The Sun.

THURSDAY, MAY 6, 1886.

Amusements To-day.

Bijou Opera House—Arcadia. 8 P. M.
Casino—The Gypsy Baron. 8 P. M.
Cosmopolitan Hall—Horse-Taming Exhibition. 3:15 P. M.
Daly's Theatre—In Honor Bound, &c. 8:15 P. M.
Grand Opera House—Comedy of Errors. 8 P. M.
Hooley & Hall's—Trial by Jury. 2 and 8 P. M.
Lyceum Theatre—One of Our Girls. 2:15 P. M.
Madison Square Garden—Dog Show.
Madison Square Theatre—Prince Karl. 8:30 P. M.
Metropolitan Opera House—The Mikado. 8 P. M.
Niblo's Garden—Shaw Na Lawn. 8 P. M.
People's Theatre—The Toy Pistol. 8 P. M.
Pastor's—Madison av. and 50th st.
Standard Theatre—A Tin Soldier. 8 P. M.
Star Theatre—Fedora. 8 P. M.
Union Square Theatre—Pepita. 8 P. M.
Wallack's Theatre—Don Cæsar. 8 P. M.
Windsor Theatre—In Spite of All. 8 P. M.
3d Avenue Theatre—East Lynne. 8 P. M.
5th Avenue Theatre—The Little Tycoon. 8 P. M.
26th Street Theatre—Woman Against Woman. 8 P. M.

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THE SUN, New York City.

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Strikers in Milwaukee yesterday morning started for the Bay View Mills, on the outskirts of the city, to attack the militia who were guarding the mills. Their refusal to obey an order to halt when they had nearly reached the mills was followed by a volley from the militia. Two men were killed, four were fatally wounded, and others more or less injured were taken away by their friends. The mob then dispersed. There was great excitement in Milwaukee all day.

In Chicago SPIES, FIELDEN, and SCHWAB, the Anarchists who incited Tuesday night's riot, were arrested and held without bail on charges of murder. Explosives and incendiary documents were found in SPIES's office. The Mayor has issued a proclamation forbidding mass meetings or crowds in the streets. The police are heavily armed with rifles and revolvers. The Anarchists destroyed considerable property yesterday, and exchanged some shots with the police, who dispersed them. One policeman and one striker were hurt, and several rioters were arrested.

An agreement between the Third Avenue Railroad Company and Committeemen O'DONNELL, HUGHES, and DUNNING, representing the Empire Protective Association's Executive Board, ending the strike, was signed last night.

A number of manufacturers' associations determined yesterday to resist the demand for shorter hours.

Short, Sharp, and Decisive!

Liberty of speech is the right of every man in this country, but liberty of murder is the right of none.

The miscreants who come here with bombs and dynamite, and with the avowed purpose of killing those who do not please them, should be dealt with in the sternest and most relentless manner. There is no room for them in this country, and the places they occupy cannot be vacated too soon.

In such a contest as that which has been provoked in Chicago, where the crazy fools who are advocating the slaughter alike of peaceful citizens and officers of the law, have attempted to execute their ferocious purpose, there is but one thing to be done: They must be put down with the strong hand instantly, and afterward those who remain alive must be tried and must have justice, but not mercy.

There is no excuse whatever for their crime, and the courts and authorities of Illinois may be relied upon to deal with them as their deserts and the public safety require.

Labor and the Crazy Socialists.

There is no occasion for alarm because of the riot and bloodshed brought about at Chicago by the infamous gang of red-handed Socialists who infest that town. The explosion of their bombs rather indicates that, for the present, at least, their uprising will soon be over.

Up to the time when these Thugs thrust themselves forward, the Labor movement had been distinguished for its peacefulness. Here and there instances of violent conduct on the part of individuals had occurred, but never before had strikes been conducted on so great a scale with so few direct assaults on life and property.

Taking them as a whole, the self-control of the strikers has been remarkable and most praiseworthy. Throughout the continuance of the strikes, New York has preserved its wonted quiet and order, with the single exception of one day when cars and other vehicles were upturned to obstruct a street railroad; and responsibility for those outrages was disclaimed by the association which was engaged in the strike. Even at St. Louis, where the excitement has been greatest, the peace of the city was violently disturbed on only a single occasion.

Of course it would be easy to make up a long list of outrages committed by individuals, but they were petty in almost every case, so that the sum of the direct damage done to property in this period of commotion becomes small. The Missouri Pacific Railroad has resumed the running of its trains without delay necessitated by repairs of ravages due to the violence of the strikers. The Third Avenue Railway still has unharmed its tracks, its rolling stock, its horses, and its depots, and the leaders of its old hands expressly forbade any interference with the running of its cars; nor can they be fairly held responsible for the acts of individuals who threw stones at the drivers.

