

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Under Tom's Cabin. AMERICAN THEATRE—The Prisoners of Algiers. BROADWAY THEATRE—The World in Wax. CHRYSLER THEATRE—Night on the Town. CRITCHELON THEATRE—When Knighthood Was in Flower. DIXIE THEATRE—The World in Wax. EDEN THEATRE—The World in Wax. FORTY-FIFTH STREET THEATRE—Sweet Innings. GRAND OPERA HOUSE—The Prima Donna. HERALD SQUARE THEATRE—The Prima Donna. HUNTER'S HEAD THEATRE—The Prima Donna. MERRY HILL THEATRE—The King's Carnival. NEW YORK THEATRE—The King's Carnival. PROCTOR'S FIFTH AVENUE—The Woman Hater and the Woman Who Hated Her.

to be expected. The appeal for pardon was renewed at the beginning of the present Governor's term, reinforced by a formal request from the Secretary of the Interior, who was convinced of Little Whirlwind's innocence as the result of the department's investigation. Governor Toole promised to consider the matter, but no action has yet been taken. The Indian Rights Association reports that Little Whirlwind's health is impaired, and seeks to further delay. It is certainly an intolerable thing that any State of the Union should through neglect permit any innocent man to suffer imprisonment, least of all one of the nation's wards, and the whole country may properly interest itself to secure justice in this case.

TROLLEY ACCIDENTS.

The driver of a truck laden with merry-makers which was run down by a trolley car in Jamaica on Saturday night does not seem to have used good judgment. He says that the car was running very rapidly, and that the motorman made no proper effort to avoid a collision. On the other hand, the latter says that he had no reason to suppose the truck driver was about to turn suddenly and cross his track without warning, but was justified in thinking he had a clear course before him. The questions of speed and care are thus disputed, and the probability is that there was fault on both sides in this as in most cases. But the result was exceedingly serious, two persons having been killed and several others badly injured, and all the facts ought to be diligently investigated. The other trolley accident reported in yesterday's papers was not fatal, but the resultant casualties were numerous, and the circumstances were especially suggestive of the perilous conditions which too commonly surround the trolley traffic of rural lines.

These conditions have chiefly arisen, we suppose, from the extraordinary rapidity with which the system of electrical propulsion has been introduced in place of horsepower and on new routes which it has called into existence. In both cases the requirements of safety at a comparatively low rate of speed have too commonly been made to answer the purposes of a swift service. This has been, perhaps, a matter of toleration rather than calculation. It was not originally expected that trolley cars on country lines would travel at the rate of from twenty to twenty-five miles an hour, competing on short stretches with steam railroad trains, and managers are reluctant to admit when they are called to account that such is the case. But there is no good reason to consider that estimate an exaggeration, while it is certain that both tracks and cars are in most instances unfit to bear so severe a test, the former being insecurely laid and ballasted and the latter the refurbished relics of some earlier equipment. We should not wish, without fuller knowledge, to apply this criticism specifically to the service which broke down with disastrous consequences near Englewood, N. J., on Sunday afternoon, but it is unquestionably applicable to many trolley lines in all parts of the country. A multitude of witnesses could testify to the excessive speed at which rattletrap trolley cars are run on makeshift tracks by reckless motormen. The weight of the loaded vehicle usually keeps it on the rails if nothing gives way, but when the brake fails or, as apparently in this instance, the pole is disconnected from the wire so that the electric current cannot be used to reverse the motor, the situation suddenly becomes appalling.

If a law should be passed to regulate the speed of trolley cars outside of city limits it would, we surmise, be practically impossible to enforce it uniformly, though substantial evidence that the law had been violated would presumably exercise much influence with jurymen in damage cases, and managers might consequently see the advantage of compelling their engines to be more prudent. With or without such a law the public assuredly has a right to demand a more thorough inspection and maintenance of cars and tracks. It is probable that great improvements will be gradually introduced on trolley lines from motives of self-interest as time goes on. The steam railroad was a crude affair in its early days. But if the pressure of public opinion can hasten the process so much the better.

COLLEGE COURSES.

