SIGHTS AT THE DOG SHOW.

HOW A LITTLE NONDESCRIPT STIRRED UP THE BIG MASTIFFS.

A Great Danish Lion Dog Once Owned by the Empress of Austria—Classes that Puzzled the Judges—Bull Dogs Snarling at Each Other in the Judging Ring—More Awards.

The more one looks at the great collection of dogs on exhibition in the American Institute the stronger the impression grows that in quality, at least, it is better than its predecessors.

One incident has served to show the latent force of some of the larger dogs in a rather startling manner. A man, accompanied by a woman, was passing along in front of the mastiffs, leading a toy dog resembling a mop of black hair. The dog's legs were so short and his coat was so long that his feet were invisible. The man seemed to be pulling him over the floor. The toy squeaked directly in front of Turk, the first in the row of champion mastiffs. Turk uttered a peculiar hiss while rising to his feet. On seeing the gliding mop of hair the hiss changed to a deafening bark. He took the length of his chain, bracing his fore and hind feet in an effort to get at the hairy mop. His eyes, which a moment before had a mild, intelligent expression, turned to little balls of fire, his black, square muzzle opened, showing his level rows of teeth, and his muscular neck stretched to its fullest extent. Leah, Harold, Gruth, Brave, Monarch, Samson, Grim, Cæsar, Sultan, and Salisbury became infected at once, all assuming the fierce attitude presented by Turk. Then was the time to see the mastiffs at their best. They resembled hungry chained lions to whom raw meat had suddenly been offered. It was early in the evening. The gaslight illuminated the eyes of the brutes. At that time few persons were in the vicinity of the mastiffs. The man and woman passed along slowly with their nondescript, seeming to pay little heed to the anger of the mastiffs. The dog soon quieted down again, resuming their natural lazy positions.

Among the wonders of the show is an immense red Danish lion dog called Faro. He is numbered 993 in the foreign class. Faro is owned by Mr. Arthur Padelford, but is entered and cared for by Frank Swales, guard on the Tally Ho last season. The dog has quite a history. He was purchased by or presented to Mr. Padelford at Vienna, after he had taken the first prize in his class in the exhibition of 1878. Faro had previously been owned by the Empress of Austria. The dog is of reddish color, smooth-coated, with leonine head. He is 39 inches high, several inches taller than some of the ponies lately sold at the Kellogg sale of trotters. He is catalogued at $1,000.

Mrs. P. Lorillard, Jr.'s, berghund Duke, Mrs. Charles Scribner's Faustin and Marco, George Bain's Danish boarhound Pluto, that performs errands faithfully, William Kapp's bloodhound Bismarck, and P. Lorillard & Co.'s Leo rank with the monsters of the show.

Pointers, Irish setters, collies, bulldogs, bull terriers, and other similar breeds took up a great part of the judges' time yesterday. In all these classes the dogs possessing the requisite points of excellence were so many that decisions were arrived at only after long and careful examinations. This was particularly the case with pointers. In the class of pointer dogs of over 55 pounds, twenty-two entrants, four, seven were very highly commended, three highly commended, and two commended.

The scenes in the ring while the dogs were being judged were interesting. Men of position and wealth would hold their dogs for nearly an hour, all the time in nervous anticipation of the awards. They were far more patient than their dogs. When the bulls and bull terriers were surrounded by a ring of spectators the brutes, with faces so ugly that they were pronounced beautiful specimens of their kind, rolled the wrinkled skins of their broad heads into more and deeper folds, showing their white teeth. A sudden snarl and spring would compel their handlers to exert all their strength in keeping them apart. Mr. C. B. Waite's Viscount and Mr. J. P. Barnard's Crib showed a particularly lively desire to join cheeks on familiar terms.

My interested groups of spectators gathered around Mr. John G. Hecksher's display of pointers. His kennel contained the elegant lemon-and-white Lady Dufferin, winner of second prize yesterday; lemon-and-white Hebe from Sir Francis Grotton's stock, imported by James Gordon Bennett, and a litter of five finely-marked puppies under four months, remarkably well developed for their age. In near company were Dr. Aten's beauty Little Nell, and C. Du Bois Wagstaff's winner Minnie.

The following prizes were awarded yesterday:

English setter puppies, under 12 months—Dogs—A. H. Drake's Rem, first, Trenton; Thos. Meyer's Rose Laverack, second, Jersey City.

Champion pointers, over 55 pounds—Dogs—R. S. Wilkes's Prom, first, Salt Lake; Bitches—Over 55 pounds—George G. Barker's Princess, first, Boston.

Pointers, over 55 pounds—Dogs—W. R. Hobart's Rasp, first, Newark; A. H. Moore's Lucas, second, Philadelphia; A. E. Goldfrey's Croxteth, third, Orange County.

Pointers over fifty pounds—Bitches—C. H. Mason's Wild Lily, first; A. Hamed's Zo, second, Southport, Pa. Thos. Meyer's Sensible, third, Jersey City.

