BAGGED BY THE CABLE ROAD.

THE SENATE GOES EVEN FURTHER THAN THE ALDERMEN.

A Bill Passed by which a Veto Can be Overridden—The Provision for a Rental Stricken Out on a Plea for Low Fares—The Cable Company to Get Seventy Miles Free.

ALBANY, March 16.—The Senate played into the hands of the Cable Company this morning, and, under the pretence of thwarting the Aldermen, passed a bill even more sweeping than the resolution of New York city's legislators in favor of that corporation. The Aldermen demanded 2½ per centum of the gross receipts of the road for the city, but the Senators have relieved the company of even this return for the gift. The Senators who did this are Messrs. Barager of Tioga, Coggeshall of Oneida, Cullen of Tammany, Fagan of Queens, Fassett of Chemung, Griswold of Kings, McMillan of Erie, Nelson of Westchester, Parker of Albany, Pierce of Brooklyn, Plunkitt of Tammany, Raines of Ontario, Reilly of Tammany, Traphagen of Tammany, Vedder of Cattaraugus, Wemple of Montgomery, Worth of Brooklyn. On a totally spurious motion to favor the laboring people, urged by Ex-Cable Railway Commissioner Traphagen, and taken up by the celebrated Vedder, these men voted away this last hold the city had upon the cable corporation.

To one who has watched the people at the Capitol during the past two days this uprising does not seem at all astonishing. Something like half a dozen men besides the Senators who had already espoused the cause of this persistent corporation had been moving about the Senate chamber, whispering and working in a way that boded no good to the interests of the people, but it is likely that not even the Cable Company expected such good luck as to be newly benefited by the very measure that was devised to make them pay a proper equivalent to the city for the franchise they are about to obtain. It is in order now for the Board of Aldermen to appoint a committee to investigate the Legislature.

This is the course of to-day's proceedings succinctly stated: The Cantor bill was in order. The Senators who are foremost in behalf of the Cable Company had been earnestly endeavoring to pass this bill, because it is absolutely worthless, so far as its ability to hamper that company is concerned. It is an amendment to the General Surface Railroad act of 1884, whereas the Cable Company operates under the Rapid Transit act of 1875. Their game had been discovered, however, and Senator Hendricks of Syracuse offered amendments to it that virtually transformed it into the Pitts bill, a measure that entirely covers the table and all other surface, elevated, or underground schemes. One point in the Pitts bill was left out. Probably it was an oversight. That is the clause preventing the granting of a franchise by a vote overriding the Mayor's veto. This bill provided that the franchise should be sold at public auction "to the bidder who will give the largest sum per annum, &c." It would have met the case, thwarting the Aldermen and the Cable Corporation, and freeing the city from its humiliation. But ex-Cable Railway Commissioner Traphagen was not daunted. He knew how to meet the case. He had proposed to insert a clause in the Cantor bill calling for three-cent fares—a clause that would not only drive the railways out of competition, but would wound the poor working men from all over the State to Albany to fight.

His scheme failed, but this morning he trotted it out again in a new form as a rider to the new and amended Cantor bill. The three cents was too bald, and, besides, it frightened the country Senators, whose roads at home charge much per mile, so he substituted a Cable Railway Commissioner amended the bill so that the auction should be "to those who bid the lowest fares." Senator Vedder seized the chance eagerly, and made a most adroit appeal on behalf of the poor laborer, and even went so far as to threaten the Senate that they had a choice between voting to favor the rich corporations or the poor working folks.

He thundered and roared, but he deceived no one, in all probability, except those who wanted to be deceived, for the motion was a trick in two ways. In the first place it is part of the Cable Company's argument in defence to sell tickets from one part of its system to another for one fare, and in the second place the interests of the poor are not, as a rule, ones that enthrall the minds of men who work in legislatures on behalf of railway corporations. But the trick succeeded, and now all can see what will be the result if the Assembly is properly worked. When the Cable Company goes to the auction the city will cry out, "Who bids the lowest fare?"

"I bid five cents," says the Cable Company.

"I bid five cents also," says some other company.

But I offer transfer tickets by which passengers may go from the east side over to the west side, all for the one fare."

"That is the lowest bid," says the city, "take the seventy miles of streets. There is nothing to pay on our licenses under this law."

Deacon Richardson of Brooklyn, John J. O'Brien, Bob McCord, Chauncey Shaffer Truax, Charles Shaw, and others well known in New York, listened to the debate.

First Senator Hendricks offered his amendments to the Pitts bill making it cover the Cable Company's and all other cases. The ingenious Reilly then made a speech favoring the Cantor bill in its original shape and said that amendments would delay it. At the time he did this the bill had been over and over again declared worthless because it did not apply to the seventy-mile grab. Senator Daly, forgetting the interests of honesty and of the people, then formally declared the Cantor bill worthless, but even after that Messrs. Vedder, Coggeshall, and Worth urged its passage without amendment. Senator Pitts, author of the first bill framed to meet the case, then showed that the Cable Company was now trying to make it read just as it read in 1875, signed by Gov. Tilden, whereas the Cantor bill is an amendment to the General Surface Railway act of 1884, signed by Gov. Cleveland. Even in the face of this Senator Coggeshall and Mr. Raines urged the passage of the Cantor bill without amendments. Later Senator Pierce and Mr. Raines urged Senator Smith's scheme in favor of the same course.