Current discussion of college courses leading to baccalaureate degrees receives an authoritative and gratifying contribution in the latest number of "The Bi-Weekly Bulletin" of New York University, in which the reorganized curriculum of the university college is set forth and explained. It will be recalled that some colleges have practically reduced the length of the course for a baccalaureate degree from four years to three; some have made Greek and even Latin merely optional in courses leading to the A. B. degree, and at least one important institution has abolished all baccalaureate degrees but that of A. B., making all courses, whether classical or scientific or philosophical, lead to it. For each of these changes much is to be said, with perhaps a good deal against them from certain points of view. We shall see how New York University, which has "set the pace" for higher education in America in more than one important particular, proposes to deal with the matter.

Candidates for admission may belong to any of three classes—that is to say, they may elect to be examined in Latin and Greek, or in Latin or Greek and German or French, or in German and French; English, mathematics, history and physics being required of all. During the freshman year they are correspondingly divided into three classes, one requiring both Latin and Greek with one modern language elected, one requiring both French and German with one of the classics elected, and one requiring both French and German with no classics, but with more scientific studies than in the other two classes. In the remaining three years there are no fewer than nine distinct courses, one of which the student must pursue. These are designated respectively as classical, modern language, Semitic, English-classical, historical-political, philosophical-political, natural science, exact science and medical preparatory, these designations indicating their general characters. If the student was in the first section of the freshman class, with both classics and one modern language, he may proceed through any of the first six courses to the degree of A. B., or through any of the last three to the degree of B. S. If he was in the second section, with one classic and two modern languages, he may proceed through any course from the second to the sixth to the degree of Ph. B., or through any of the last three to that of B. S. Or if he was in the third section, with no classics, he may go on with the second, fifth or sixth course to the degree of Ph. B., or through any of the last three to that of B. S.

In this scheme there is evidently a sufficient scope and variety of studies to satisfy all reasonable requirements. At the same time there is no lowering of standards nor blotting out of definite lines of distinction. And the three great baccalaureate degrees are retained to indicate the general character of the studies which the graduate has pursued. For example, there is no "classical fetch," but a lad may enter college, complete his course and get his degree without an hour's study of either Latin or Greek. Yet no one can get the degree of A. B. without a fair knowledge of both of those

languages, and probably a thorough knowledge of one of them. The student may make his college course well rounded and complete in itself if he expects to go no further, or he may shape it so as to secure for himself special preparation for any post-graduate course which he may mean to pursue in some other school of the university or elsewhere. And whatever he does, he will get full credit for it, and will receive a degree appropriately indicating the nature of his work. All the courses are maintained at the standard length of four years, but a student who is competent to do so may combine with the fourth year of college work the first year of work in a professional school, and thus shorten the subsequent course in the latter by one year. If to this we add that physical examinations are required of all candidates for entrance to the college, and that systematic gymnasium work is required of all during the first two years, it becomes evident that this university college has happily solved the problem of being "strictly up to date" without deserting the landmarks established by the common consent of the world's best scholarship for ages past, and thus is well fitted to represent the higher culture of this metropolis of intellectual activity in the Western World.

STREET SIGNS AND LIGHTS.

It is an interesting reflection that one of our great city evils has come upon us more or less directly through one of the great improvements, or reputed improvements, that is to say, the demoralized state of the street signs is a consequence of the improved system of street lighting. In the old days, when all streets were lighted with gas, there were gas lamps at all corners, and these bore glass signs indicating the streets. The system was not perfect, but it was pretty good, and it had the important virtue of uniformity. With the introduction of electric lights, of the arc pattern, the gas lamps were given up, and the posts and lanterns dismantled if not removed altogether, and thus havoc was played with the street signs. Over in Brooklyn they have retained the posts at street corners, but have removed the lanterns and put in their place small sign boards, indicating the streets, with the result that while it is not so well off as it should be, that borough is far better off for street signs than is Manhattan. Of course, there is no thought here of reverting to gas for street lighting, and so the new system of street signs must be adapted to streets lighted with electric lights.

There will be no general reversion. And yet it is not impossible that there will be some little reaction. We have spoken of electric arc lighting as a reputed improvement. For many purposes it is unquestionably an improvement, and a great one. But there are many who think that for general street lighting a system of less powerful but more numerous lights would be preferable. The arc lights make a brilliant illumination in some places, but cast dark shadows in others. They are often dazzling and bewildering to one driving directly toward them. And many men, especially those who drive, would far rather have the milder but more generally and uniformly diffused illumination of less powerful but more numerous lamps. If there should be a reaction toward such a system, the corner lamp post might well play again its old part of sign bearer.