Champion Pointers under fifty-five pounds—Dogs—Edward Dwight's Rush, first, Brooklyn. Bitches—Mr. Dr. Aten's Little Nell, first.

Pointers under fifty-five pounds—Dogs—A. H. Moore's Lady Sue, 6th, H. Mason's Chancellor, second; E. Ordway's Bob, third.

Pointers under fifty pounds—Bitches—Mr. R. Orcutt's Rhoda, first; Mr. John G. Heckscher's Lady Dufferin, second, New York. Mr. R. Lamb's Flirt, third, New York.

English setter puppies, under 12 months—Dogs—A. H. Moore's Rake, first; Setter Kennel, second, Philadelphia. Bitches—A. H. Moore's Lou II., second.

Irish Setters—Dogs—Max Menzel's Chief, first, Hoboken; A. H. Moore's Raleigh, second, Philadelphia; Sidney Dillon Ripley's Rev, third, New York. Bitches—Dr. William Jarvis's Nereda, first, Claremont, N. H.; Benj. F. Tracy's Nellie, second, Manchester, N. H.; R. H. Dunlap's Katie, third, New York.

Irish Setter Puppies under 12 months—Dogs—W. F. Graves's Rob, first; Joseph R. Fressler's Rapid Star, second, Lancaster, Pa.

Champion Black and Tan Setters—Dogs—A. H. Moore's Rio, first. Bitches—Garrett Hobart's Lady Gordon, first, New York.

Black and Tan Setters—Dogs—Charles T. Brownell's Dash, first, New Bedford; C. C. Allen's Bailey's Tom, second, Providence. Bitches—Dr. Jarvis's Sam, first; Champion Gordon—Laverack's Daisy, second; Scotland Kennel's Tweed II., first, New Market, Md. J. Lindsay's Rex, N. H.; Jerry, Bitches—Scotland Kennel's Lass of Gowrie, first. Irish Setter Puppies—Dogs—Arrell's Eddie, first; Andrew Allen's Nelson, second, New York; Chas. Morgan's Tom, third, Hoboken. Bitches—Allen & Aiken's Daisy, first; Andrew Allen's Daisy, second; J. L. Mason's Stella, third, East Orange.

Setter—Best puppy, dog, or bitch—Scotland Kennel's Mac, Philadelphia, first.

Bull Dogs—Dogs—Bitches—C. H. Mason's Noble, first; John Barnard's Crib, second, Boston; James Patterson's Bendigo, New York.

Bull Dogs, Bull Terriers—Bitches over 25 lbs.—C. H. Mason's Young Bull, first; James Mortimer's Sue II., second, New York. W. R. H. Martin's Butcher, third, New Haven. Bitches under 25 lbs.—L. F. Martin's Princess, first, New York. A. Waite's Queen, second. Dog—L. F. Martin's Puss, third. Puppies—Mrs. John Wood's Your Victor, first, New York.

Bull Terriers—Dogs—Judge's Butcher, first, Detroit; R. H. Hildreth's Leo, second, Scranton; James Vickery's Rival, third, Chicago. Bitches—Thomas Orgill's Melody, first, Newark. N. Ellmore's Bess, second, Granby, Conn.; Vincent Hall's Bess, third, Newark.

Greyhounds—Dogs—Bitches—C. H. Mason's Dropping Wood, first; Patrick Neary's Dan, second, New York.

Among the interesting features to-day is to be the judging of the best kennel of English setters, to consist of not less than five. There are five contestants for the palm in this special class. Dr. S. Fleet Spier heading the list with his superb champion setters St. Elmo, Lizzie L., Wanda, Maida, Prince Hal, and Saxon.

There was an informal meeting of the National American Kennel Club in one of the side rooms yesterday, but nothing of public interest was done.

The attendance of visitors was large, mainly composed of persons abundantly able to enjoy maintaining rare and costly breeds of dogs.

AMUSEMENTS.

Mlle. Bernhardt in "L'Etrangère."

Mlle. Bernhardt appeared last evening at Booth's Theatre as *Mme. Clarkson* in M. Alexandre Dumas's play of "L'Etrangère," and her sister, Mlle. Jeanne Bernhardt, assumed the character of the *Duchesse de Septmonts*.

"L'Etrangère" is an interesting drama, ingeniously made, agreeable in its philosophical turn, delicate in its wit, perilous in its theme, and reckless in its dialogue. If dramatists like M. Dumas are the unconscious historians of the morals and manners of the times in which they live, good Americans must, when they die, go to some other place than Paris. Plays like "La Princesse Gèorges" and "l'Etrangère" occupy an anomalous place in the literature of the stage. They are untrue to the time in which they are set; they are worthless as letters and pernicious as art; and by their morbidity and quality of unnatural speculation in directions obnoxious to good taste they offend a wholesome-minded people.