Then Senator Murphy put the situation yet once again clearly before the Senate in a few glorious words. Said he:

"I care less for a smooth talk about the Cantor bill than for any bill ever before the Legislature. I have been in the Legislature for years, and I remember a bill which passed the Legislature and which was known as the Pierce bill. I was not present here to explain three years ago to the New York city Senators informed me that Mr. Pierce, in the interest of the people, had drawn the bill and was giving away the rights of the people of this city. If the Hendricks amendments each thing, every one of them, is in the Pitts bill, why not take the Pitts bill, and pass it, but why talk forever?"

Senator Dunham, upright successor to the Senatorial seat that he occupied the first year he served in the Senate, and Senator Sloan of Oswego said the Senate had to pass the Cantor bill as it had been. Assembly had shown a common desire to do what all want to do—to prevent a great wrong perpetrated by the Cable Company of New York, and the bill could be trusted to them.

At this point the New York Cable Railroad Company saw that a chance of passing the Cantor bill must be given up and an effort must be made to get such riders on the Hendricks bill as would prevent its passage or render it harmless. Senator Pierce, chairman of the Railway Committee, then moved that the Hendricks bill be amended so as to provide for a bill of the largest sum. Senator Daly seized on this last with the words, "I do not know this might be at another time, but, at this particular time, it is entirely inexpedient to have proposed that it would audibly be the sense of the Senate."

Senator Pierce then harangued for the Senate's power. He spoke eloquently, but he showed how ridiculous his speech would be in coming from the man more deeply in the corporation relief bills than any other Senator, from the man who last year went through the Senate a bill to relieve the Western Union Telegraph Company from its debts to the State, and spoken for the Gas Company, whose backers were interested in the Standard Oil Company.

Senator Vedder concluded his Ex-Cable Commissioner Traphagen in words in favor of the struggling poor workingmen. Senator Daly arose and took a position between the Senators, so that he could whisper in the ear of the wily Traphagen and Mr. Pitts made the sensible suggestion that an amendment compelling the Cable Railway Commissioners to make more to the purpose. Senator Vedder altogether forgot the Cable Railway Commissioners and the Cable Railway Commissioner Traphagen, and said that "the lowest fare and the highest sum" and Mr. Vedder now left out the words "the highest sum." Holding the Cable Company to pay for paying even a single fare for the use of seventy miles of streets, Senator Vedder amendments, and the vote Senator Daly used the expression:

"Ninety's interests could not be injured by the adoption of this amendment at this time. I vote no."

The vote was then taken on Senator Vedder's amendment—Barager, Cullen, Fagan, Fassett, Griswold, McMillan, Parker, Pierce, Plunkitt, Raines, Reilly, Wemple, Worth—19.

Nays—Senators Black—Connelly, Daly, Dunham, Howard, Kellogg, Knapp, Low, Pitts, Sloan, Smith, Walker—11.

Then voting Senator Worth of Brooklyn and Senator Griswold of the same city voted "No." Mr. Griswold shook his head. The vote was cast and the absentees were called for. "Vote! vote!" shouted Jacob Worth to Mr. Griswold. Griswold did not vote. "I ask that Mr. Griswold's name be called." Mr. Worth called to the President.

The name was called and Mr. Griswold voted "aye," which made a majority of one for the Cable Company. Mr. Reilly's name was then called and he voted "aye."

This is the Hendricks bill as it passed the Senate:

An act to secure adequate compensation for the right to construct and maintain street surface railroads in cities, towns and villages.

Strike out section 1 of the act and insert as follows:

Section 1. The local authorities of any incorporated city or village, or of any town, in whom application may be made for consent to the construction, maintenance, use, operation, or extension of a street surface railroad or railways or railroads for the transportation of passengers, mails, or freight over, under, through, or across any of the streets, avenues, places, or lands in such city, town, or village upon any street, road, avenue, or highway, must provide as a condition of the said consent to the use of said street, road, avenue, or highway, that the right, franchise, and privilege of using the said street, road, avenue, or highway shall be sold at public auction to the bidder who will carry passengers at the lowest rate of fare the Legislature reserving the right to reduce such rate, with adequate security as hereafter provided, for the fulfilment of said agreement, for the right, franchise, and privilege of using the said street, avenue, or highway to so construct, maintain, use, operate, or extend such street surface railway.

