The Sun.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 29, 1886.

Amusements To-day.

Academy of Music—Orpheus and Eurydice. 8 P. M.
Bijou Opera House—Adonis. 8 P. M.
Casino—Amelia. 8 P. M.
Comedy Theatre—Keller. 8 P. M.
Daly's Theatre—Merry Wives of Windsor. 8 P. M.
Grand Opera House—The Private Secretary. 8 P. M.
Harrigan's Park Theatre—The Grip. 8 P. M.
Hoyt & Mack's—Another Mikado. 8 and 8 P. M.
Lyceum Theatre—One of Our Girls. 8 P. M.
Madison Square Garden—Japanese Village.
Madison Square Theatre—Saints and Sinners. 8.30 P. M.
Metropolitan Opera House—Die Meistersinger. 8 P. M.
Niblo's Garden—Minstrels. 8 P. M.
People's Theatre—Rip Van Winkle. 8 P. M.
Panorama—Madison av. and 59th st.
Star Theatre—Odette. 8 P. M.
Standard Theatre—Crazy Patch. 8 P. M.
Thalia Theatre—Fledermaus. 8 P. M.
Tony Pastor's—Variety. 2 and 8 P. M.
Union Square Theatre—Lady Ida Percelaus. 8 P. M.
Wallack's Theatre—The Governor. 8 P. M.
3d Avenue Theatre—Hoop of Gold. 8 P. M.
5th Avenue Theatre—Mikado. 8 P. M.
34th Street Theatre—Evangeline. 8 P. M.

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THE SUN, New York City.

Marriages and Deaths.

Marriage and death notices will be received at THE SUN office until midnight. They should, however, be brought in as early as possible.

The Telephone Scandal.

It is difficult for any careful thinker, accustomed to consider the influences which rule the minds of intelligent men, to understand how the present great telephone scandal can pass away without compelling a reconstruction of the Cabinet.

Mr. GARLAND, the Attorney-General, and Mr. LAMAR, the Secretary of the Interior, are very deeply implicated in this scandal; and it is incomparably the greatest scandal by which any members of any President's Cabinet have ever been affected.

President CLEVELAND is a deliberate man, and, in such a matter as this especially, it is not to be expected that he will act from any hasty impulse. But in the end he will act, and then we suppose that some other man than Mr. GARLAND will be Attorney-General, and some other man than Mr. LAMAR will be Secretary of the Interior. The necessity will be painful to the President, as it will be painful to every hopeful member of the Democratic party; but necessity is something that has to be obeyed.

The Secret of Happiness.

The three Civil Service Commissioners of the State of New York are Mr. JOHN JAY, Mr. AUGUSTUS SCHOONMAKER, and Mr. HENRY A. RICHMOND. Their third annual report has just gone to Governor HILL. There is probably more intellect in this Commission than in the body of larger dimensions over which the Hon. DORMAN B. EATON presides, or even in the New York city Advisory Board. These three gentlemen have discovered the secret of happiness.

Competitive examinations, they say, mean "a purified, more efficient, and more economical public service, and the preservation of our priceless republican institutions, with their blessings of freedom and equality, as the safeguards of our happiness."

Yet our happiness is not yet absolutely safeguarded. A great many offices are still non-competitive; and the Civil Service Commissioners put in a plea for an extension of the quiz and credit mark system, in order to build the bulwarks higher around freedom's and equality's blessings:

"As a matter of fact, there are very few positions that cannot properly be filled by the competitive mode. Deputies of public officials acting in the place of and using the name and authority of their chiefs are properly exempt; but it is difficult to see why exceptions should go further, or why competition, which evolves the best qualifications, should not supply all other positions.

"This result can only be brought about by the cooperation of public officials in abandoning the idea of patronage, and loyally making their selections from the eligible lists. When this consummation is reached civil service reform will be the complete success contemplated by its friends."

But why stop there? If civil service reform is the genuine and preservative of republican institutions, and the safeguard of our happiness, can we have too much of it? If the competitive examination system does in fact evolve the best qualifications—and if it doesn't, the whole Eatonian fabric slumps like a house built of playing cards—why not extend it to all offices that are now elective?

It appears to us that the ideal republic from the competitive examinationists' point of view would be one where the Selectman of the town, the Mayor of the city, the Governor of the State, the legislator in his district, the Judge in his court, and the President himself, were all chosen by the plan which, as Mr. JAY, Mr. SCHOONMAKER, and Mr. RICHMOND assert, evolves the best qualifications.

This enlarged system must throw a great burden of labor upon the reformers intrusted with the ascertainment of the relative fitness of the candidates for all offices, from that of President down; but we have no doubt that for the sake of the nation's happiness they will be willing to assume the arduous task, as soon as the necessary constitutional amendments are passed.

How the Tories Used Their Opportunities.

