries of "Sit down!"

W. L. Rossett, of North Carolina, declared he was the only member of the Committee on Resolutions who had opposed the adoption of the resolution. He was against it for the reason that he thought they should not take action until they had received official notice of the action taken by the Army of the Potomac. To adopt it now he considered humiliating to the Confederate Army.

General Gordon finally restored order, and in response to the call for his opinion came to the front with a smile and said: "I stand on Southern ground among the chivalrous men of the South who will never give up their kind message to an enemy. I know the sender of this message. He is the hero of my life, and it is for gallantry in front of my lines, and it is for gallantry in front of my lines with a leg off. For me, I am going to receive the kindly message of the Northern soldier."

Wild cheers greeted this declaration. The question was put and it was adopted with a roar of assent. In course of the day the committee of women having charge of the exhibition at the building of the Davis monument in Richmond was active, and in addition to the pledges secured yesterday raised \$100.

The reunion hall to-night was a success. The grand march was led by General John R. Gordon and Mrs. Gordon, and followed by the general who led the charge at Gettysburg.

INDIA FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

CONTRIBUTIONS REPORTED TO DATE AGGREGATE \$48,875.

The Committee of One Hundred on India Famine Relief reported the following contributions received yesterday:

Table listing contributions to the India Famine Relief Fund, including names and amounts.

The Executive Committee met yesterday afternoon at the headquarters of the committee. They were present William E. Dodge, Spencer Trask, J. Kennedy, Tod, Frederick B. Schenck, John Crosby Chamberlain and E. Francis Hyde. Dr. Chamberlain presided. The treasurer reported that the fund had received \$48,875. The chairman reported that the fund had received \$48,875.

The following cable message was received from Bombay yesterday by the manager of "The Christian Herald's" India famine relief work:

Mr. Klopsch to-day completed the purchase of 10,000 yards of blue and white muslin for cholera sufferers. The cost was \$30,000, for which he has drawn on "The Christian Herald's" India Famine Relief fund. The cost of the muslin is \$30,000.

Mr. Klopsch, having completed his work in India, will return home Saturday.

CONTRIBUTIONS THROUGH THE TRIBUNE.

"Bisby Lodge" sends \$50 through The Tribune for the sufferers in India. Gladys Aldrich, of Keeseville, N. Y., sends the following letter:

I am a little girl eight years old. At the school where I go every day the teacher told about the people who are starving in India across the sea because they have not anything to eat. The paper said that if every child sent a penny to keep a person alive one day. I will put 50 cents in a letter. Will you please send the money to India for me.

INTERNATIONAL MISSIONARY UNION.

Clifton Springs, N. Y., June 1.—The first meeting of the International Missionary Union of the day was a memorial and devotional service. It was opened by Dr. C. P. W. Merritt. At 10:15 the members and audience were again called to order by J. C. Crane, who presided. The Rev. Edward Riggs, of Turkey, gave the address of mission work, and Miss Corinna Shattuck on "Training of Children's Helpers." The Rev. C. Baldwin, who has seen the longest service in the field of any member in attendance, also spoke. Other short talks were given by Mary Pierson Eddy, M. D., of Syria; the Rev. J. T. Cole, of Japan, and the Rev. J. H. Worely, of Chicago.

The afternoon meeting was devoted to woman's work and was in charge of Mrs. F. T. Gracey. The first speaker of the afternoon was Mrs. D. A. Day, who spent thirteen years in Africa. Miss Caroline E. Chittenden, Miss Mary E. Riggs and Dr. Mary E. Crane were the other speakers. The subject of last evening's meeting was changed from the political world and missions, as announced on the program, to the subject of "The Echoes from the Ecumenical Conference." The meeting was in charge of the Rev. J. H. Worely, of Chicago. The Rev. J. H. Worely, of Chicago, gave the address of mission work, and Miss Corinna Shattuck on "Training of Children's Helpers." The Rev. C. Baldwin, who has seen the longest service in the field of any member in attendance, also spoke. Other short talks were given by Mary Pierson Eddy, M. D., of Syria; the Rev. J. T. Cole, of Japan, and the Rev. J. H. Worely, of Chicago.

EXAMINATIONS AT WEST POINT.