Prior to such sale notice of the time, place, and terms thereof, and of the route to be sold, and of the conditions upon which the consent of said local authorities to the construction, maintenance, use, or operation of such street surface railroad, or any railroad or railway to carry freight or passengers or mails over, under, or across any street, land, avenue, or highway in any incorporated city, village, or town, will be given, shall be published three times a week for at least three weeks in the two daily newspapers of said city, to be designated by the Mayor of said city. And the local authorities of any incorporated village shall, prior to any sale as herein provided, cause the notice above provided for to be published for at least three weeks in a newspaper to be published in said village, if any there shall be, if none then in two daily newspapers published in the city nearest said village.

Amend section 2 so as to read as follows:

Sec. 2. This act shall apply to all applications for consent to construct or maintain street surface railroads made under or in pursuance of any statute, whether such application is hereafter made or may have been heretofore made, but not at the passage of this act finally acted upon by the local authorities, and at that time made final by the consent of the owners of a sufficient proportion of the property situated upon the line of the proposed railroad or by the approval of the decision from appeal to the Supreme Court.

Sec. 3. The security required by section one of this act shall be a bond or undertaking, in writing, and under seal in such form, condition, amount, and sureties as shall be required and approved by the Mayor and Common Council of any such city, and by the trustees of any such village.

Sec. 4. Section 7 of chapter 252 of the Laws of 1884, entitled "An act to provide for the construction, extension, maintenance, and operation of street surface railroads and branches thereof in cities, towns, and villages," and all amendments of said section, are hereby repealed.

Sec. 5. This act shall take effect immediately.

THE QUEER FIGHT AT LOUISVILLE.

Opposing Influences which are Invoked in the Case of Mrs. Thompson.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—The fight over the Post Office at Louisville, Ky., which nearly disrupted two or three Administrations, is raging again as fiercely as ever. A despatch to the Baltimore *Sun* gives an interesting account of the situation. Mrs. Virginia Thompson, the present Postmaster at Louisville, is a daughter of Alexander Campbell, the founder of the Christian Church. She was first appointed by Mr. Hayes through Democratic influence, that of the late Judge Black of Pennsylvania, who in religious faith was a Campbellite. Gen. Garfield, who was a regular attendant of the city Christian, or Campbellite, church in Washington, and who owed his election as President to the fact that in Indiana in the State election of 1880 all the Campbellites, who were mostly Democrats, voted the Republican ticket on his account, reappointed Mrs. Thompson, and she is now an aspirant for a third appointment at the expiration of her present commission, which will be in a short time. She is a woman of wonderful vivacity and intelligence, and is said to have conducted the Louisville Post Office to the satisfaction of the entire business community. She is a pronounced Republican, but it is reported that during the campaign of 1884 she thought she would make herself all right, no matter how the election resulted, by contributing handsomely to both the Cleveland and Blaine campaign funds. She thinks now that her contribution to Mr. Cleveland and her good record as an officer should commend her to the civil service reform President, and she has as backers the Democratic Congressman from Louisville, various Democrats of local prominence, and a big array of business firms. There are several male applicants for the place, and, as they are pushing their claims with the most desperate energy, they evidently do not regard it a case where gallantry should be regarded as a factor. The Campbellite Church influence, which has secured Mrs. Thompson her two appointments, will be again invoked in her behalf. It is said Mr. Henry Watterson, whose family is a member of the Christian Church, is reported to favor Mrs. Thompson's reappointment, while his partner, Mr. Haldeman, is working heaven and earth to get her out. Mr. Haldeman, who was here recently, said he had no particular fault to find with her management of the office, but "she had had it long enough, and the together with the fact of her trying to carry water on both shoulders in 1884, demanded that she should be put out.

RESIGNED FROM THE CABINET.

Members of the British Ministry who Disapprove Gladstone's Irish Policy.

LONDON, March 16.—Despite all stories to the contrary, both Joseph Chamberlain, President of the Local Government Board, and Mr. Trevelyan, Secretary for Scotland, have placed their resignations in the hands of Mr. Gladstone. The Premier declined to accept their resignations. He suggested to both gentlemen that they defer final decision on the resignations until after a personal discussion of the question at issue between them and him. To this both gentlemen have assented. It is now known that the subject of dispute is Mr. Gladstone's Irish extrapolation scheme. The exact sum which will be required to buy out all the landowners of the country, according to the Premier's plan is $750,000,000.

The proposed scheme proposes the public debt of Great Britain in order to purchase peace in Ireland is claimed by the radical leaders in the Cabinet to be asking far too much for what will be obtained.

There was much speculation in the lobby of the House of Commons this evening as to who would be the successors of Chamberlain and Trevelyan in the Cabinet. Of the gentlemen mentioned for the places Messrs. Fowler, Sclar, and Berlase are thought to have the best chances of being selected. Although it is expected that Mr. Parnell's support of Mr. Gladstone will be solid, it becomes more and more evident that Mr. Chamberlain will secure a large following.

The Irish National League.