Now that Lord SALISBURY abandons as no longer tenable the post which he has held by sufferance for about seven months, we may do well to look back and examine how it happened that his downfall took place when his party was much stronger than it had been in the hour of his success. If the ground of his reverse seem patent in the altered relation of the Parnellite contingent, it is still to be remarked that his treatment of the Irish problem, though undoubtedly the cause, was not the occasion of his overthrow. This may prompt us to inquire whether a grave fault of political strategy and tactics was not committed in fighting a decisive action on a side issue not involving the alleged duty of upholding the imperial unity. It was plainly unnecessary for Sir MICHAEL HICKS-BEACH to make a Cabinet question of the amendment to the address moved by Mr. COLLINGS; was it not, also, rash, mischievous, and in a party view probably fatal?

At all times, of course, Lord SALISBURY'S tenure of office was precarious, because his thick-and-thin supporters have always been in a minority. But there was a fundamental difference between his situation in the last and his position in the present Parliament. The Tories owed their elevation to power last July not only to the active coöperation of thirty or forty Parnellites, but to the listless unconcern of Mr. GLADSTONE. The Liberal Government had met the Parliament of 1880 with a majority of about a hundred over all opponents, and although it suffered slightly from desertion, as well as from losses in by-elections, it was only beaten through the failure of the party whips to bring out a full vote. Nor was there an hour during the remainder of the session when it might not, by rallying all its professed adherents, have defeated the Tory-Parnellite coalition. This state of things, which looked like an aggravation of weakness, proved to be really an advantage. For Mr. PARNELL, recognizing his ally's temporary impotence, was content to put up with a small payment in hand and to accept drafts upon the future in settlement of his main demand. Lord SALISBURY, on his part, was able to furnish a trivial instalment in the shape of a refusal to renew the Crimes act, because he was aware that Mr. GLADSTONE and three other members of the outgoing Cabinet had themselves disapproved of the decision to prolong coercion.

Widely different were the circumstances in which the Tories found themselves in the Parliament of 1886. Their own party was absolutely stronger than it had been when they took office, for, thanks to the faithful and powerful support of their Irish auxiliaries, they had made decided gains in British boroughs. On the other hand, Mr. PARNELL had increased the strength of his following from 40 to 86, while the Liberals not only were absolutely weaker than they had been six years before—having obtained not a seat in Ireland, and having failed to make up by gains in British counties for their losses in the boroughs—but were relatively helpless, being in an actual minority of 4 or 6, as compared with the united Tories and Parnellites. In presence of the new distribution of forces, Lord SALISBURY owed nothing to Mr. GLADSTONE'S tolerance, whereas he was utterly dependent upon home rule support.

Three courses, then, were open to the chief of the Conservatives. He could publish a purpose to fulfil the implied if not express covenant entered into with the Irish Nationalists, regardless of the threatened defection of the sixteen Ulster Tories, or trusting to offset them by recruits from those Radicals who look with favor on home rule. Or he might have resigned on the high-minded ground that he would not retain an office gained by false pretences; that he would not violate, in other words, an understanding from which, whether or not formulated in the written or the spoken word, he had reaped at all events the profit. Or, lastly, in political disloyalty, he might have aimed at a bad eminence, and, denouncing the outcry for home rule as rebellion in disguise, have declared that a patriotic Minister could keep no faith with traitors, but was in duty bound to foil them with every artifice of state-craft and with the whole enginery of power. But such a resolve, if formed at all, should have been avowed with brazen effrontery at the opening of Parliament, and the tactical movements of his party should have been so adjusted by Lord SALISBURY that, if he fell, it should be from no chance shot and on no by-issue, but in desperate resistance to the Irish wish for separation, and as the inflexible defender of the union of the kingdoms.

It is because Lord SALISBURY pursued none of these intelligible courses, but, on the contrary, has plunged forward since the election without any definite and steadfast plan of action, that within the field of home politics he must be apparently set down as a bungler in strategy. By the non-committal tenor of the Queen's speech, which contented nobody, yet by which nobody was irremediably estranged, he betrayed an inclination to live from hand to mouth as long as possible by keeping his Parnellite copartners in suspense. Even when his hand was forced by the Greek incident, and his lieutenant in the Commons was instructed to abruptly proclaim his hostile intentions toward Ireland, no precautions were taken to secure the full advantage derivable from an appeal to race antipathy by contriving that the Ministry should go down upon the home rule question, with the "no repeal" cry ringing over a responsive country. But far from executing the anti-Irish programme with tactical efficiency Sir M. H. BEACH went out of his way to court premature defeat by staking the fortunes of the Cabinet on a collateral question which had no connection with the pivotal controversy on home rule.

How, in the face of such a blunder, could Lord SALISBURY appeal to English voters with the plea that he bore ordainment from office sooner than he would consent to sap the groundwork of the empire's territorial integrity, when his Liberal opponents can retort that his resistance to home rule never went further than profession, and that he took precious good care to avoid a vote upon the subject?

Allegations that are Contrary to Facts.