The labor demonstration at Union square last Saturday night was peaceful throughout, and the extra force of policemen found there, instead of an angry crowd, a collection of quiet and good-tempered people, who could not be stirred up to violence. The eight-hour movement proceeds without disorder in this, the chief manufacturing centre of the New World, where the number of organized workers is nearly two hundred thousand.

What does this all prove? It proves that the great body of American workingmen are sensible and conservative, and that they will unite in condemning the methods of the Chicago Thugs, who would turn their peaceful struggle for greater consideration at the hands of capital into a murderous assault on capitalists and the representatives of law and order. They hate the teachings of such Socialists, and they despise such dastardly assassins.

The effect of the socialistic riot at Chicago, therefore, will be to strengthen among the organized workmen the opposition to all violent measures for the attaining of their ends. They will be calmer, if not less determined, more distrustful than ever of the advice of hot-headed agitators, and more inclined to listen to the counsel of leaders who appeal to their reason.

If employers also keep their heads cool, the contest between labor and capital will proceed without uproar, and will end in a settlement advantageous to both.

Mr. Labouchere on Ireland's Prospects.

There is probably no man in England more exactly informed about the Parliamentary situation than is Mr. HENRY LABOUCHERE, nor would any one be more likely to frankly tell the truth, even though it make against his wishes. The fact that he has been a stanch and ardent supporter of Mr. GLADSTONE'S Irish programme, being faithful when many of his fellow Radicals were faithless, would not prevent him from weighing impartially the chances of defeat in next week's sharp contest over the second reading of the Home Rule bill. The friends of that measure in this country will, therefore, be rejoiced to learn of his conviction, expressed in a despatch yesterday to the *Tribune*, that the amount of defection from the Liberal ranks has been exaggerated, and that the bill creating a Dublin Parliament will be carried successfully through the critical second stage.

In a full House the Tories would need to be reënforced by upward of eighty seceders from the Liberal party in order to beat Mr. GLADSTONE. It is computed, we are told, by Mr. CHAMBERLAIN himself that about sixty Whigs and unprogressive Liberals of the GOSCHEN type will in any circumstances vote against the revival of an Irish legislature, and that fifty Radicals will also oppose the second reading of the measure unless their demand that Ireland, besides her local assembly, shall have a voice in the Parliament at Westminster be granted. As to this point, that Ireland should have the full measure of rights enjoyed by a member of the American Union, and should not, because suffered to manage her own concerns, forfeit her just share of influence upon imperial affairs, Mr. LABOUCHERE agrees with Mr. CHAMBERLAIN and with a vast majority of Ireland's well wishers in the United States. But the clear-sightedness and honesty of his advocacy of home rule is proved by his differing from his Birmingham colleague as to the fitting time for pressing what he concurs in thinking would be an improvement on the GLADSTONE scheme.

The sincerity of Mr. CHAMBERLAIN'S good will to Ireland is laid open to suspicion by his demand that the Premier's assent to the retention of Irish representatives at Westminster shall be a condition precedent to the support of the Radical malcontents on the second reading. Such explicit deference to his wishes is firmly exacted by the Birmingham politician, although he knows that it might cause the resignation of Mr. MORLEY and Sir W. HARCOURT, and thus harass and trammel Mr. GLADSTONE on the eve of a great forensic battle. Mr. CHAMBERLAIN, in other words, does not mind imperilling the Home Rule bill, provided he can bolster his own dignity. Of such friends Ireland has had too many in the past, and she has learned to put the proper valuation on their professions. No man will have the confidence of Irishmen who at this momentous juncture puts in jeopardy the principle of legislative independence for the sake of ancillary provisions, desirable truly in themselves, but which can more safely be proposed when the details of the Irish Government plan are examined in committee.

Mr. LABOUCHERE on his part will make no mistake in this business. He will promote with all his power the second reading of the home rule project, being nevertheless resolved to maintain in committee with equal earnestness that Ireland should not be taxed for imperial purposes unless permitted to participate in imperial legislation. He believes that his views and intentions are shared by many of the fifty Radicals on whom Mr. CHAMBERLAIN is counting to make his desertion of the Premier effective. He confirms our impression that Mr. SCHNADHORST, the real master of the Birmingham caucus, has refused to join in thwarting Mr. GLADSTONE, and the prediction is made that a similar position will be taken by the National Liberal Federation, which holds a convention to-day. Should this forecast prove well founded, and should only a corporal's guard of satellites follow Mr. CHAMBERLAIN into the opposition lobby, Ireland will almost certainly be victor in the impending trial of strength with her enemies.