DUBLIN, March 16.—At the fortnightly meeting of the National League here to-day, the Lord Mayor presiding, Mr. Timothy Harrington, Treasurer of the Parliamentary fund, announced that since the last meeting there had been received from the branches of the League in Ireland £7,000, and from Canada and Massachusetts £1,400. The Lord Mayor said that despite the utmost exertions of the League it had been found impossible to entirely stop arrears of outrages in the more remote districts, and he doubted if it would ever prevent their occurrence until the country had its land system placed on an entirely different basis. His Lordship said he had reason to believe that Mr. Gladstone meant to bear the long standing trouble of the Irish people.

Viscount Hinton out in Prison.

LONDON, March 16.—Viscount Hinton, the eldest son of Earl Poulett, and who, to revenge himself upon his father for refusing to pay the young man's debts, recently took a circus to Crewkerne, Earl's village, advertising it as "Viscount Hinton's Unrivalled show," was to-day sentenced to one year's imprisonment at hard labor for obtaining goods by means of false pretences.

To be Made Cardinals.

ROME, March 16.—It is officially announced that at the Consistory to be held on April 12 the following dignitaries of the Church will be made Cardinals: Archbishop Taschereau of Quebec; Archbishop Gibbons of Baltimore, Mgr. Ferrata, Mgr. Oreglia, Vienna; Mgr. de Rende, Nuncio at Paris; Mgr. Rampolla del Tindaro, Nuncio at Madrid; Mgr. Malecia, formerly Nuncio at Lisbon.

W. H. Smith's Newspaper Monopoly.

LONDON, March 16.—The attempt to break up the news stand monopoly enjoyed by the Right Hon. W. H. Smith has failed. The House of Commons this afternoon voted down the motion of Mr. Arthur O'Connor, member for Queens county, to open the book stalls in all the railway stations to public competition.

He Shook Hands with Michael Davitt.

DUBLIN, March 16.—A member of the Dublin Chamber of Commerce has given notice of his intention to summon a meeting of the Chamber to enter a protest against the action of the Earl of Aberdeen, the Irish Viceroy, in shaking hands with Michael Davitt at the recent meeting at the Mansion House to consider measures for the relief of the distressed people in Dublin.

Defaming the Prince of Wales.

PARIS, March 16.—There is great indignation among Irish people here at the revival in the French press of wanton and scandalous attacks on the Prince of Wales.

Mr. Parnell in Poor Health.

LONDON, March 16.—Mr. Parnell is in poor health, and it is probable he will have to give up his idea of speaking at the national festival to-morrow.

Is It Really Consumption?

MANY a case supposed to be radical lung disease is really one of liver complaint and indigestion, but, unless the disease has gone too far, can be restored to healthy action. It will so clog the lungs with corrupting matter as to bring on their speedy decay, and then, indeed, we have consumption, which is scrofula of the lungs in its worst form. Nothing can be more happily calculated to nip this danger in the bud than is Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery." By druggists.—*Adv.*

Slow as the Torpid Turtle

Are the "original patented plasters." Benson's alone are quick, highly medicated, curative, scientific, modern. Refuse imitations.—*Adv.*

AMUSEMENTS.

Mr. Boucicault's New Comedy, "The Jilt."

LOUISE THORNDYKE (MRS. BOUCICAULT).

The life depicted by Mr. Dion Boucicault in "The Jilt," and accepted as exceedingly agreeable by the audience at the Star Theatre last evening, was that of country gentry in Yorkshire. Into the English rural scenes he introduced the character of an Irish turfman, played by himself. For a story he made a rich and honest young 'Squire marry a London beauty, who despised him when she wedded him for money, and sincerely fell in love with him afterward; but in the time of her repugnance she described her feelings in letters to a friend; and this correspondence, being sent into the happy household, was the thing for which friends and foes, good persons and wicked, plotted and fought, until finally, when the epistles did reach the husband, their potency for evil was destroyed by his belief in her acquired affection. These events were coincident with the preparations and the running of a great horse race, so that illustration of turf sport was included in the play. The entire originality of the work will probably be disputed, and a resemblance of some of the material to that of the turf novel, "From Start to Finish," may be pointed out; but the qualities that won the success with last night's audience were the witiness of the language, the distinctness of the characterization, and the stage cleverness of the action, all of which were surcharged with unmistakable Boucicault spirit. His own role of the Irish sporting man was full of Emerald blarney, repartee, and humor, and there was sufficient verbal brightness in it to make the loose column of a daily newspaper laughable for a week.

Mr. Boucicault appeared in the first act garbed in the tight suit of a turfman, and was at once projected into the family affairs of the Yorkshire 'Squire, whose sister he fell in love with, and whose wife he undertook to save from the consequences of her past and repented jilting. In the second act he wore evening dress as a dinner guest, and became further involved in the thinking the course of events. The third act transferred him to a racing stable, but not away from the sentimental interests of the three couples who by this time were at cross purposes. At the ensuing fall of the curtain he was called out with genuine heartiness and asked to make a speech, which he did, and the piece thus far made a wholly favorable impression as a novelty in dramatic literature, as brisk and vivacious in manner, and as comparable to the author's best Irish pieces in respect of combined humor and literary merits. One auditor was unable to restrain his emotions of laughter and other intoxication. He ran down the centre aisle, cried "Three cheers for the Irish Shakespeare," and was hustled out before he could give them.