In any case, lights at the street corners would be a boon, even though they were of the weakest incandescent type, just strong enough to illuminate the signs on the lanterns. A corner lamp plainly marks the corner, and that is a by no means unimportant function. It warns the driver that he is approaching the intersection of another street, and that he must drive carefully and be on his guard lest he collide with another vehicle coming along that intersecting street. So, even if the present arc lights be maintained, the corner lights would supplement them in a manner sufficiently valuable to pay for the latter, apart from the simply invaluable service they would do in illuminating a rational and creditable system of street signs.

SHERIFFS' EXPENSES.

Governor Odell has rightly voted a little bill which mysteriously wormed its way through the legislature. This measure proposed to hand over to the Sheriff of this county an appropriation from the public funds of \$5,000 a year for three years for "legal expenses" after the expiration of the Sheriff's term. What trace of justice or equity was there in such a scheme? In every county of the State the income of the Sheriff is large enough to stimulate the sharpest competition among politicians for the nomination to that office. No one of the Sheriffs goes to the almshouse when his term is ended. All the Sheriffs flourish and wax fat. The schemers who devise all sorts of raids on the public funds cannot throw dust in the eyes of our sharp-sighted Governor. And of all our occupants of public places are there any who need special appropriations for their enrichment less than our Sheriffs?

FIRE LOSSES AND FIREPROOFING.

We have all been exclaiming upon the enormous loss which Great Britain has had to make to cover a part of the cost of her South African war. It is for \$300,000,000. At the same time, John Bull has something to show for it, and will probably have a good deal more, in the shape of two fine provinces added to his empire, with resources of vast extent and wealth. It is a good deal worse to show a loss only half as great, but with absolutely no compensating circumstances. And the latter is what the United States has to contemplate to-day. The losses from fires in the United States last year were \$155,000,000, or more than half as great as the British war loss, and in return therefor there is nothing to show, and no hope of anything to show.

Well, but such losses are accidental, unintentional and inevitable, men say, and thus far different from those contracted in a war deliberately entered upon. We are not so sure of that. Suppose that \$155,000,000 had been spent in improved construction of buildings, making them fireproof. Or, rather, suppose there were spent each year, to cover the additional cost of fireproofing, a sum equal to that lost each year in fires. We are strongly inclined to think the result would be a steady and marked diminution in the number and destructiveness of fires and in the amount lost through them. Note the insignificant sum total of losses through fire in the Tribune Building in all the years since it was erected as the pioneer and model of modern fireproof office buildings. Suppose that same petty ratio of losses were extended throughout the city and the whole country. There would be no talk and no fear of any \$155,000,000 losses a year, or of anything but the slightest fraction of that sum.

If prudence does not teach the lesson, pecuniary profit will, we trust, that it is cheaper in the long run, and not necessarily so very long a run, either, to make buildings fireproof than to pay fire losses.

OLD AGE PENSIONS.

Several of the most prominent railroad corporations in this country and in other countries as well have established, or are preparing to establish, pension systems which will be of inestimable benefit to faithful and devoted employees who have been many years in service. The disposition to benevolence in arrangements to lessen the hardships of old age for veteran

workers is gaining ground in every enlightened nation.

The old-fashioned custom of merciless consignment to destitution and the almshouse of the bent and broken who have toiled diligently for unsympathetic masters for scores of years does not find so many admirers and approvers as it did in earlier generations. The ruthless logic of the survival of the fittest and the long agony of the aged and feeble who are trampled under foot as unfit are tempered in these days by impulses of compassion and goodwill.

The man who isn't satisfied with some of the weather we are getting nowadays is fit for treason, stratagems and spoils.

The first disaster to a transatlantic steamer on a Chicago line is reported, occurring in the St. Lawrence River. There are some advantages in a river route, and some in one on the open sea. Shoals and locks and dredges are not inviting to costly liners with valuable cargoes.

After lively agitation and long continued complaints the smoke nuisance is still a grave affliction in Chicago, and the use of the camera has obtained evidence against several transgressors. The defilers of the air seem to be less audacious in the Borough of Manhattan this May than they were a year ago. Certainly the spring atmosphere on this island appears to contain less soot and smut than it held at this time in 1900. This improvement gives cause for satisfaction.