The Fishery Dispute.

The rumor that the Dominion Government had concluded to call a halt in its operations against American fishermen proves erroneous. The steamer General Middleton has arrived at St. John, and will be made ready to cruise in aid of the Lansdowne. It is known, however, that the report of the seizure of an American fishing vessel at Baddeck was incorrect, and that Capt. SCOTT has been careful thus far to avoid serious trouble.

Meanwhile the strong vote of 35 to 10 by which the Senate agreed to Mr. FRYE's resolution declaring that Congress ought not to provide for any commission to settle the fisheries question has opened the eyes of the Canadians to the fact that a revival of the reciprocity treaty is hopeless, and that they must do the best they can under the treaty of 1818 alone.

Nobody disputes that this treaty excludes American fishermen from plying their vocation within three miles of the Canadian coast, except in certain specified waters of Newfoundland, Labrador, and the Magdalen Islands. But the questions now raised are as to the rights of American fishing vessels to enter the Canadian harbors for crews, bait, and ice. The view held by many American authorities, including a large part of the Senate, is that bait and ice are general commodities, whose purchase cannot be placed under penal restrictions without a gross violation of international comity. The view of the Dominion Government is that the whole theory of the treaty of 1818 was that of placing a restriction by agreement upon matters not morally wrong, but made unlawful by statute or international law, and that under that treaty the United States renounced all rights of their fishing vessels to cross the three-mile limit, with this single exception:

"Provided, however, that the American fishermen shall be admitted to enter such bays or harbors for the purpose of shelter and of repairing damages therein, of purchasing wood and obtaining water, and for no other purpose whatever."

It is quite clear that no one knew better than ALBERT GALLATIN and RICHARD RUSH that the mention of two articles, wood and water, which might lawfully be procured, inferentially excluded such other articles as bait and ice. But they even added the specific words, "and for no other purpose whatever." Besides, there is authority to show that one reason why bait was not included with wood and water was to protect the inshore waters from a sweeping capture of small fishes, to be sold to the Americans as bait.

This, then, is the question as it stands. Yet practically all the advantage is on the side of the American fishermen, since it is the easiest of tasks for them to keep outside the three-mile limit, and take aboard by transshipment not only the men but the bait and the ice that may be brought to them. Moreover, if the Dominion Government seeks to prevent the transshipment of bait and ice, it will be likely to find on its hands a quarrel with the Nova Scotians more serious still than its differences with the Yankee fishermen.

Cheap Bait.

In little batches and in big, the stock of the Pan-Electric companies circulated through both Houses of Congress trying to find Senators and Representatives willing to accept it as a gift.

It was fluent. It was apparently at the service of any Congressman who held himself ready to sell his name and influence for a chance in a big speculation.

The number of Congressmen who have testified that they received from ROGERS gift parcels of Pan-Electric paper, and that they returned the same to the sender, either with indignant or sarcastic comment or contemptuously in silence, is already large. These gentlemen occupy a very enviable place in the estimation of the community. They acted prudently, honorably, honestly. The country may congratulate itself on the fact that there are so many of them.

Yet it was precisely the same cheap bait that caught the Hon. AUGUSTUS H. GARLAND of Arkansas, at present Attorney-General of the United States, and the Hon. ISHAM G. HARRIS of Tennessee, who aspires to be considered as the representative of President CLEVELAND'S Administration on the floor of the United States Senate.

It is a misfortune to be impecunious, but there are misfortunes far greater than the lack of money.

Prince BISMARCK is said, on the whole, to wish his neighbors well, but he must have grimly grinned as he read the long list of Poles and Czechs and German Socialists who have been breeding riot and shedding blood in Chicago. He has been trying to get rid of them for some time past and with good reason.

They are fanatical, dangerous, and useless, and cut like a two-edged sword, harming employer and employed alike.

The salaries of the United States District Judges are shamefully small.

Lady AGNES BELL, of Marville House, Kinvarra, writing to the *Sunday Democrat* of this city, makes the following remarkable statement in regard to the present treatment of Galway peasants by their landlords:

"Words are inadequate to properly express the sufferings endured by the rack-rented families, evictions taking place every day, and women and children being turned wholesale into the streets, without the least hope of ever being able to find shelter and food. I could mention hundreds of such cases, but will not trespass upon your valuable space. Only a few weeks ago a family were evicted, and the landlord would not allow any of his tenants to give them shelter for the night. The woman's own brother dare not take her in, although she was enceinte. The consequence was, in the morning her corpse was found in the snow with a new born babe dead in her arms."