The portion of "The Jilt" which failed was an attempt, in the fourth act, to work an excitement in an assemblage over a horse race which they did not see, and, as to which they had to depend on ejaculatory descriptions by the mimic spectators on the stage. That experiment has been tried many times, and never to the disturbance of the calm of an audience. But this time no disaster to the progressive interest of the drama was caused, for the movement was not dependent for more than half a minute on the suppositious struggle of the horses. After that a fifth act, containing a pleasant courtship scene for Mr. Boucicault, and the adjustment of all the differences between the deserving pairs, brought the play to a quite triumphant issue.

The players were a fairly well-chosen company for the purpose. The best of them were Miss Bijou Heron as a unique young girl reared among horses; Miss Louise Thorndyke as the alluring sweetheart of the hero, and Mrs. Mary E. Barker as a manager of a racing stable. The first named was charming, intuitively and attractively, though that could hardly be said of the Misses Heron and Thorndyke as to their riding habits, for the strides of theatric demonstrativeness were comically ungraceful in skirts intended for saddle wear.

Mrs. Dion Boucicault, the second wife of the famous actor-playwright, was born in this city in 1864. Her maiden name was Josephine Louise Thorndyke. She was educated in the convent at Benicia, near San Francisco. At 16 she went upon the stage, making her début in San Francisco. She soon joined one of the travelling Madison Square Theatre companies, playing good parts in "Young Mrs. Winthrop" and other plays belonging to that theatre.

Mrs. Thorndyke died about eighteen months ago, leaving her daughter alone in the world. Miss Thorndyke then accepted an offer from Mr. Boucicault to go to Boston to play Anne in "The Shaughraun," and of *Anne Chute*, the *Colleen Bawn*, in the "Colleen Bawn." She married Mr. Boucicault while on this tour. Her part in "The Jilt" was written especially for her by Mr. Boucicault.

A New Comic Opera.

"Pepita," which was brought out last night at the Union Square Theatre, may be said to have won instantly a brilliant success. The audience was large, and evidently critical. At first it was cold and indisposed to acknowledge the little points of humor which appear in the first act, but as the play goes on both interest and fun grow stronger, and the second act is full of things that provoke hearty laughter and genuine merriment. The opera is written by Alfred Thompson; music by Edward Solomon. The story treats of a learned Professor and Doctor of Sciences who has made many wonderful inventions, among others a wax figure, *Angelica*, which closely resembles the Professor's beautiful but mischievous daughter *Pepita*. The Professor has a friend, *Don Giacolo*, the Governor of Scaltwaxico, the town in Mexico where the scene is supposed to be laid. *Don Giacolo* has a son who is in love with *Pepita*, and while the father is in treaty with *Professor Pongo* for the purpose of getting him to sell this wonderful singing doll, the son takes the opportunity of paying court to *Pepita*.

The exchanges of living characters for the wax figures in the Professor's study give rise to many ludicrous situations, and present some of the most laughable scenes ever put upon the stage, chances that are well made use of both by librettist and by author. Miss Lillian Russell, who took the part of *Pepita*, and carried it through with force and fascination, did some creditable violin playing and some very comical singing as the wax doll; and Mr. Chauncey Olcott as *Don Pablo*, the lover, in his assumed character of "the model wax tenor," was equally admirable.

"Pepita" combines in a remarkable degree a variety of elements. It is at once a comic opera with charmingly pretty music, a play in which the situations are cleverly managed and the movement always quick and bright; the dialogue good for the most part, though marred to a considerable degree by vulgarity of local and hackneyed slang, a fault that not would cause the merit of the play to rise and not eliminate any of its fun; and besides all its other attractions, the third act becomes almost a fairy spectacle. Miss Russell is magnificent in her gorgeous robes, as she appears in the last act as the "perfected invention," and she sings brilliantly and well, considered even from an artistic standpoint. The following is the cast, and it is but just to say that each member of it is deserving of high praise:

Prof. Pongo, Doctor of Sciences.....Mr. Jacques Kruger
Don Giacolo, Governor of Scaltwaxico.....Mr. Clifton
Don Pablo, his son and heir.....Mr. Chauncey Olcott
Don Juan, his inevitable friend.....Mr. C. Wilkinson
Curaso, valet to Pablo (from the Opera Comique).....Mr. Fred Solomon
Donna Carmanenia (Directress of Seminary for Young Ladies).....Miss Alma Stuart Stanley
Pasquela, a forward pupil.....Miss Lizzie Hughes
Marsquita, an old maid school mistress.....Miss Jackson
Chiquita, a prominent ditto.....Miss Striker
Juana, a maid in waiting.....Miss Julia Wilson
Pepita, Prof. Pongo's daughter.....Miss Lillian Russell

The dignified matron, teachers, and the young ladies of Donna C.'s seminary.