Telegraph operators in the Police Department are Fortune's favorites. The bill to give all of them the salaries and the rank of sergeants in the force has become a law, and under that statute every one of them will get much higher pay and enjoy far more privileges than the thousands of equally skillful tappers of the key who are not attached to the prodigal department which spends a dozen millions of the taxpayers' money every year, at least a quarter of which is worse than wasted.

What a razor edge of keenness and cunning John Doe has! And how clever he is in doubling and turning! Is it possible that he possesses too much speed and too much trickiness for the pace which our worthy but somewhat deliberate District Attorney is now setting?

The prompt imposition of a five years' sentence upon one of the criminals implicated in the army frauds at Manila will doubtless discourage the further perpetration of such frauds. It should also serve to restrain the order of those who have been talking so wildly about unchecked reigns of corruption in our insular possessions. There may always be occasional offenders in the public service. But there is no reason to think they will ever find our islands a happy hunting ground.

The population of South Australia has increased by 13 per cent in the last ten years. That is only a trifle more than that of England herself has increased; a fact indicating partly that South Australia is not having any phenomenal "boom," and also that the old country is growing at a pretty satisfactory rate.

PERSONAL.

"The Philadelphia Ledger" says: "A new commander is on his way to this port to assume command of the French cruiser D'Estrees, whose present commander, De Ramey de Signy, is in the Medical-Chirurgical Hospital in a serious condition, suffering from typhoid fever. The new commander, whose name is Moreau, and who is now second in command on the French class cruiser Isly, is expected to reach here in about eight days. The Isly, which is the flagship of the three vessels that are to protect French fishery interests off Newfoundland, sailed on Saturday from the port of Halifax, from which place Commander Moreau will come here by rail."

Mrs. Louis Botha, the wife of the Boer general, who has become so prominent in her efforts to bring about peace, is of Irish extraction, being the great-granddaughter of Robert Emmet. "She has been," says "The King," "one of the most beautiful women in the Transvaal, and though now the mother of a numerous family, is still a very charming and comely little woman. She is a highly cultured woman, well read, musical, of artistic bent, and, in times of peace, a most successful and popular hostess. Those who knew the Bothas at home before the war began describe the family as being in habits and tastes very similar to a good English country family. Mrs. Botha knows England and the English well. She was in this country a couple of years ago, and has relatives in London. When entertained at dinner by Lord Roberts she suggested that feminine influences be brought to bear to cause a cessation of the war, and she is as practical in diplomacy as she is apt in pointing a way."

Professor Max Parrand, who has recently resigned from the chair of history of Wesleyan University to accept the professorship of history in Leland Stanford, Jr., University, is now delivering a course of three lectures at the latter institution.

Although the Rev. Mr. Spurgeon has now been dead for several years, the weekly publication of his sermons proceeds in England, and will continue for as many years to come before the supply is exhausted.

TRANSATLANTIC TRAVELLERS.

Among the passengers who arrived here last night from Bremen, Southampton and Cherbourg on the steamer Kaiserin Maria Theresa were Joseph Rickmann, August Dietrich, George P. Hoffmann, Alfred Krauss, Enno Lattmann, Langemann, Gustav Langemann, and Seymour, Sigmund Stern, J. G. Schindler, R. S. Thomsen, and Valasco and William Campbell.

On the Minneapolis, which arrived here from London last night, were Bernard N. Baker, Mrs. E. J. Berwind, Archdeacon Bruce, the Rev. Montagu Bruce, Mr. and Mrs. Carl Strakosch, George Phelps, W. A. Bosworth, Dr. Warren Brown, Edmond Thomas Lee, J. Harbottle, Henry Newcombe, N. Penman, Major A. R. H. Hanson and Albert Van Zenn.

M. THIEBAUT'S SUCCESSOR PRESENTED.

Washington, May 13.—Ambassador Cambon called at the State Department to-day and presented the new First Secretary of the French Embassy, M. Pierre de Margerie, who takes the place of M. Thiebaud. M. de Margerie comes here from Copenhagen.

KING EDWARD TO VISIT HOMBURG.