Both the *Herald* and the *Times* return to the telephone question with the same bald assertion. Here is what the *Herald* says about it:

"The chief ground on which the Government will move to vacate the BELL patent is that the patent was fraudulently obtained by correct collusion with an examiner in the Patent Office. This issue has not been adjudicated in any of the telephone cases that have been decided by the lower courts. It is not an issue that the Supreme Court can settle in any case now before it. It is a question that can be properly tested and adjudicated only in a suit brought by the Government to annul the BELL patent."

And here is the assertion of the *Times:*

"The charge of fraud was not fully brought out in any of the Circuit Court cases."

Both of these statements are inaccurate and untrue. The charge of fraud relates to the caveat of ELISHA GRAY, and to nothing else. It is, namely, that BELL fraudulently, either by collusion with an examiner in the Patent Office, or by some other means, obtained a knowledge of the contents of GRAY'S caveat, and by means of that knowledge thus fraudulently and collusively obtained, secured for himself the patent for a telephone when the invention was really ELISHA GRAY'S.

This charge, we say, is explicitly set forth in four of the cases that are now pending in the Supreme Court, namely, the Molecular case, and the Overland, the DRAWBAUGH, and the VAN BENTHUYSEN cases, and most especially in the Molecular; and the record in each of these cases proves it. There was no statement or evidence upon this subject that was taken before Mr. LAMAR that was not already fully and effectively contained in the four cases which we have now specified. The whole of ELISHA GRAY'S charge against BELL and against his patent is there, and whenever the subject is brought up for argument and decision in the Supreme Court this charge, with all the evidence which can be adduced to maintain it, will be taken up and considered in the Supreme Court. There is no question and no evidence regarding this alleged fraud upon the rights of ELISHA GRAY which will remain to be adjudicated upon that will not be disposed of whenever the cases now pending against the BELL patent shall be heard by the Supreme Court.

Controversies respecting patents are always fruitful in lying, but, so far as we are aware, there has never been one more fruitful than this. The great reason is that there are several wildcat companies claiming the invention, and all anxious to palm off their stock upon the confiding public. As long as they can keep suits agoing on this subject they may hope to sell stock, but whenever the final decision takes place, that hope will be ended forever. The *Times* and the *Herald* seem to be doing their best to promote this sort of imposture.

Majority Verdicts in Civil Suits.

An amendment to the Constitution of this State has been proposed in the Assembly, providing that a verdict in all civil cases may be determined by a concurrence of three-fourths of the jurors.

This proposition ought to be killed in the committee to which it is referred.

The present requirement of unanimity in a jury insures in all doubtful cases a thorough discussion of the evidence in all its various bearings. Many instances have occurred in which the emphatic dissent of one juror, at the outset, from the conclusion which his eleven fellows were ready to adopt at once, has resulted in a debate which changed their views, and led to a verdict the other way.

To abandon the existing system would be to sacrifice one of the great advantages of trial by jury—the practical certainty of an adequate consideration of the case in all its aspects after the jury retire to deliberate upon their verdict, unless the proof is so plain as to lead all twelve men, without hesitation, to one and the same conclusion.

The best thing that the Legislature can do with the jury system is to let it alone.

The Disagreement in the Shaler Case.

The result of the SHALER case practically amounts to this: There was not sufficient evidence to convince twelve men of the guilt of the defendant beyond a reasonable doubt. A mere preponderance of proof, such as would suffice in a civil case, was not enough here; but, as Mr. Justice BARRETT told the jury, they could not convict Gen. SHALER unless all the circumstances taken together were consistent with no other possible theory than that of guilt.

When we consider that the principal witness for the prosecution was a person confessedly guilty himself both of bribery and perjury, it is plain that the District Attorney had much to overcome in the inherent vulnerability of his own case.

The statement that the jury stood ten to two, the majority being for conviction, if true, will probably induce him to bring the case speedily to trial again. Under these circumstances, we cannot comment upon it as though it were to be regarded as finally disposed of by this disagreement.

Gen. SHALER is entitled to a fair trial, and should not be prejudiced by a discussion of the facts of his case before they are again submitted to a jury, even though ten of the first jury may have been against him.

Candidate for office in the civil service of the United States, take your pen in hand and prepare for competitive examination in English grammar! Now correct the errors in syntax which you find in the following examples; point out the mistakes, and render the faulty sentences into good English:

1. It will be better to have the reform methods to remain on the present basis of common justice and of the statutes.

2. In that aspect of affairs, the demand may be regarded under four aspects.

3. The amount of such credit and the extent of such priority should in no event be so great as on the one hand, to make utterly incompetent soldiers and sailors to get into the service, or, on the other, to keep all other persons except them from the examinations.

You may not be surprised to learn that these inelegant extracts are from the latest essay in English composition from the pen of the venerated grandfather of civil service reform by grammar matches, namely, the Hon. DORMAN B. EATON.