Thomas Popular Concert.

The twentieth concert of the popular series gave ample proof—if any were needed—of the full justification which the public has awarded by crowded houses to that descriptive title. The programme, eminently popular, was keenly appreciated and warmly applauded. Beethoven's Pastoral Symphony, the overture to Freischuetz, the dainty and graceful Fuch's serenade for strings, and the Hungarian Rhapsody were among the well-known, well-loved, and time-honored favorites, while the chief novelty, as well as main feature of interest, was the Concert Pathetique (Liszt), played here for the first time and from manuscript.

In this remarkably strong composition Liszt seems to have interwoven all the richness and ripeness of his full plenitude of years. It is instinct with the pathos of life, built on a broad and noble plan, free from his exaggerations and eccentricities, and full of thought and meaning. Here and there come glimpses and flashes of the typical Liszt, but for the most part it breathes forth a pure and refined poetry and dignity of sentiment that raises its standard to the classical level, and adds fresh lustre to the fame of the composer. The technical difficulties of the piece are enormous, but they sank from sight under Josefy's masterly execution, which in turn was lost to view in the atmosphere of intellectual force and earnest feeling with which he presented it. It brought out a side of Josefy's talent that is too often subordinated to mere execution, and showed his qualities as a really great and sincere artist in an eminent degree.

FIGHTING IN EARNEST.

Ed McGinn and Joe Holland Sing Each Other Gamely for Sixteen Rounds.

A sharp and game prize fight came off late Monday night in Philadelphia between Ed McGinn and Joe Holland, light weights. The Philadelphia *Record*, which reports it, says that there was hard feeling between the men, and the fight was for blood rather than money. It was each man's maiden fight. The men are about equal in weight, but McGinn had a slight advantage in height and length of reach. The room in which the fight took place was so small that the half a hundred or more spectators present lined it two or more deep all the way round. The fighters had no room to run away from each other had they so desired. They wore two-ounce gloves, and the blows, which fell thick and fast, sounded startlingly loud.

The first and second rounds were light, Holland was the first to lead, but McGinn got home first with a blow—a terrific right-hander—which caught Holland on the back of the neck, instead of the side, as intended. The third round saw more fighting, Holland working for body blows and McGinn for the face.

In the fourth round there was a rush on both sides, followed by fierce in-fighting, in the midst of which Holland countered McGinn heavily on the face with his right, and McGinn went down as though shot. Holland stood over him waiting to finish his work as soon as McGinn should arise, but this the latter coolly refused to do until Holland went to his corner. Then he got up with an effort, and, fortunately for him, the round ended. There was nothing done in the fifth, and but little in the sixth, seventh, and eighth. Both were tired and McGinn much distressed. The ninth round saw one of the finest of the fight, for McGinn, who suddenly got strong again. He caught Holland on the jaw with a straight left-hand jab that rolled him over on his back.

Both were dreadfully in earnest in the tenth round. McGinn was knocked down twice and Holland once, and the in-fighting was hard and continuous. Holland got home a right-hand swing on McGinn's ear in the eleventh.

There was another rally in the twelfth round, and McGinn began to look like a winner. He started the claret from Holland's nose with one straight from the shoulder with his left, and followed it up with a clean knockdown with his right. Holland fought gamely. The thirteenth was also a rattling round, each being knocked down once. McGinn's strength was failing in the fourteenth round, and Holland was very scant of breath. Both were glad to rest in the fourteenth round, and the fifteenth was also slow. McGinn went in to finish his man in the sixteenth round, and after half a minute's rushing did it by landing heavily with his right on the pit of Holland's stomach. The latter fell back, gasping for breath, and failed to come to time.

Holland shows but few marks of the fray. McGinn's flesh, not being in so good condition, discolored easier, especially about the face.

ANXIOUS TO MEET DEMPSEY.

Ellingsworth Ready to Fight for $1,000 a Side and an Added Purse of $1,500.

Joe Ellingsworth, the amateur champion, has whipped every one he ever met with considerable ease, and thinks he can whip Jack Dempsey. The pantaloon for glory found vent in this challenge, which he sent to Jack Dempsey yesterday through an evening paper:

"Mr. Jack Dempsey some time ago was under engagement to meet me in a glove contest, but he begged to be let off on the plea that he had too much at stake in the Forepaugh and La Blanche battles to throw away anything. He did not think, I suppose, that there was money enough in my engagement with him to warrant his keeping it when a better one offered. So he threw me for County and La Blanche, promising, however, that he would certainly give me a meeting after his contest with Blackburn.

"Now that is ended, and I claim the fulfilment of Jack Dempsey's promise. To make the inducements worth his while, I will offer to meet the same agreement, same rules, same gloves, and for the same amount of money, $1,000 a side, with an added purse of $1,500 which I have secured by the guarantee of wealthy and reputable sporting men, the winner to take all. I am willing to meet the terms within a reasonable time, and by so refusing does not redeem his promise made to me to induce me to release him from my contract. I will claim the middleweight championship of the world, and dare Dempsey or any one else to wrest it from me.