For an English-speaking audience and an audience that for the most part understands only English, the French tongue furnishes the thin ice of conventional tolerance that conceals the slough of offence beneath. The pith and purpose of such plays, the very part of them that the French dramatist believes to be their most pungent merit, is wholly foreign to the present spirit of our stage. Gilded with wit, with fine writing and all the adornments of a charming style, and served with their piquant national sauce, they are a dish somewhat too rich and indigestible for people addicted to conservatism in morals and a conventional avoidance of subjects both disagreeable and dangerous of indiscriminate discussion.

The devious philosophy of the present literary practitioners of France has made possible a great deal of writing that is much thought of now a days, but of which it can hardly be hoped that it will make the world any better, any happier, or any wiser.

In "L'Etrangère," a young man, highly cultivated as to his moral state, loves with a Platonic love a married woman of high condition. Another woman, a sort of an improper social meteor, loves him and he does not return her passion. The ladies and gentlemen of the drama, including a member of the Institute, consider the probability of the existence of the Platonic qualification, and also the degree and relative value of the impropriety of the social meteor, thereby furnishing incidentally a good deal of discussion, in which the terms employed are candor itself. The husband prefers to consider himself dishonored for motives that are apparently sufficient to justify his being killed off in order to remove the Platonic restriction as described, and the woman who loved with an unrequited love is reduced to the extremity of having to put up with her own husband. The dramatic purpose of the piece is to enter a protest against marriage without inclination or for motives other than found within natural laws.

The whole drama is wonderfully clever in its treatment, and affords opportunities of polite comedy that are extremely entertaining. It was presented with great effectiveness by Mlle. Bernhardt's company. Her *Mme. Clarkson* was an admirable piece of art in every way; but probably in respect of quantity it did not quite satisfy the audience. It was apparent that a drama in which the chief attraction for them was not on the stage during more than one-quarter of the representation did not altogether gratify them. Mlle. Jeanne Bernhardt as the *Duchesse de Septmonts* had the most laborious task of the evening, and she acquitted herself of it with great good taste and agreeable effect. She made a much better impression than on the occasion of her previous appearance in "La Princesse Gèorges."

M. Bouilloud made a capital presentation of the character of the ambitious bourgeois, *Maurieeau*, rich, pretentious, proud, but full at heart of commendable human frailty. Mme. Mea imitated very nearly the *Marquise d'Arlemides* with great spirit and intelligence, and M. Gangloff gave a most amusing and in every way delightful picture of *Clarkson*, the American of M. Dumas's fertile fancy.

The French Company in Faust.

"Faust" was performed last evening at the Academy by the DeBeaujlan company, in the language to which Gounod set its lovely melodies.

The performance could not have been an interesting one to those who have been accustomed to the admirable representations that this opera has received time and again during the past twenty years on the same stage. Not that it was a bad performance, for the singers were for the most part in tune, and of course were thoroughly *au fait* in the action of the piece and gave it with spirit, but there was a general lack of sufficiency for the requirements of the music. The *Faust* was weak, and the *Mephistopheles* exaggerated. The only strong parts were those of Madame Ambré, the *Marguerite*, and M. Mange, the *Valentine*. Madame Ambré has a voice of such fine texture and so excellent a style that she is always heard with pleasure. Her action, if not graceful, is at least always appropriate. It is a drawback to her success in this role that her voice lacks passionate intensity. It never conveys a sense of pain. The tone with which she sings the agonized music of the Cathedral scene is as cold and passionless as though it were some bright song about birds and flowers that she was giving.

The opera differed from the ordinary Italian version, in that the ballet music composed for the grand opera by Gounod some time subsequent to its first production at the Theatre Lyrique, was given with the opera for the first time, so far as we remember, in this city. It has often been played at the summer garden concerts of Thomas and others, but never in its legitimate place with opera. The loss has not been a serious one, for though the music is bright and charming, it has absolutely no relation to the opera. It is introduced after the scene in the third act in which the death of *Valentine* occurs. *Faust* and *Mephistopheles* are upon a raised dais at the rear of the stage, witnesses of the scene. It was doubtless suggested to Gounod by the second part of "Faust," which Boito has utilized, for upon the scene are supposed to be *Cleopatra, Helen of Troy, Phryne*, and a variety of other females of their way of life. The scene was not set last evening in accordance with the intentions of the composer. The ballet was a very pretty one, but it interrupted and retarded the action of the opera, and for that reason its absence in ordinary representations is not to be regretted.

The cathedral scene was given differently from the ordinary manner. There was no church scene, but simply an ante-room with a prie-dieu, at which *Marguerite* kneels, while *Mephistopheles*, instead of being at the side scenes and invisible to her, stands close at her side. It is much less effective in this form than in the one in which it is ordinarily presented.

Amateurs at the Madison Square Theatre.

The amateur dramatic performances given on Tuesday and yesterday afternoon at the Madison Square Theatre for the benefit of the Summer Home of the Children's Aid Society, were more spirited and finished than is usually the case in such representations. Much of this spirit and finish was no doubt due to Miss Sarah Cowell, the energetic and efficient instructor of the company, but it must also be admitted that she found in its members unusual, and in one instance—we refer to Miss Justine Ingersoll—extraordinary talents.