The decision of the French Government to reduce the army in Tonquin from 20,000 to 10,000 men undoubtedly means that the Black and Yellow Flags will be free to do about as they please in the hill regions of Tonquin, while the French in their fortified towns attempt only to keep the enemy out of the best part of Tonquin, the fertile delta of the Red River. This, indeed, is the only policy that in the present temper of the French people can keep France in Tonquin at all, for the country cannot be wholly subjugated until France has plenty of money to spend and reason her ardor for colonial enterprises.

The death of Capt. EMMET CRAWFORD, commanding Troop G, Third Cavalry, will be a loss to Gen. CROOK, who relied greatly on him, and with reason. His military career is a noticeable one, since he not only began it by enlisting as a private in the volunteer army, in May, 1861, but served more than three years as a private. When his term was over he immediately reënlisted in the volunteers and became a sergeant. His promotion to a Lieutenancy in the Thirteenth United States Colored Infantry followed some months later, and afterward his service in the regular army. He was with Gen. CROOK in his famous march into Mexico, and the conspicuous services there rendered by him were rewarded by his receiving the charge of the Chiricahua on the San Carlos reservation. This duty, which he gave up when the trouble arose, a year ago, between Gen. CROOK and the San Carlos Indian agent, he fulfilled most discreetly and successfully. He has been one of the most tireless pursuers of GERONIMO since last year's outbreak, and the sad way in which he met his death, being shot by Mexican allies, who mistook him for one of the hostile Indians they also were pursuing, will probably add to the sorrow felt by his fellow soldiers.

THE SUN says: "In the beauty of its women, Kentucky is ahead of all." This is a strange statement from a devoted New Yorker who never who dwells upon the unending ebb and flow of feminine style and beauty in the metropolis.—*Albany Times.*

Not strange at all, because it is true. Probably the *Times* has never been in the blue grass country. What a land, and what ladies!

Questions—A Debate Proposed.

1.—Would it be expedient to repeal the Bland bill without making provision for the continued coinage of the silver dollar?

2. Under a fair construction of the statutes respecting the public debt, would it not be unlawful and in bad faith for the Government to pay any part of the bonded debt in standard silver dollars?

3. Would not a continuance of the gold and silver coinage precisely as now raise gold to a premium at no very distant day, and finally drive it from the country?

Let those who believe in the affirmative select some able and eminent man of their number to meet one from the other side in public debate upon these three questions.

Much light might come from such discussion. The negative side is ready. NEW YORK.

Careless, to Say the Least.

From the Washington Republican.

Some of the New York clergymen who are making pulpit attacks on secular newspapers—for instance, the Rev. Dr. Parkhurst—are extremely careless as to their statement of facts. A deliberate misstatement never sounds so badly from any other source as from the pulpit.

The Senate Fight in Ohio.

COLUMBUS, Jan. 28.—The State Senate was in session only about a minute this morning and adjourned to give the conference committee further time to try to reach an amicable settlement, although the prospect of a settlement does not look so rosy as it did last night. After some plan is agreed upon in conference it will have to run the gauntlet of both party caucuses and the lion heads in each political party will concede little.

The Democrats are masters of the situation, however, as they have the majority, all precedents, the laws, and the Constitution on their side, and four legally elected Democratic senators are not going to be thrown out on a law brief written by Florida Noyes. If the committee on Privileges and Elections in the Republican House was the proper committee to which to refer the election cases of Hamilton county, why not the same committee in the Democratic senate. If it took a majority of all representatives to oust the Ellis, Dana 1 members in the House, why does it not take the same in the Senate? Kennedy cannot answer these plain questions.

Can This be True?

From the Hawkinsville News.

There are eight times as many bow-legged men as women.

INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT.

Publishers as well as Authors Want Protection from Cheap Reprints.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—The hearing on the Hawley bill for an international copyright was begun before the Senate Committee on Patents this morning. The spacious room of the committee was well filled by authors, publishers, and others directly interested in the subject under discussion. The hearing was primarily given to the American Copyright League, and Mr. A. G. Sedgwick, President of the League, introduced Dr. Howard Crosby, who set forth the views of that organization in favor of an international copyright law. In the subsequent discussion it became evident that the representatives of the League were not agreed as to some of the details of the proposed law, the dividing being the proposed printers' amendment, which provides that foreign authors taking advantage of the international copyright shall print in this country all their books designed for sale here.

Senator Hawley said that he introduced his bill at the suggestion of the Copyright League of New York.

Mr. Clemens (Mark Twain) said he had been called upon to come here, but without previous instructions as to what he was to say. He had said to gentlemen yesterday that he should be apt, when the time should come, to make a simple and honest confession, after the manner of his forefathers, and thereby he might damage the bill. He seemed to have come in the interest of the Copyright League, and the League's interest was centred in the Hawley bill. He didn't wish to make any speech at all, therefore, lest he should wander from the just path marked out for him. He was in the position of one who violates hospitality. He had spoken his mind yesterday to the most intelligent member of the League's committee besides himself. [Laughter.] It had grieved that gentleman, and he (Clemens) had almost promised not to divulge anything to-day.