"I await his answer. JOE ELLINGSWORTH,
"Champion Amateur Middle Weight of America.

"NEW YORK, March 15, 1886."

Gus Tutuli, who backs Dempsey, and manages his affairs, said that Jack was going on the road, to let the public see the "Nonpareil" fight, while in harmonious rising and falling, and not in brutal conflict, the hand was injured, and ought to have a year's rest, but he might consent to fight in much less time if Ellingsworth put up a good side and half the receipts. Further Dempsey is all right again after his fight, and, with the exception of a swollen left hand, appears to have gathered in the big purse for nothing.

Mr. Jacob Sheridan, of the minstrels offered yesterday to engage Dempsey for the season at a salary of $100 a week.

"This is it over," said Dempsey; "but I'll tell you I made $5,000 in a little over fifty minutes, and, as your season would last about thirty weeks, I could get on six more glove contests in that time."

Joe Rogers, Dempsey's backer, his backer, left Jersey City yesterday for Boston. La Blanche's mind appears to wander a little, and he doesn't seem to know that he was so badly beaten. He is improving in appearance, but permanent scars will be left under the eyes.

Dempsey also left town yesterday to rest a while.

Burch Signs with Brooklyn.

According to agreement, Manager Byrne of the Brooklyn Base Ball Club, met yesterday Burch, the player over whom the Brooklyn and Metropolitan Clubs have had so much trouble, and Burch signed a contract to play with the Brooklyn Club for the coming season. Burch was assigned to the Brooklyn Club by the American Association at its recent meeting in Louisville. George F. Williams of the Metropolitan Club said yesterday he would not take Burch until a decision in the case of the Pittsburgh Club against the American Association was reached, before he took any action. It was probable that an injunction might be secured to prevent Burch from playing.

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 16.—The base ball season opened here to-day with an exhibition game between the Louisville and Charleston League teams. It was the first professional game ever played here, and was witnessed by a large crowd. The game resulted in a score of 7 to 5 in favor of the Louisville Club.

Frey Far Ahead of Malone.

A remarkable series of games of pyramid pool were played in Maurice Daly's billiard parlor in Brooklyn last evening in the match between Albert Frey and J. L. Malone. Malone opened by winning the first game, Frey pocketing only two balls against Malone's eight. Frey then began to handle the cue deftly, making shot after shot with marvelous precision, favoring the crowd of Brooklynites present with the finest display of the possibilities of pool that had ever been. Frey won two straight games off the reel, in six at which Malone did not succeed in making a count. Malone made several attempts to rally, but the New York lad outpassed him all the evening, winning sixteen games out of the twenty-four played. The score Frey thirty two games against Malone's twenty-one. The match is the best 80 games out of 150.

Sporting Notes.

Dick Matthews of California is out with a challenge to fight any pugilist in private for $2,500 a side.

The annual meeting of the New York Lacrosse Club will be held at Delmonico's on Monday evening next.

The English champion feather weight Ike Weir is on his way here to meet either Tommy Warren or John Murphy.

On June 1 S. G. Spier of New Lebanon, N. H., will start from Albany and attempt to ride a bicycle to San Francisco, Cal.

The middle weights Jack Burgess of Brooklyn and Tom Keenan are to fight in Boston with kid gloves on March 19 for $500.

Tommy Hart of Brooklyn has challenged Phil Carey of Brooklyn to wrestle collar and elbow, best two in three falls, for $100.

Jack Hopper, the light-weight pugilist of Providence, is going to sail for Sydney, N. S. W., with the object of fighting Larry Foley.

Regattas with the afternoon there will be racing every week day during the month on the North Hudson Driving Park in Guttenberg.

An old acquaintance of McKenna, recently defeated at straight rail billiards by Morris, declares that he once saw McKenna make a run of 400.

Tommy Danforth, the ex amateur feather weight champion, and Mike Cushing, the light-weight amateur champion, will meet in a fight to a finish.

Edwin Bibby wants to have a go with Evan Lewis in a catch as catch-can wrestling match in Chicago or St. Louis for $500 a side and half the receipts.

John L. Sullivan says in regard to the fight between Jack Dempsey and La Blanche: "La Blanche was the bigger man, and can hit as hard as I can, but the result of the fight proves that he has no science. Although I bet my money on La Blanche, I am not surprised that he was whipped."

Mike Coburn, the lightweight sparrer, who recently injured his back, will have a benefit at Harry Hill's to-morrow afternoon. John McNamara will wrestle all comers, collar and elbow, for any part of $500. Billy Madden writes to Tim Sullivan that he will be at the benefit with John Lawrence, ready to match him against any man in the country for $1,000. Ashton, he says, will be ready to spar anybody at the exhibition four or six rounds.