Berlin, May 13.—King Edward, according to the papers, will arrive in Homburg toward the end of May, and will remain there for a few weeks to take the waters.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

Last week the Rev. W. E. Karns, pastor of the Methodist Church of Jersey Shore, Penn., announced that he would pay a cash bonus to every one who went to church last Sunday. As it was rumored that he might give each person \$20 there was a large congregation present. At the close of the service a sealed envelope was handed to each person containing one cent, and the following address: "The Record," of "Wyandung, Penn.," they tore off one plain single eleven inch wide, on whose under side they found a New-York Tribune, dated 1861, and containing Civil War news, and on the shingle in red chalk the following rec-

IN CALIFORNIA.

They shower him with their roses
That fly so fast and free
It seems they must submerge him
Beneath a rosy sea.
They pelt him with their roses
He cannot well retreat;
And all the air grows drowsy,
Filled with the odors sweet.

CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS.

The regular annual meeting of the New-York State Society of Certified Public Accountants was held last night at the Waldorf-Astoria. The attendance was unusually large. President Haskins, who is also dean of the new College of Accounts of New-York University, presented a brief outline of progress effected last year. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, C. W. Haskins; vice-presidents, H. R. M. Cook and F. J. MacRae; treasurer, J. N. Kelly; secretary, L. Brummer; directors, H. S. Corbin, W. H. C. Brown, S. R. Mitchell, C. F. Robinson, J. R. Sparrow and A. H. Wickes.

ord: Twenty-nine shingles, eleven inches wide from one to two. The find was in a good state of preservation."

Multipled.—Tess—Mrs. Fadd's collection of bric-a-brac is wonderful. She saw yesterday. She's got a number of fine old pieces. Jess—Yes, and she's got at least twice as many more to-day.
Tess—You don't say?
Jess—Yes. Clumsy servant girl.—(Philadelphia Press.)

A conductor who runs into Fulton, Ky., recently collected on his train a ticket from Cincinnati to Fulton, which had been sold on December 21, 1892. The old man who presented it for passage said that just after he bought it he had heard of a wreck on the road, and was afraid to get on the train. He never summoned up courage enough to use the ticket until last week.

"Drinking champagne, eh? You used to be satisfied with claret."
"I know, but my rich aunt, who died recently, left me a quantity of champagne."
"Oh, I see. Left you a lot of money?"
"Not only that, but made me promise not to 'look upon the wine when it is red.'"
—(Philadelphia Record.)

Preliminary plans for the proposed Carnegie Technical School in Pittsburgh have been made. They provide for six large buildings grouped around a central courtyard. The course of instruction in the school will extend through nine years. The first four years will be devoted to preparatory work, and the second four to the regular collegiate work of the engineering schools. The last year will be the post-graduate course, which all finished engineers desire to take before they enter practical business. The buildings were planned with this long and thorough course in view and the idea was the result of long study of the conditions and their success in the best technical schools of the Old World. Foundries have been provided for in some of the smaller buildings, carpenter shops, machine shops, chemical laboratories and every facility for the practical application of the theory advanced in the schoolrooms. Facilities are to be offered for obtaining the mastery of any chosen trade or the grouping of all for thorough training of engineering as a science. All of this is to be coupled with practice.

"Of course," said Science, coldly, "it is quite impossible that a wolf suckled Romulus and Remus!"
"Not seeing in this her friend, was anxious to temporize."
"Well, suppose we say she raised them on the bottle, with an engaging nurse."
"But in the event it proved that there was no ground of accommodation between these two, Science and Public.—(Detroit Journal.)

One hundred years ago the population of this city was 17,000, that of Philadelphia, 10,000. The census figures were given by wards in "The New-York Spectator" of May 6, 1801, and the aggregate was 60,483. That paper observed that "it appears by the late census taken in Philadelphia that that city, including its suburbs, contains only 58,762."

Careful Statement.—"Was this man Dennis an entire stranger to you?" asked the cross-examining counsel of a witness in an important case.
"Sir?" said the witness, whose stupid face was crossed with wrinkles of anxiety, for he had been warned to be exact in his answers.
The lawyer repeated his question.
"Well, sir," said the witness, with a sudden gleam of enlightenment, "I never saw him before. He had but the war arm, sir; but he was a martial stranger, sir. 'O'd never seen him before."—(Youth's Companion.)

THE DRAMA.

NEW PLAY AT THE AMERICAN.