In answer to a question, Mr. Clemens said the American author gets as perfect a copyright in England as it is possible for a Government to give. He had for years received a larger royalty in England than in America. The royalty paid in England on Gen. Grant's book is, he said, the largest paid on a book in any country in any age of the world, and the royalties paid in Germany and France are exceedingly large. These came as a result of conventions with England.

Mr. George Ticknor Curtis said the condition of affairs as between this country and England is simply that if the author goes there to reside and publish his book or a part of it before it is published here he could secure what was supposed to be a copyright, but it imperilled his American copyright. With reference to the Hawley bill, he said it seemed to be very desirable that the principle of reciprocity should be affirmed.

Senator Teller asked, with reference to the whole discussion, how all this would affect the price of books in this country? Nobody, he said, had appeared in the interest of the American reader. He asked that the question be considered over night, and answered to-morrow. The meeting then adjourned to meet at 10 A. M. to-morrow, when Mr. James Russell Lowell is expected to address the committee.

PEACEFUL SCENES AT ALBANY.

Subdued Aspect of the Republican Senators After their Hard Battle.

ALBANY, Jan. 28.—The Republican Senators came to their chairs less briskly than usual and looked as meek and lambike as so many college students called up for a public reprimand. In the heat of their quarrel yesterday—the hottest seen in the Senate in very many years—they went on from bad to worse, and some of the new members used language a great deal plainer than one is used to hearing in that chamber. A night's reflection and a look at the morning newspapers brought them all back to some modesty.

These bills were introduced:

By Senator Murphy—Its aim is to establish a free library on the site of the Forty-second street reservoir, which Mr. Cantor introduced in the House. The fellows that gave the bill were added to the committee: Messrs. Amos J. Cummings, Edward F. Flynn, Bainbridge Smith, and others.

By Mr. Flynn—Providing that employes of the Health Board shall be retired after fifteen years' service on a pension of $600 a year, the money to be obtained from the sale of vacant sites, and the list not to contain more than 1,000 pensioners.

By Mr. Worth—Abolishing the Brooklyn police Drill Captain, and providing for three Police Inspectors.

The conference committee on the Grant Monument Association reported an agreement on an amendment overcoming technical difficulties as to the receipt of contributions by corporations. Senator Coggeshall formally amended the Monument bill by requiring the association to report to the Comptroller once a year the moneys received and paid out by it. This was accepted, and the bill was passed.

It was agreed to hold a joint session of both Houses to elect a regent in place of George W. Clinton, deceased, at noon on next Tuesday. The Republicans will elect Willard A. Cobb of the Lockport *Journal*. The Democrats will name Mr. Oswald Ottendorfer.

Mr. Dunham's Volunteer Firemen's Benevolent Fund bill and Mr. McClelland's Yonkers Water bill were passed.

In the Assembly Mr. Bruns introduced a bill to reduce the number of Excise Commissioners to two, of opposite political faith, to be appointed by the President of the Board of Aldermen, and to hold office until next New Year's day. After that the Mayor shall appoint the Commissioners. Mr. Smith's bill will enable a liquor dealer whose application for a license has been refused to go before a court of record for a review of the Excise Board's action, and obtain an order compelling the granting of the license.

By Mr. Hamilton—Prohibiting further work upon the new bridge over the Harlem above High Bridge; the balance of the bridge appropriation to be applied to the reduction of taxation after the Comptroller has paid all expenses incurred up to this time.

By Mr. Haggerty of Brooklyn—Reducing ferry fare to two cents on the Williamsburgh ferries, and by Mr. McMahon of Brooklyn, exempting all hospitals and charitable institutions in that city from payment of water rents.

A resolution of unpromising aspect was introduced by Mr. Finn of the Battery district. It called for an investigation of the Forty-second Street, Broadway, and other city railroads by an Assembly committee. It had been rumored that an attack was soon to be made on the Forty-second street road, and it looked as though Mr. Finn, as the introducer of it, had been made the innocent instrument of the raiders. The Assembly dropped the thing like a hot coal.

MISSING HEIRS FOUND.

Establishing Their Claim to One-half of a Large Estate.

POTTSVILLE, Jan. 28.—A trial which approached the Tichborne case in interest was disposed of here to-day in court by a verdict for the claimants. Catharine Rooney of Shenandoah died in 1872, leaving an estate worth several hundred thousand dollars. It was known that she had four children, but the whereabouts of two of them was not known. The other two lived in Shenandoah, and, after vainly advertising for the missing two, they sold and divided the property equally between them.