Miss Ingersoll played *Mrs. Brewster* in "Old Love Letters," and *Cecie* in "A Wonderful Woman." The first play is hardly more than a dialogue between *Mrs. Brewster* and *Mr. Warburton*, her former lover, whom she has not seen for exactly thirteen years; for thirteen years ago they quarrelled and separated. Meanwhile both have been married and have become respectively widow and widower. *Mr. Warburton* calls to return her old love letters, and in the end renews his suit and wins her hand. Owing to the absence of strong dramatic situations, the dialogue and stage business must be skilfully managed or the play will drag. Miss Ingersoll's *Mrs. Brewster* was a capital bit of acting. Her features and her voice are very expressive, changing with every fleeting emotion; her gestures are appropriate and her presence graceful. Her acting is very natural. It was hard, for instance, to realize that the *Cecie* in "A Wonderful Woman" and *Mrs. Brewster* were played by the same person, so completely was her identity merged in her characters. In "Old Love Letters" she was fortunate to have the assistance of Mr. Henry Bellow of Newport, who enjoys a well-earned reputation as an amateur actor.

Madame Hortense Bertrand, the principal character in "A Wonderful Woman," was played by Mrs. James B. Potter, whose beauty and tact carried her safely through many difficult scenes. Mr. Gardiner Howland, as *Orpin*, the provincial cobbler, was the best interpreter of eccentric parts that we have seen on the amateur stage; while Dr. Curtis as the *Marquis*, Mr. F. D. Weekes as *Rodolphe*, and Mr. Twombly as *Millefleurs*, played with intelligence and spirit.

The manager of the theatre took all care to have the scenery and appointments satisfactory in every respect.

Church Benefit Concert.

A concert for the benefit of the Shiloh Presbyterian Church, the Rev. H. H. Garnet, D. D., pastor, was given at Chickering Hall last night. The principal artists were Mme. J. A. Smallwood, "Queen of Song;" Miss Emma Savalle, "Brooklyn's Favorite," and Miss Emma J. Fisher, "New York's Favorite." Colored people have strong natural taste for music, and the voices last night were very clear and sweet. A song by Vavina, Schubert's "Ave Maria," an "Ave Maria" by Nicolino, a song by Giorza, and the polonaise from "I. Puritani" were among the selections in which the ladies were heard. Mr. Burr Edwards gave a vigorous and manly interpretation of Schumann's "Two Grenadiers," and Signor M. Bottesini contributed a brilliant cornet solo. Miss. V. A. Montgomery played the accompaniments very tastefully. An organ divertissement was performed by Mr. E. Ehrlich. A large chorus composed of choirs from New York and Brooklyn churches sang with orchestral accompaniment, under the direction of Mr. S. Thompson, selections from "Tannhäuser" and "Lohengrin," and an anthem by Randegger.

Prizes were awarded to Mrs. Phoebe Needham and Mr. Joseph Franklin for the large number of tickets which were sold by them.

ASHORE ON FISHER'S ISLAND.

A Mishap to the Historic Steamship Chesapeake of the Portland Line.

The steamship Chesapeake, belonging to the Maine Steamship Company, and running between New York and Portland, ran ashore early yesterday morning on the south side of Fisher's Island, off New London, in the fog. She was on her way from Portland to New York. She was soon half filled with water. She is a freight steamship. The passenger vessels of the line are the Eleanora and the Franconia. She had an assorted cargo. Capt. Scott, the wrecker, went from New London to her assistance. She lies in an easy position, and it is thought she will be got off if a storm does not arise. The water was calm yesterday.

The news of the accident was received by James F. Ames, agent of the line in this city, at about 10 o'clock yesterday morning, at his office on Pier 38, East River. He started for New London on an afternoon train. Nothing was said in either of two despatches he received from Capt. Charles Williams of the Chesapeake about loss of life or injury to the crew, and he presumed that no person was injured. He had learned that there was a heavy fog during the night, and he thought it probable that the vessel had run into the sand with enough force to strain her and to cause her to spring a leak.

The Chesapeake is the same steamship that was captured by agents of the Confederate States off Cape Cod in December, 1863. She was built for the Cromwell line in Philadelphia in 1853, and was put on the line between New York and Portland. She is 1,700 tons, double decked, and was purchased about 1870 by the Maine Steamship Company, her present owners. She is of iron, and copper fastened. She captured Capt. Reed and his crew as they were attempting to run away from Portland Harbor with a cutter. Subsequently, on Saturday, Dec. 4, at 4 P. M., she started from New York to make her regular trip to Portland. Between 1 and 2 o'clock on Sunday morning fifteen men, who had taken passage in New York for Portland, made an attack upon the officers and crew. Second Engineer Orin Schaffer was shot dead. Chief Engineer James Johnson was wounded in the chin. The mate, Charles Johnson, and the third engineer, Augustus Starbeck, were also wounded. Capt. Isaac Willett was fired at a dozen times, but was not hit. Having taken possession of the vessel, they notified the passengers that they were prisoners of war of the Confederate States of America. After Capt. Willett had been put in irons, the leader of the captors showed him a paper, signed "John Parker, Captain of the privateer Retribution," and addressed to Lieut. John Cobb Braine. He instructed Braine to proceed to New York with First Lieutenant H. A. Parr, Second Lieutenant David Colins, Sailing Master George Robinson, and a crew of eleven men, for the purpose of capturing the Chesapeake. As to time and place, he was to use his discretion. His action toward the Chesapeake's crew and passengers was to be according to the instruction of Jefferson Davis. The Chesapeake was to be taken to Grand Menon Island.