"THE PRISONER OF ALGIERS."
A new play, entitled "The Prisoner of Algiers," was produced last night at the American Theatre. It tells a wild and whirling story relative to Albert, son of the Count of Monte Cristo, Benedetto, "illegitimate son of Mme. Danglars," and Eugenia Danglars, together with other members of the Danglars family. Albert is "the prisoner of Algiers." He has inherited from the defunct Count of Monte Cristo a legacy of vengeance on the whole Danglars faction, but particularly on the nefarious, but is rescued by Eugenia, who loves him, and who manages to frustrate the machinations of her amiable family. He then predominates over Benedetto and might lawfully shoot him, but he allows this villain the privilege of self-defence and then slays him in a duel. The scene of the action is reached in a cave, and the common-sense of the fabric is, seemingly, concealed there. Mr. Ralph Stuart and Miss Lotia Linticum acted Albert and Eugenia. The piece is animated with much incoherent but chaotic activity, ending with the blessed death of the gallant hero and the devoted heroine. The scenes show a palace near Algiers, the interior of a gambling house in Paris, a forest glade, and Monte Cristo's island.

ADMIRAL SCHLEY HURRIES HOME.

BROUGHT BACK BY THE ILLNESS OF A MEMBER OF HIS FAMILY.

London, May 13.—Rear-Admiral Schley has received a cable message announcing the serious illness of a member of his family. He has therefore curtailed his stay here and engaged passage on the steamer "Lionel," which will leave for New-York May 18. The admiral went to Southampton this afternoon.

"AS YOU LIKE IT" OUT OF DOORS.

PLAY GIVEN WITH NATURAL SURROUNDINGS BY VAASSAR COLLEGE STUDENTS.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., May 13 (Special).—An innovation was attempted at Vassar College this afternoon. Shakespeare's "As You Like It" was presented out of doors by the Dramatic Society. Evergreen trees furnished natural scenery, and the imagination of the audience was assisted from time to time by placards reading, "Orchard of Oliver's," "Room in the Palace," etc. The college orchestra rendered Dr. Arnes's music. The play was to have been given in the open air, but weather did not permit it, to the disappointment of a large number of visitors.

SEPARATION CUTS OFF DOWER.

Philadelphia, May 13.—The Supreme court to-day handed down an opinion holding that when a man and his wife, by contract, agree to live separately, the wife is not, after her husband's death, entitled to her dower rights in his estate. The decision was rendered in the case of George J. Kaiser and his wife Catherine, of Locoming County, Ky. Kaiser, who is dead, had acknowledged a contract, agreeing to live apart. After the death of her husband Mrs. Kaiser brought suit to recover her portion, and the court reversed the decision of the lower court, but was upheld by the Supreme Court.

DR. KING SAID TO BE OUT OF DANGER.

Dr. George S. King, of Suffolk County, who was taken to the Flower Hospital on Sunday to undergo an operation for blood poisoning, is reported by his own surgical work, was positioned to be out of danger yesterday. Dr. King's condition was so serious on Sunday night that his life was despaired of.

RECEPTION OF THE MARYLAND SOCIETY.

The Maryland Society of New-York gave a reception for women last evening at Sherry's. The women receiving were Mrs. W. W. Baldwin, Mrs. John Hanway, Mrs. Donald McLean and Mrs. Archibald W. Spier. The officers of the organization were W. W. Baldwin, president; John Henry, vice-president; J. Harbottle, secretary; and Albert Riche and Harry Hull, secretaries.

W. K. VANDERBILT AT OAKDALE.

William K. Vanderbilt arrived at Oakdale, Long Island, last evening. He was driven at once to the Idle Hour mansion. He talked for some time with the housekeeper, and then walked parts of the interior of the house. He will stop at the South Side Club over night, and will make a thorough inspection of the new house to-morrow. This is his first trip to Idle Hour since he arrived from Europe last Thursday.

PRESIDENT CASTRO'S PRIVATE SECRETARY TO VISIT THE PRINCIPAL AMERICAN CITIES.

Three well known Venezuelans arrived here yesterday on the steamer Caracas, from La Guayra. They are Pedro Ezequiel Rojas, ex-Minister of Foreign Affairs; José María Ortega Martínez, ex-Minister of Public Works, and Señor E. A. Rendón, private secretary to President Castro. They are guests at the Westminster Hotel.

THREE WELL KNOWN VENEZUELAN HERE.