And Lady BELL's letter is dated the 15th of April, 1886!

The glory of Niagara has departed, and now fashion requires that all bridal pairs shall seclude their bliss in the embowering shades which make Washington the most beautiful town in the world. Not a train goes there, and not a train comes away, without its quota of brides and bridegrooms. The Pennsylvania Railroad must be getting rich out of the fares of these interesting beings.

ZULICK'S FRIENDS AND FOES.

An Energetic Campaign Over a Nomination Before the Senate.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—There is no nomination pending before the Senate that has been so persistently opposed, or has been subjected to so many serious forms of action, as that of Zulick of New Jersey to be Governor of Arizona. Three times he has been favorably reported from the Committee on Territories, and twice he has been sent back to that committee for the purpose of investigating charges made against him. Once he has been confirmed, but a motion to reconsider prevented the announcement of the fact. Now his nomination stands upon the calendar with a favorable recommendation from the committee, and Senator McPherson, who is responsible for the emigration of Zulick to Arizona, is trying to get him confirmed before another volley of charges is fired at him. It would require an ingenious man to concoct any new charges against Mr. Zulick, for he has been accused of almost every offence that a man could commit except piracy on the high seas, but he and his friends have met them all in a manner satisfactory to the committee, and the report in his favor is unanimous. In fact, the violence and pertinacity with which he has been pursued has rather prejudiced the committee in his favor, as it has transpired to portray a degree of hatred that has been informed of every charge made against him, and has treated them in a dignified and respectful manner. All of the charges have come from the same source—from his old home in Essex county, N. J., where he apparently left a good many bitter enemies.

The first attack upon him came in the form of a charge that he had been the promoter of a Mexican mining company and had swindled a lot of people, and those who have been trying to prevent his confirmation were evidently the victims of the speculation. So far as the committee can ascertain there was nothing fraudulent or dishonest in Zulick's connection with the company. However, he lost money in it as others did. This charge being set aside by the committee as not furnishing sufficient grounds for his rejection, Zulick's enemies brought in another, to the effect that while Assessor of Internal Revenue under President Johnson he received bribes from men who wanted subordinate positions under him, and that in one case where he accepted money he refused either to assess or to collect the internal revenue tax, and was also accused of failing to make the proper returns while acting as surrogate of Essex county. An attack was made upon his personal character, and he was accused of being a gambler, and of dishonesty in pecuniary transactions, and it was alleged that the person appointed to be his private secretary is a man of bad character. It was alleged that at the last election he was a candidate for office in Essex county, and was repudiated by the people as being unfit to hold the position, but the committee did not consider this to be a disqualification under the present Administration. The most serious charge, however, was that after it was known that he was defeated he approached one of the Board of Canvassers and sought to bribe him to permit him, Zulick, access to the ballot boxes in Newark with the object, so that the official count would give him a majority. The man who is alleged to have been approached by Zulick in this manner is dead, and the only evidence to support the charge is a story that before death he made some such statement.

Another charge that created a good deal of amusement in the Senate was that Zulick was an offensive partisan, and that he was an habitual office seeker and candidate for something or another at nearly every election. This charge, like all the others, came from Democrats, and it is the only one to which the Governor of Arizona pleaded guilty. Documents in support and defence of Zulick in large numbers have been filed with the committee, and he appears to have friends as active as his enemies.

Might You Are!

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* It having been noticed in my shop to-day, at noon hour, that THE SUN, speaking of the boss traitor, Jeff Davis, very politely speaks of him as "Mr. Jefferson Davis," and when heretofore it having had occasion to speak of Mr. Randall, that solid old Democratic protectionist, it speaks of him as "Sam Randall," dispute arose among the men as to which of the two THE SUN does most respected.

Your correspondent told them that they should not judge of such things by surface appearances, that honey plants growing on moss-covered rocks never have deep roots, and that he is willing to bet four dollars that the comparative depth of THE SUN'S love, measured side by side between Mr. Randall and Jeff Davis, is ten fathoms to one in favor of Mr. Randall. G. R. S.

BROOKLYN, May 4.

The Shadow of Matrimony.

From the Washington Critic.

"Daniel," said the President, gently, "do you believe in presentiments?"

"No, sire."

"I do, Daniel, and I have had one, growing daily in intensity for several weeks. I feel, Daniel, in some strange, mysterious manner, that I shall not be President much longer."

"Say not so, sire; say not so."

"But, Daniel, the feeling compels utterance."

"Do you fear death, sire, by violence?"