The body of Orin Schaffer was weighted with iron and thrown overboard. Engineer Johnson, Starbeck, and three firemen were forced to remain on board to run the vessel. All the rest of the officers, crew, and passengers were sent by small boat to St. John, N. S.

The Chesapeake had on board 100 bales of cotton worth $40,000, sugar worth $10,000, and some flour. She steamed into several small ports of Nova Scotia, where she sold the sugar for three cents a pound and the flour at $3 a barrel, and engaged on Saturday to get a full supply of coal. The United States steamship Ella and Anna, Lieutenant Commander J. E. Nickels, followed her from one Nova Scotian port to another in her search for coal, and on Dec. 17 found her taking coal from a schooner in Sambro harbor. The captors deserted her on the approach of the Ella and Anna, and Engineer Johnson hoisted the American ensign, union down. Two of the crew, one of whom had been supposed since to capture in Nova Scotia, were found on board, and one of the captors was found secreted in the schooner's cabin. All three were made prisoners, and, with the recaptured vessel, were delivered into British custody in Halifax. The prisoners escaped on shore through the action of a sympathetic crowd on the wharf where they were delivered. The vessel was subsequently restored to the United States authorities and through them to the Cromwell line. Braine and Parr were tried, but they escaped punishment.

TESTIFYING FOR HER HUSBAND.

The Application that was Made of a New Law in a Jersey City Murder Trial.

At the trial of Christian G. Schroeder, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer in Jersey City, for the murder of Jacob Gabriel Buesser, an interesting question was raised yesterday afternoon. The alleged crime was committed on Sept. 23 last. The prisoner lived with his wife in a tenement house in Union Hill, in which Buesser, with his two brothers and a sister, also lived. The Buessers had a dog which Schroeder disliked. The animal was the cause of frequent quarrels. On the evening of Sept. 23 Schroeder returned home from an unsuccessful gunning expedition, and, after drinking several glasses of beer, went with his gun in his hands to the adjoining house to the Buessers. He knocked at the door, and when Jacob Buesser opened it and asked him to keep quiet the defendant, according to the testimony for the prosecution, replied, "I'll give you all the quiet you want," and thereupon raised his gun and fired at Jacob Buesser. The wounded man died a week later of his injuries.

Schroeder testified yesterday that while he was in his room at supper with his wife on the evening of the day of the shooting Joseph and Jacob Buesser entered. Mrs. Schroeder ordered them to leave, but they refused to go. Schroeder then ordered his wife to go, and he fetched his gun. They seized the gun by the barrel and dragged him across the floor. As they were about to pull him into the hallway the hammer of the gun struck against the projecting edge of a closet and the weapon was discharged, the charge striking Jacob Buesser in the stomach.

Under the law as it stood in September last, Mrs. Schroeder would not have been competent as a witness on the trial of her husband. Last winter, however, the Legislature passed two separate acts enabling a wife or husband to testify in favor of each other in criminal cases. The first act, which was approved on Feb. 5, provides that a husband or wife may be permitted to testify in favor of each other in criminal cases if he or she voluntarily offers himself or herself as a witness. The second act, which was approved March 3, provides that a husband or wife may testify in favor of each other when produced and offered as witnesses by the defence. As both these laws were passed after the shooting of Buesser, much doubt was raised as to their applicability to this case. District Attorney McGill determined, however, to waive any objection to Mrs. Schroeder's admissibility, provided that the defence would consent not to make her admission to testify the ground for an application for a new trial.

Mrs. Schroeder was offered as a witness for the defence. She also offered herself, so that she appeared as a witness by virtue of both of the acts named. Mr. McGill objected to her being admitted as a witness upon her own offer, but the objection was overruled. Mrs. Schroeder then testified in corroboration of her husband's story.

Mr. Windom and the Sugar Men.

Under date of April 25 several leading sugar importers of this city addressed a letter to Secretary Windom requesting him to give them a hearing in the matter of the test case of S. & W. Welsh against the Government, in which a decision adverse to the defendant was rendered a few days ago by Judge Wallace, in the United States Circuit Court. The case was against John Sherman's order directing the use of the polariscope as a means of grading sugars for custom purposes. The sugar importers wished the Secretary to hear them before he directed what further disposition should be made of the case.