John Rooney, one of the heirs, left home at the breaking out of the war to enlist in the three months' service. The last heard of him he had reënlisted for three years, and it was generally believed that he had been killed. The other heir was a daughter, who while yet a young girl went to Philadelphia, and for a while lived out as a domestic. She visited her home in Shenandoah once in 1865, and was then married to James Bowes of Philadelphia. In 1883 a letter sent to the Mayor of that city led to her discovery in Chester. Bowes had died, and she had removed to Chester and married Nicholas Blank, with whom she is now living. She was communicated with, and through her the missing brother was also found. He had reënlisted after his second term for another year, and then again for five years in the regular army. Wounds received in the service affected his mind, and after being discharged he returned to Philadelphia, where, by good fortune, he found his sister, who was compelled to have him placed in an asylum. Last year she had him removed to the asylum in this county.

Her brothers here discredited the story she told when she applied for her share of the estate, and in behalf of her brother and herself she entered suit against them to recover. She went on the stand to-day and told such a convincing story, and supported it so well with corroborative evidence, that, without leaving the box, the jury awarded one-half the property to Mrs. Blank and her demented brother.

Receptions at the White House.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—The following dates for receptions at the White House for the remainder of the season are announced:

Friday evening, Jan. 29, the President's reception to the public; Saturday afternoon, Feb. 6, Miss Cleveland's reception; Friday evening, Feb. 12, the President's reception to the Diplomatic Corps; Saturday afternoon, Feb. 20, Miss Cleveland's reception; Friday evening, Feb. 26, the President's reception to the Army and Navy; Saturday afternoon, March 6, Miss Cleveland's reception; Tuesday evening, March 9, the President's reception to the Senate and House of Representatives. The evening receptions are from 9 to 11, and the afternoon receptions from 3 to 5.

Mr. Cleveland's Wealth.

From the Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—A Buffalo politician, in conversing upon Cleveland's Buffalo history last night, said Cleveland was worth about $60,000 when he ran for Mayor of Buffalo. The money was made principally out of his fees while Sheriff, for the Sheriff of Erie county is a fat office, and worth all the way from $20,000 a year up. Cleveland has also made something out of his law practice, and not being a man of extravagant tastes, he naturally saved something for a rainy day. His three campaigns for Mayor, Governor, and sheriff cost him, in all, about $20,000, which left him worth at the time he was inaugurated President about $60,000 clear.

BRIDGE OR NO BRIDGE.

The New Jersey Legislature Visits Jersey City on a Special Mission.

Yesterday both branches of the State Legislature visited Jersey City to inspect the site of the proposed bridge over the Gap at Washington street, so they can vote intelligently upon the bill that provides for its building. Almost all the public carriages in the city were drawn up along the sidewalks of Exchange place, Montgomery and Hudson streets at 3½ in the afternoon, when the train bearing the legislators arrived, and inside the Pennsylvania depot the Citizens' Association was assembled in a body, and over a thousand people filled every inch of space in the waiting rooms and on the platforms of the big building. The statesmen were escorted to the carriages, and the long procession started up for the Gap. It went up Montgomery street to Washington, and down that street to the waterway. There the visitors found Mr. F. O. Matthiessen, the head of the F. O. Matthiessen & Wiechers Sugar Refining Company, which is the chief objector to the bridge, and his counsel, ex-Attorney-General Robert Gilchrist. They looked on in silence, and were occasionally roughly jostled by some of the more enthusiastic citizens who recognized them. Capt. Farrier and forty policemen, however, preserved order.

The Gap for years past has been the fruitful source of trouble to Jersey City. It completely cuts off the built-up section from the inside and the other sides, on which are erected the yards, docks, depots, and ferry houses of the Central and Philadelphia and Reading Railroads. The only means of getting over the Gap is by a rowboat ferry. Thousands of workmen cross it daily by this method, and compliance with the laws of the delay and wretched accommodations that it involves. The project of building a bridge over this gap was proposed many years ago, and has been repeatedly before the city authorities and the Legislature. The sugar refining firm whose immense factories are built on Washington street and abut upon the Gap has always, and hitherto successfully, opposed it. The company uses the Gap and the canal for its lighters and for the vessels that are to be loaded or unloaded for its account. A bridge at the Gap would take away a great deal of the docking space that the company now enjoys. Besides, the central piers of such a bridge would so increase the current at that point as to render navigation almost impossible.

Mr. Hudspeth of Jersey City is the author of the last bridge bill. He disguised the purpose of the measure so effectually that instead of being referred to the Committee on Railroads and Canals, by whom it would surely have been smothered, it was sent to the Committee on Municipal Corporations, who are disposed to give it a fair hearing.

When the citizens and legislators reached the Gap yesterday they found it so crowded with shipping of every kind that even the rowboat ferry could scarcely find its way. After the inspection the party drove to the City Hall, where a mass meeting was held in the Aldermanic Chamber. The Mayor presided, and speeches advocating the passage of the Bridge bill were made by Dr. Gordon, ex-Mayor Fiedler, George F. McKenzie, manager of the Singer Sewing Machine Company, and others, and resolutions were unanimously adopted demanding the bridge and condemning any compromise.