Señor Rendón has had his visit had the connection with official business of his country. It is merely here on a leave of absence, and intend to see the principal cities. He said that Venezuela was tranquil and that no trouble was feared. The country's foreign credit had greatly improved. Señor Rendón also said that the late President Crespo, in the revolution of General Castro against President Bolívar, had been imprisoned. Señor Rendón said he had visited the latter in his cell in the penitentiary, and that he had been very kind. In General Castro came into power. President Bolívar, the reports showed that there was an operation on his throat, and the latter on his side.

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New-York Daily Tribune.

TUESDAY, MAY 14, 1901.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—The report of the special commission that visited Washington was laid before the Cuban Constitutional Convention in Havana; it favored, but did not recommend, acceptance of the Platt amendment; the convention next September will meet with men from Yale and Harvard were chosen. In a twenty mile triangular race the new Shamrock was beaten by the old Shamrock by five minutes and five seconds. The army reorganization scheme of Secretary Brodick was laid before the House of Commons, and was attacked by the Opposition leader, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman. More arrests are reported in Russia, and it is declared that the revolutionary movement in the empire is spreading.

DOMESTIC.—There was a slight improvement in the condition of Mrs. McKinley, and the President made a brief visit to San José, where he was accompanied by the Countess of Bismarck. The army reorganization scheme arranged at San Francisco is to be carried out with some curtailment. The War Department issued an order fixing the strength of the regular army on a peacetime basis at 100,000. Twenty-four lives are thought to have been lost by the sinking of the Tennessee River steamer City of Paducah in the Mississippi off the Illinois shore. The bodies of two passengers having been recovered, and twenty-two negroes of the crew being missing. A renewed appeal for cash contributions is made by leading members of the Jacksonville Relief Committee in order to properly carry on its work.

CITY.—Bernard N. Baker arrived here and denied that the Atlantic Transport Company, of which he is president, had been amalgamated with the Jacksonville Relief Committee. He arranged at San Francisco is to be carried out with some curtailment. The War Department issued an order fixing the strength of the regular army on a peacetime basis at 100,000. Twenty-four lives are thought to have been lost by the sinking of the Tennessee River steamer City of Paducah in the Mississippi off the Illinois shore. The bodies of two passengers having been recovered, and twenty-two negroes of the crew being missing. A renewed appeal for cash contributions is made by leading members of the Jacksonville Relief Committee in order to properly carry on its work.

THE WEATHER.—Forecast for to-day: Fair. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 60 degrees; lowest, 52; average, 56.

THE WRONGS OF LITTLE WHIRLWIND.

The Indian Rights Association has issued an appeal designed to interest the public in Little Whirlwind, a young Northern Cheyenne Indian who is serving a sentence to life imprisonment in Montana for a crime of which, it says, there is not the slightest doubt he is innocent. The association has made a careful study of the case, and as a result urges that the justice loving people of the United States petition Governor Joseph K. Toole of Montana to exercise executive clemency in behalf of this "poor Indian," whose wrongs seem to have been forgotten in a country where, as it points out, the unjust condemnation of Dreyfus aroused universal concern. Four years ago a sheep herder named Hoover was murdered in Montana, and Little Whirlwind and his brother, Spotted Hawk, were convicted of the crime on what was afterward proved to be perjured testimony. Stanley, the real murderer, it is said, confessed to no less than three witnesses before the trial, but while in jail, stimulated by the promise of a light sentence by a prosecuting attorney zealous to discover a larger plot which he suspected, Stanley made a statement implicating Little Whirlwind and Spotted Hawk. The two Indians were tried separately. Spotted Hawk was sentenced to death and Little Whirlwind to imprisonment for life. Stanley was sent to the penitentiary for only five years. The attorneys for Spotted Hawk appealed, and the higher court reversed the conviction of the other. The evidence was insufficient, and it is granted that Hoover was freed. The evidence against Little Whirlwind was exactly the same, but his attorney through some oversight failed to make an appeal within the time allowed. Had the case been taken to the higher court a reversal would certainly have been granted, and, like his brother, he would be at liberty. About a year and a half ago Stanley died in prison, but before his death declared that he alone had killed Hoover and that Little Whirlwind was also innocent. On this showing of the insufficiency of the original evidence, in the opinion of the Supreme Court, and the subsequent confession of the real murderer, petition was made to the former Governor of Montana for a pardon, but he denied it. At that time popular feeling on the part of the white settlers against the Indians whose reservations were coveted ran high, and an unprejudiced view of the case was hardly