Secretary Windom replied under date of April 26, to the effect that a hearing was unnecessary, as he had already directed the preparation of a writ of error for the purpose of taking the case to the supreme court of the United States. He added that until a decision is obtained from that court the existing order of the department upon the subject will remain in force.

North Carolina Prohibition Convention.

RALEIGH, April 27.—The Prohibition Convention met in Tucker Hall this afternoon, about 400 delegates being present, representing every county in the State. The personnel of this body is creditable, for among the members beside a many distinguished clergymen are many prominent citizens and public men of both political parties and both races. The office of the Commissioner of Agriculture is represented. Mr. C. McRae of Raleigh was chosen President. All the speakers and beneath the hall was decorated packed. The Convention has agreed to call a State Convention for the appointment of district and county committees, and the action of the Convention and the report of the speeches indicate that the Convention was a lively and earnest one. The regular Judge for the prohibition will be taken on the first Monday in August.

For Any Lung Complaint

Or Cough, use Ofalde's Emulsion Cod Liver Oil, with Lime and Wild Cherry. Depot, 6 Bond st.—ADV.

Beatty's Organs.

The publisher of The SUN can testify as to their durability.—ADV.

Those who visit the dog show will be apt to remember Major's cement for some time, as there are hand cards of posters, "Major's Cement," on the dog cages.—ADV.

TELEGRAPH LEGISLATION.

THE ASSEMBLY FAVORS LOWER RATES AND UNDERGROUND WIRES.

Bills Providing for Them Passed by Large Majorities—The Free Canal Bill Killed in the Senate on a Close Vote—The Street Cleaning Conference and Other Topics.

ALBANY, April 27.—The Republican leaders in the Assembly have determined that there shall not be an early adjournment of the Legislature. On Monday evening Mr. Alvord called up his resolution providing for a final adjournment on the 19th of May. By a piece of sharp parliamentary practice the Speaker then prevented the sense of the House being taken upon this question. The question would be pending, however, when the order of resolutions were again reached. To head this off a caucus of the Republican members of the Assembly was called to-day immediately after the morning session. Old Salt and a few others refused to attend it, but enough were present to make it certain that there will be no adjournment until the machine is ready for it. In the discussion in the caucus Mr. Draper urged an early adjournment. He said the people were anxious to have this Legislature go home, and the sooner it went the better it would be for the Republican party.

Mr. Raines said wonders would never cease, and the latest wonder was to see an Albany member urging an early adjournment of the Legislature. As a rule they were anxious to have the Legislature stay as long as possible, for the benefit it was to the people of Albany.

"This Legislature is no benefit to the people of Albany," retorted Mr. Draper. He then moved to fix the day of final adjournment for the 19th of May. All of the work that was necessary to be done could be as well done in three weeks as in six, he said.

Farmer Butler of Warren County warned his fellow Grangers that the song of the whippoorwill was heard in the fields, that the seedtime had come, and if they did not plant they could not expect to reap.

But Speaker Sharpe cracked the machine whip by cautioning the members that it would not do to put itself in the power of the wicked Senate, which would immediately adopt any adjournment resolution the Assembly might pass, and then run away without passing the Railroad commission bill, the tax bills, and other important measures, and then unload all the fault upon the Assembly for having passed a resolution that enabled them to get away so soon. The Speaker was seconded by Polar Hayes, Bernie Bank Hurd of Erie, and Demosthenes Raines of Rochester.

Then Sag Harbor Carpenter offered a resolution that it was inexpedient to take any action upon the question of final adjournment until after further consultation, and for this even Farmer Butler, with the song of the whippoorwill ringing in his ears, voted. Carpenter's resolution was adopted, only eighteen Republicans voting with Mr. Draper in favor of an early adjournment.

The Assembly spent nearly the entire morning session in the third reading of bills. Gen. Spinola's bill limiting the charges upon telegraphic messages within this State to twenty cents for fifteen words—and to and from points outside of the State to one-half of what was the lowest rates in December, 1880—passed after a struggle. It was contended that the effect of it would be to close up nearly all the small offices in the State. Mr. Niles of Westchester contended that the bill could be amended in the Senate so as to obviate this objection to it the requisite number of votes was secured.

The next bill was one fathered by Mr. Niles of New York, which compels the putting of all telegraph wires underground in the city of New York below Forty-second street under ground.

Gen. Husted made a vigorous attack upon this bill, declaring that it would ruin the telephone business, and, besides, "the man who had the power had told him that if this bill was passed he would rise up all the offices in the city of New York and tear the wires down and tie up and down avenues and Broadway."

Mr. Niles defended his bill, saying that it was unobjectionable to the Western Union Company, and appealed to the House not to be frightened by the threats of the man who had the power. To threaten the Legislature if it did not make laws to suit him—

Mr. Hamilton called attention to the fact that the continual breaking of these wires in the city was the cause of many accidents, and a great nuisance.

Mr. Browning said they frequently interfered with the work of the firemen, and should be put under ground for that reason alone.