The legislators dined at Taylor's Hotel, and later in the evening departed for their homes.

MR. LORILLARD'S RETIREMENT.

A Stir in Racing Circles—Will the Rancocas Colors Reappear?

The announcement that Mr. Pierre Lorillard had decided to retire from the turf, so far as racing is concerned, formed the chief topic of conversation in racing circles yesterday. Mr. Lorillard is confined to his room by a severe attack of rheumatic gout, and acting on the advice of his physician, declined to talk about racing or other exciting matters. When it is considered safe for him to leave his Fifth avenue mansion he will start for Florida, to remain a month or so in his brother George's cottage, at San Augustine. George is now in Europe.

In the racing string to be sold are the two-year-olds entered for the Guineas and Derby in 1887. This means that Mr. Lorillard has given up his contemplated trip to England. A gentleman who has close relations with Mr. Lorillard intimated that the retirement of the cherry and black and gold from the race course would only be for a season or so.

Mr. Lorillard was much nettled last season at the combinations in the selling races, and the evident purpose to pocket or cut down his and other outsiders' horses. When Pontiac's brother, Pontiac, won a race from the platers in the fall, which cost his owner over $7,000 to keep him, the cup of wrath overflowed, and possibly led Mr. Lorillard, during his painful illness, to determine on the sale of his entire racing stable, with the exception of the peerless mare Wanda. She will be reserved for breeding purposes at Rancocas.

Mr. Lorillard remarked, while on the way to Monmouth Park in the summer of 1884, that he enjoyed seeing his stock on his farm more than he did on the race course. There is still great pleasure in store for him. Breeding will go on at his great farm on a more extensive scale than ever before. The latest Rancocas Stud Book shows a royal line of stock. Eighty-five brood mares are distributed between the gilt-edged leaves. Twenty-eight of them were bred to Iroquois and twenty-seven to Mortemer. Iroquois's contingent includes Aranza, Baby, Barbelle, Carrie Atherton, Coquette, Electra, Evadne, Exclusion, Florence, Glenrose, Gondola, Highmawsee, Highland Lassie, Lady Walpole, Lucia, Marie Michon, Marvel, Mortlake, Nettie Hinder, Notre Dame, Oilata, Ontario, Ratan, Refreshment, Sly Dance, Susan Ann, Sarah G., and Virginia.

Those who know the master of Rancocas best predict that when he sees the spirited sons and daughters of the winner of the blue ribbon of England tossing their heads before him he will give them a chance to show their heels to the English after the manner of their Indian sire.

The Anti-Monopoly Party Makes Pertinent Requests to the Public.

To the Public:

Several years ago the State Committee of the National Anti-Monopoly party attempted to secure the passage of an act forbidding free passes excepting for proper services rendered. The Anti-Monopoly organizations scattered throughout the State circulated petitions which received many thousands of signatures. Patriotic members of our State Committee sacrificed their time, their comfort and their money. Committees of our organization visited Albany, appeared before legislative committees, and in every honorable way sought to compass the enactment of an anti-pass law. We were laughed at, sneered at, and in the hour of battle found ourselves betrayed by some of the very men who owed their election to our efforts, and for whom we made those efforts because we believed that they would aid us in our struggles for reforms. Our efforts failed.

A few days ago the subject was again brought to public attention by the disgraceful spectacle of the Clerk of the House publicly notifying the members that he would deal out free passes immediately after the daily adjournment. The crimson blush of shame must have mantled the cheek of every honest-minded citizen when reading of the disgraceful manner in which the members crowded about the Clerk, in their eagerness to secure the coveted passes.

Our struggles of some years ago cost us time and money. We feel that we cannot again afford this drain and expenditure. We believe, however, that if 100,000 printed circulars of this character were sent to their respective members of the Legislature, calling upon them to take measures to remedy a most disgraceful abuse, an act would be speedily passed.

We also ask that you join with us in behalf of our forests. The Anti-Monopolists, in coöperation with other citizens, fought through two legislative sessions to secure the enactment of a complete, active and just forestry bill. On our side there was simply the inspiration of a patriotic duty. We gave freely of time and money. The Adirondack Association, sportsmen, clubs and other expenses, including committee visits to Albany, cost Anti-Monopolist not far from $1,000. As the result of all the efforts an emasculated bill was passed.

We also ask that you join in demanding an honest investigation of the facts connected with the franchise rights of the New York Broadway surface Railroad.

It will not cost much in time and trouble to write a brief letter to your legislative representatives. We appeal to every patriotic citizen to do so. One hundred thousand such letters would constitute a force and power which the legislators would not dare to resist. By merely writing a letter you can help to secure a better public service, would it not be a disgrace to you if you failed to spend a small, an act?