Hiker's Compound Sarsaparilla

Will be found to give far better satisfaction than Ayer's or Hood's. This they guarantee, or agree to refund the money. Above all, it contains no mercury or potash. It is the best, by comparing it with others. Sarsaparilla, 75 cents; 3 bottles, $2. For sale only by Hiker & Son, 353 Sixth av., corner Twenty-second st.—*Adv.*

Palpitation of the heart, nervousness, trembling, nervous headache, cold hands and feet, pain in the back, &c., relieved by Carter's Iron Pills.—*Adv.*

Albert Lewis, M. D., 7 Beach st., New York.—Diseases of the nervous system a specialty. Hours 11 to 1 and 3 to 5 P. M.—*Adv.*

STILL COLLECTING FOR PARNELL.

The Parliamentary Fund Committee Has Not Disbanded—More Money for Ireland.

The Executive Committee of the big Irish Parliamentary Fund issued an announcement yesterday to all friends of Parnell in this country, calling attention to the fact that the subscription lists of the fund are still open, and that the committee continues its organization intact at the headquarters, 20 Nassau street. The announcement was made because the committeemen found that a very great many people were under the impression that the fund was closed and the committee disbanded. It will keep up its organization right straight along until Parnell secures home rule and a Parliament for Ireland.

THE SUN received another handsome addition to its fund for Parnell yesterday. Father Joseph P. Eagan, a home rule priest of Tarrytown, sent $160, with a note stating that it was only the first installment of Tarrytown's subscription. There would be another batch of money, he said, when the subscription books all came in. Father Joseph Huber of St. Fidelis's Church at College Point, L. I., sent in a check for $75. It represented these subscriptions from members of his church:

Joseph Donnelly, $25; the Rev. Joseph Huber, $5; Thomas Smyth, $5; William Upton, $5; Francis Clare, $5; Peter Shelly, $2; James Connor, $2; Ambrose Martin, $2; Mr. J. Kelly, $2; Frank Dalton, $2; Mary McGovern, $2; Thomas Egan, $1; Patrick Doherty, $1; Robert Upton, $1; Matthew Devlin, $1; Hugh Creamer, $2; Patrick Delany, $2; James Dunn, $1; John Stark, $1; P. Carroll, $1; John Martin, $1; John Dunn, $1; Jane Johnson, $1; Mrs. Thomas Shelly, $1; Jacob Becker, $1; A. Lody, $1; Adam Hartel, 50 cents; Mrs. C. Bux, 25 cents; Theda Herbst, 25 cents.

Dennis Toner, who proudly said that he was a County Armagh man, came into the office himself with two $10 greenbacks. He asked that one might be sent to the Parliamentary fund and the other to the poor fishermen, and this was promptly done.

THE SUN fund for Parnell now stands:

Previously acknowledged	$5,627 37
First installment Tarrytown, N. Y., subscriptions	160 00
St. Fidelis's church, College Point, L. I.	75 00
Dennis Toner of County Armagh	10 00
Total	$5,872 37

A fine-looking black-moustached gentleman walked up into THE SUN office yesterday and laid a dollar bill on the city editor's desk.

"Send that to the fishermen," he said, "and say that it came from an Irishman."

The bill was taken down to Manager Schoonmaker of the Cable News Company with a lot more greenbacks that were sent in for the fishermen. The largest batch was that which came with this pleasant letter from the Irish editor of the Boston *Pilot*:

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir*: I have received the following sums (amounting to $42) for the poor fishermen of the western Irish islands. As you have been foremost in America to assist them, I beg that you will transmit the money with the fund raised by the kindly and powerful SUN. Yours faithfully,

JOHN BOYLE O'REILLY.

Editor O'Reilly sent this list of the contributors:

James Fennessy, Framingham, Mass., $5; Lizzie Henry and others, Theresa, W. T., $12; a friend, North Adams, Mass., $5; two friends, Jeffersonville, Ind., $10; P. Finley, Moosup, Conn., $5; Dr. J. E. Kelly, Boston, Mass., $5.

Andrew Shelley of the Carleton House at Palatka, Fla., sent a money order for $30, which had been subscribed for the fishermen of Arran Island by these sympathizers:

P. W. Dunne, $1; P. McCarthy, $1; H. L. Green $1; Thomas Shelley, $1; Patrick Lynch, twenty, $1; W. Harbage, 50 cents; Robert W. Bowling, $1; Andrew Shelley, $5; John O'Brien, $1; Thomas Nolan, $1; George T. O'Brien, $1; M. Gulrick, $1; W. A. Burke, $1; Thomas Mahoney, $1; A. Bell, $1; Thomas Ryan, $1; Thomas Bell, $1; Thos. Lenox, $1; Geo. Mellon, $1; John McGuirk, $1; Rogers & Mundee, $1; Patrick H. Kean, $2; J. F. Kelly, $1; W. Griffin, Jr., $1; W. H. Parker, $1; Jas. F. Cavanagh, $1.

In acknowledging the receipt of the $20 that Thomas Callaghan