The House passed the bill by a vote of 72 to 13. Its operation is confined to wires running north and south from the Battery.

Mr. Trimble's bill to repave Fifth avenue under the supervision of the Commissioner of Public Works also passed the Assembly. It authorizes the Board of Estimate to appropriate $225,000 for this purpose, the money to be raised by a general tax.

The bill introduced by Mr. Andrews to prevent accidents upon elevated railroads by regulating the opening and closing of the gates, the rate of speed coming to and leaving stations, &c., passed the Assembly without dissent.

Senator Bixby's bill to prevent the spread of contagious and infectious diseases in the city of New York, which has passed the Senate, was agreed to in the Assembly this morning, and now goes to the Governor. It authorizes the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to appropriate to the use of the Health Department, to be used for the appointment of special inspectors, physicians, and for supplies and contingencies during the existence of any such danger in New York, money in excess of the annual estimate and appropriation for any year to an amount that may be deemed necessary by a resolution of the Board of Health, by sums so appropriated before the certificate of the Comptroller to the Board of Supervisors of the aggregate of the final estimate for any year shall be added to such estimate and included in the tax levy. Any sum appropriated after such certificate of the Comptroller shall be raised by revenue bonds and included in the estimate for the next year.

There was a long discussion in the Assembly over Mr. Brooks's bill for the better protection of children. The bill comes from the Society for the Protection of Children. The discussion showed that the measure was approved by a majority of the members, but some features were strongly objected to and it was finally made a special order for to-morrow morning, when it can be fully discussed and amended.

A bill introduced by Speaker Sharpe proposes to impose a tax of $1 upon every alien passenger arriving at the port of New York. This is to be paid by the steamship companies bringing such passengers to the City Chamberlain within twenty-four hours after their arrival. This money is to be paid over to the Commissioners of Emigration to pay the expenses of that Commission.

Schuyler's resolution, amending the Constitution so as to abolish all tolls on the Erie Canal and tax the people for its maintenance, came up on its final passage this morning, and was defeated for want of a constitutional vote—yeas, 16; nays, 15. Mr. Winslow, who is sick, was the only Senator absent, but his name was duly opposed to the resolution, and had he been present would have made a speech against it. Two Senators who voted in the affirmative, Messrs. Fowler and Mills, said they did so merely to enable the question to go before the people, their private opinion being at present against the resolution. All the New York and Brooklyn Senators voted in favor of the amendment. Following is the vote:

YEAS—Astor, Birdseye, Baker, Erdman, Forster, Fowler, Hogan, Jacobs, Mills, Murtha, Robertson, Schroeder, Seebacher, Stevens, Strahan, Williams—16.

NAYS—Bradley, Brown, Cantine, Cornell, Hilbert, Loomis, Lord, Lynde, Madden, Mercereau, Pitts, Rockwell, Sessions, Warner, Winslover, Woodin—15.

Mr. Forster reported from the Joint Tax Committee a bill to tax stock sales at the rate of one-fifth of one mill for each dollar of the par value of the stock sold; also a bill explanatory of the corporation tax law of last year, and declaring its effect in certain cases. Both bills were made a special order for Tuesday next.

Mr. Fowler's bill defining and increasing the liability of railroad corporations for injuries to their employees was passed.

The Supply bill will be reported to-morrow in the Senate. A large amount has been added since the bill passed the Assembly. Of this $50,000 is for the New York Catholic Protectory, and $50,000 for the Quarantine Commissioners. When the Democrats controlled the latter Commission the appropriation was $100,000.

The Conference Committee on the Street Cleaning bill met this afternoon. Mr. Carpenter, on behalf of the Assembly Committee, said he was not yet ready to submit his proposed compromise scheme, and the committee adjourned until to-morrow evening. It is said that certain men in New York are trying to get a scheme upon which they hope to unite the Republicans of both Houses and put it through under the party lash. The absence of Gov. Cornell is also a cause of delay. It is not probable that any definite action will be reached before next week.

COMMITTEE WORK AT ALBANY.

An Adverse Vote on the Plumbers' Bill—A Slur on the Seventh Regiment.

ALBANY, April 27. The united delegations of New York and Kings County met this afternoon to consider the bill requiring plumbers to register with the Board of Health. After a general discussion, a motion to report the bill favorably was defeated by a vote of 12 to 8. The objections to the bill were that it gave the Board of Health power to crush out all small plumbers, and that it requires all plumbers to register with the Board under rules and regulations hereafter to be adopted. A motion to report the bill adversely was also defeated, and the delegations appointed a subject to the call of the Chair. It is said that the bill will be amended and reported favorably.

Another large delegation of National Guardsmen appeared before the Militia Committee this afternoon to oppose the proposed new code. It included officers representing from nearly all the crack regiments in the State. It is said that the Adjutant-General had made great efforts to get a militia officer to appear before the committee and advocate the code, but failed. Col. Oliver, one of the Commission, in his remarks, spoke of the Seventh Regiment as a "swell" regiment, which roused the ire of Private Crawford of that regiment, who recited the services of the Seventh, and challenged any one to say that it had ever shirked a duty or failed to recognize and fraternize with other regiments of the National Guard.