Anti-Monopolists do not appeal to you as partisans, nor as office seekers. We have in the past fought with equal energy against bad Republicans and bad Democrats. Will you aid us?

We now ask you—each individual citizen: Is it too much trouble for you to write a short letter? If it is, then, indeed, the Republic is in danger, and patriotic citizens may as well cease in their efforts.

By order of the Executive Committee of the National Anti-Monopoly party. FRANKLIN EDSON, No. 2, New York, Chairman State Committee, P. O. box 2,072, New York. Approved: James Abbott, Elmira, Chairman Executive Committee.

Gen. Hazen's Reply to Comptroller Maynard.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—Gen. W. B. Hazen, in reply to Comptroller Maynard's report on the accounts of disbursing officers of the Signal service, said to-day: In regard to the $300,000 expended for telegraphic service between 1880 and 1884, for which no vouchers were filed, that on account of the great number of the vouchers it was not customary to file them, but that all the accounts were in the telegraph offices. The rental of the telegraph line between Washington and Cape May for $75,000 per y a was going on when he became chief signal officer, and was provided for by the general appropriation for observations and report of the approach of storms. The statement that there is nothing shown for the expenditure of $750,000 of the 1873 for the construction, repair, and maintenance of telegraph lines Gen. Hazen pronounced utterly false, as all the papers were on file in the Treasury Department. The responsibility for the purchase of telegraph poles which is charged to Gen. Hazen is transferred entirely on Clark Howgate, who had been prosecuted and convicted. All the other irregularities alleged in the Comptroller's report, he said, were legally covered by the appropriation for carrying on the Signal Service work.

Contributions to the Grant Memorial Fund.

Egbert A. Clark, Binghamton, N. Y., $10; through J. P. Marchiseto, $1.50; and S. W. Dabney, Fayal, Azores, $10. Grand total, $124,251.31.

THE TELEPHONE SCANDAL.

An Interesting Contribution to Its History.

From the World.

The Pan Electric Telephone Company has $5,000,000 capital stock, divided into shares of $1,000 each; these shares were held originally by the following named persons:

J. E. Johnston	$500,000	J. D. C. Atkins	$500,000
Isham G. Harris	500,000	J. Harris Rogers	2,000,000
A. H. Garland	500,000	The company	800,000
Casey Young	500,000		

It will be observed that these five gentlemen each held one-tenth of the stock, but knowing the vagaries of inventors, they required that another tenth, making a majority, should be put under their control, so that they could have the business in their own hands. This $500,000 worth of company stock belonged to the holders of the other shares in proportion to their holdings, but was controlled by the directors.

The Board of Directors of the company was composed of Joseph E. Johnston, Isham G. Harris, A. H. Garland, Casey Young, J. D. C. Atkins, and J. Harris Rogers. The officers were: Joseph E. Johnston, President; Isham G. Harris, Vice-President; Casey Young, Secretary and Treasurer; A. H. Garland, Attorney.

The company was chartered by the State of Tennessee, with its principal office in Memphis and another in Washington city. Under the laws of that State as to corporations, all that was necessary to be paid in of the five millions capital stock was the fee to the Secretary of State for using his seal, amounting in this case to $4.50.

In November, 1883, the directors determined to issue licenses to local companies, that is, sell territory in which the Pan Electric instruments were to be used.

The terms upon which these sales were to be made were agreed upon and are as follows: "Forty per cent. of the capital stock of the local company to be held by the Pan Company; all instruments to be furnished by the Pan Company at a stated price. A royalty of $10 per annum to be paid by the local company on each instrument; a bonus in cash to be paid by each local company."

Under these conditions eight local companies were formed: One for Pennsylvania, with the Hon. Robert Klotz, formerly in Congress, as the principal promoter, Gen. Frank Armstrong, now Indian Inspector, being the secretary; one in Baltimore, the Hon. Eli J. Henkle, formerly in Congress, being the promoter, to which the States of Maryland, Virginia, and the District of Columbia were sold; one in St. Louis (for Missouri); one in Wisconsin; one in Tennessee; one in Alabama, of which Gen. Upshur, now Chief Clerk of the Indian Bureau, was the promoter; one in Texas and one in Louisiana. The two first-named companies were not required to pay any bonus, but in all their contracts the Pan Company agreed to defend its patents at its own expense.

When the first local company paid its bonus of $10,000, the directors proceeded to pay back the sums expended by themselves in paying for patents, experiments, etc. This amounted to $275 for each of the five, showing that of the $5,000,000 capital stock there never was paid in but $1,375, being a little more than one-fortieth of 1 per cent.

After this money was paid back the directors next proceeded to divide the remainder of the $10,000 as a dividend to the stockholders, the amount received by each holder of one-tenth of the stock being little less than $600.

The $500,000 of company stock had in the mean time been partially distributed, one hundred shares going to ex-Gov. John C. Brown of Tennessee, now President in St. Louis, and principal attorney for what is known as "the Gould system of Southwestern railways." Other s