West Point, N. Y., June 1.—The annual examinations of the entire corps of cadets began to-day and will occupy nearly two weeks. At 4 o'clock to-day the Board of Examiners, which is composed of the entire corps of cadets, met in the examination hall. They are General Charles F. Manderson, of Omaha; Colonel William E. Church, of New York; Major James C. Stryker, of San Antonio; and Professor David T. Houston, of Austin. This afternoon the Board organized by electing General Manderson president and Colonel Church secretary.

NEW-YORKERS IN MUNICH.

Berlin, June 1.—The members of the visiting delegation of the New-York-Kriegsbund are now in Munich, where they have been received by the Prince Regent.

NO EFFORT TO ARREST EX-GOV. TAYLOR.

Indianapolis, June 1.—W. S. Taylor and Charles Finley returned from Martinsville to-day. So far as known, no officer from Kentucky has returned to place Taylor under arrest.

TREATIES WITH INDIANS RATIFIED.

Washington, June 1.—At the night session of the House bills to ratify the treaties made by the Dawes Commission with the Cherokee and Creek Indians were passed.

THE PASSING THROUG.

Robert Bridges, of Boston, yesterday at the Hotel Manhattan told of an experience he had once in the Great Salt Lake of Utah. "I SWIMMING was staying at Salt Lake City with my friend, Mr. Bridges, and one day they invited me to go out to Gardfield Beach for a swim. After checking our valuables and donning our bathing clothes we assembled in the Pavilion and made our way to the water. Up and down the sides of the enclosed space were runways leading to the water, and at each was a card showing the depth of the water at that particular point. 'What depth will you go in?' asked my friend, and being a stout fellow and a gullion also, as it turned out, I chose five and a half feet and turned off at that passage. At the end of the runway steps lead down into the water, and when I was in waist deep I started off with vigorous strokes, intending to swim up and join my friends. Never was man treated to a greater surprise. I lay on top of the water, and as I could get neither feet nor hands down I swam about in a very difficult way. I made several attempts to the landing stairs. Once there I hastened to rejoin my party, only to be greeted with derisive looks and laughter. 'You are a gullion,' they said. 'It is great fun, though, for you can lie on your back and smoke or read as comfortably as when in the water. We would not have doubted that you would propel yourself to lie on your back and paddle with your hands. Any other mode of swimming fails. We would not have doubted that about four and a half to five feet we could not keep our feet down.'"

"The changes of New-York since its early settlement by the Dutch," said Hartwell Banks yesterday, at Delmonico's, "have been constant. As I look back on the changes of the changes that have occurred MANHATTAN, in my time I do not wonder at the changes that have occurred. In my time we have no homes in their sense of the word, but generations come and go, but the home remains the same. In this city the entire physical aspect has changed since I was a young man. Of course, many landmarks remain, and here and there you will find a spot upon which the desecrating hand of improvement has not as yet laid an irrepressible finger. Stuyvesant Square is an instance. Its aspect is much the same as when it was the centre of fashionable life, but the houses now are inhabited by lodging house mistresses or used for hospitals and similar institutions, and no longer open wide their doors to the guests who enjoyed the hospitality of the former owners. But Stuyvesant Square is out of the way, and one seeks the old-fashioned homes in the old-fashioned part of the city. In the streets trod by the modern New-Yorker the houses are of recent build, and the same is true of the buildings in the vicinity of the old-fashioned part of the city. The tall spire of Trinity is overtopped by many an adjacent office building, and in the neighbourhood of the old-fashioned part of the city the houses are many stories more than it was at the time of the Civil War. When and where will it stop, is asked. It is not likely to stop. The houses of Manhattan are an island, the length and breadth of which is almost solidly built up. Only one direction for expansion seems left to it, and that direction is toward heaven."

"From the time when the wall of the little settlement marked its name to the present name NO MORE centre—the city has been an ever ROOM FOR changing one. Cornelius Vanderbilt's homes, which lived originally in one of the houses fronting Bowling Green, where the new Custom House will stand, later Commodore Vanderbilt moved to the apparent northern limit of the growing city, and built his home at Fortieth and Fifth-ave., which his son Frederick still occupies. His son William H. went still further afield, and built at Fifth-ave. and Fifth-ave., and the homes of his sons and daughters grouped so thickly around him that the name of Vanderbitville has been given to that part of the city. The next head of the family who moved to the city was John Jacob Astor, who built his home in the centre of fashion on Fifth-ave. and Fifth-ave., which his son Frederick still occupies. 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