The committee did not take final action upon the bill. The Senate Finance Committee has refused to insert in the Supply bill the sum of $35,000 asked for by the Adjutant-General to uniform the National Guard. It is generally conceded that the new code is doomed to defeat.

The Committee on Cities will to-morrow report favorably Mr. Hamilton's bill to prevent the waste of Croton water in the city of New York, by allowing the Commissioner of Public Works to take such steps by putting in meters or otherwise, as he may deem best to prevent the waste of water.

A WOMAN'S WILL.

Not Shaken by a Look at the "Black Maria" and a Picture of Jail Life.

Mrs. Kate Charles was yesterday arrested on a charge of attempting to stab Mrs. Rose Gunning of 216 Adams street, Brooklyn. Mrs. Charles is the wife of Charley Charles, an actor, who is now travelling. When she was taken before Justice Walsh she complained that Mrs. Gunning kept a Spitz dog, which she let into the hall whenever Mrs. Charles or her daughter started down stairs from the apartments which they occupied above. She said that her daughter, who is about 10 years old, was afraid of the dog, and that she told Mrs. Gunning that if the animal was not restrained she (Mrs. Charles) would kill it. She went into Mrs. Gunning's apartments with a knife, and again made the threat to kill the dog, but she denied that she attempted to stab Mrs. Gunning, as the latter alleged. Justice Walsh ordered Mrs. Charles to give a $200 bond to keep the peace, but said politely that he was willing to take her own bond without a surety. To the surprise of the court officials Mrs. Charles refused to sign a bond. She said that she did not care whether it was a matter of form or not, that she had not committed any crime, and she was not going to put her name to any paper admitting that she had, or that amounted to the same thing. She was told that if she did not comply with the order of the Court she would have to go to jail.

"I don't care if I do," she said. "I won't sign the paper. What right has the Judge to make me sign it, when I haven't committed any crime?"

Her little daughter urged her to sign the paper. At length Mrs. Charles was induced to affix her signature to the bond. As she threw down the pen she said:

"Now I write that under protest, and I will tell the Court so."

She was told that if she did so, she would still be subject to imprisonment, for she had to acknowledge her signature before the Justice. She said she did not sign the paper of her own free will, and would rather go to jail than say that she did. She was told that she would be taken to jail in the "Black Maria," and she was led to the window where she could see the vehicle. This did not seem to move her. Then the jail was described to her as an unclean place, filled with undesirable associates. Still she remained obdurate. Her little girl pleaded earnestly with her, and at length after having spent three hours in the court room, Mrs. Charles was induced to perform the simple act of acknowledging before the Justice that the signature to the bond was hers.

Dr. Cornell of the Board of Health on quitting the court room to complain of the Spitz dog as a nuisance, but as she could not prove that the dog was dangerous to health, but only to life and limb, she was directed to the Mayor's office to get an order to have the dog killed. But the Mayor's office was closed.

Going to Boston to Commit Suicide.

Christian Welche, a barber, of Second street, near North Second street, Williamsburgh, quitted home on Thursday last. Yesterday morning his wife was informed by the Chief of Police of Boston that her husband had committed suicide in the Wexford Hotel by shooting himself. Mrs. Welche, his wife, says, had been drinking for some days prior to his departure from home. She received a letter from him on Saturday, postmarked in Boston. He said he would be a dead man when she received the letter—and that she could tell his friends of whom she thought more than she did of him. On Sunday night she received a telegram from him, in which he bade her good-by. Welche was 31 years old, and had three children.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 5 02 | Sun sets..... 6 53 | Moon sets... 7 30

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 7 24 | Gov. Island.. 8 02 | Hell Gate.... 9 51

Arrived—WEDNESDAY, April 27.

Ss Phenion, Scott, Antwerp.
Ss Brilla, Emoire, Fawcett, Vera Cruz.
Ss New York City, Evens, Bristol.
Ss Helvetia, Hunter, Santa Marta.
Ss Benefactor, Tribou, Wilmington.
Ss Hermod, Reis, Havre.
Ss Niagara, Baker, Havana.
Ship Hesperus, Marshall, Hutchinson, London.
Bark Conductor, McBride, Rotterdam.
Bark Giuseppe d'Abundia, Di Tucci, Catania.
Bark Rosina, Sciaccaluga, Potter, Almeria.
Bark Tivoli, Davis, Liverpool.
Bark Caprera, Richboro, Iquique.
Bark Isabella, Jones, Jones Mawias.
Bark Anna Maria d'Abundia, Sano, Bona.
Bark Loretto, Viani, Almeria.
Bark Il Vero, Erasco, Smyrna.
Bark A. C. Adams, Frink, Malaga.

ARRIVED OUT.

Ss Wieland, from New York April 14, at Hamburg.