"No, Daniel, it is not death I fear. It is—— But leave me, Daniel. I would not talk of these things now. The hazards of the future may be less dangerous than I think. The revolution of June may leave me at least the Vice-Presidency, and, Daniel, some have lives than that."

Nominated for Governor of Oregon.

PORTLAND, May 5.—At last night's session of the Democratic State Convention of Oregon the first ballot for Governor resulted as follows: Sylvester Pennoyer of Portland, 90; J. K. Weatherford of Albany, 58; J. O. Dealy of Drain, 28; John Burnett of Cornwallis, 10; necessary to a choice, 88. Mr. Pennoyer was nominated on the third ballot, receiving 112 votes to Burnett's 78. N. L. Butler of Polk county was nominated for Congress by acclamation.

Opera in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, May 5.—At the meeting held here yesterday for the formation of an organization auxiliary to the American Opera Company, subscriptions to the amount of $60,000 were secured.

Sherman Rogers's Great Mistake.

From the Albany Argus.

He made a serious mistake in supporting Mr. Cleveland one year as a Mugwump and then opposing him as an ardent Blaine Republican.

The ladies of New York give a great musical and theatrical entertainment at the Academy of Music at 1 o'clock this afternoon in aid of the Bartholdi pedestal fund. The scene will be worth seeing and the music worth hearing. Let every patriot attend.

THE BROADWAY COMMITTEE.

It Submits a Final Report and Its Lease of Life is Extended Until Tuesday.

ALBANY, May 5.—Mr. Low submitted to the Senate to-day the final report of the Committee on the Broadway investigation. It is as follows:

To the Senate:

The Committee on Railroads, to whom was referred the resolution providing for an investigation into the affairs of the Broadway Surface Railroad Company and the facts connected with the bribery of Aldermen in New York, beg leave to present their final report. In a preliminary report of this committee made to this body the facts in the evidence adduced before your committee were briefly recited and the conclusions arrived at given. We do not deem it necessary to repeat here what was therein contained, or to reiterate the conclusions arrived at at that time. Suffice it to say the subsequent progress of the investigation served to develop important additional proofs, both as affecting the illegality of the organization and the proceedings of the Broadway Surface Railroad Company, and the bribery of the Aldermen in procuring and passing the resolution of consent by which the company was authorized to lay down its tracks in Broadway.

The committee believe that all the material statements therein made have been fully verified by the subsequent facts and proofs brought out by the investigation. The wanton and wilful disregard of law by the officers of the Broadway Surface Railroad Company, and the shameless violations of the trusts which they attempted to administer under the sanction and authority of the statutes of the Commonwealth, as well as their guilty practices in dealing with the Board of Aldermen and other officers of law, have, in the opinion of your committee, been fully established, while new and stronger proofs of the venality and corruption and bribery of the Aldermen have but served to deepen the criminality of their official misconduct, and stamp the whole transaction as one which in shameless audacity and in the magnitude of its crime has no precedent in the annals of our State.

There are no redeeming features, no mitigating circumstances connected with these transactions. The robbery of the city by its public officials has consummated a wrong which could only be atoned for by the punishment of the guilty parties, and by restoring the plundered property again into its rightful owners. Several acts recommended by your committee to accomplish this result have passed both branches of the Legislature, and have, with one exception, received the approval of the Executive, and are now law of the land. The remaining bill, delayed for clerical amendment, will undoubtedly also receive the Governor's approval.

While most of the guilty officials, go-betweens, and abettors have been prosecuted by the criminal authorities of the city and county of New York, or have fled the country to avoid arrest and punishment, further than this your committee have no power to act or recommend. They cannot administer punishment to the guilty nor directly execute the laws which have been passed. These are left in the hands of the proper authorities, civil and criminal, to deal with as they deserve. If justice shall be meted out to the guilty parties according to their desert, the whole transaction will stand forth as an event in the history of the Legislature of this State that can only have a salutary and beneficial effect upon society at large and all persons holding official relations to municipal or other corporations.

The remedies proposed by your committee are in no sense revolutionary or subversive of property rights, nor do they furnish a precedent for ordinary legislative dealings with corporations or corporate interests; nor are they likely to be repeated again until some other monumental crime as demoralizing in its character as the one with which we have been dealing shall again be brought to the notice of the sovereign power of the State. Corporations as well as individuals must learn that the trusts which they assume to exercise and protect must be faithfully guarded; that they must not be made instruments of fraud or corruption, wrongdoing or oppression. The power to repeal or annul their charters, so carefully reserved in the organic law and in the statutes of the State, has been reserved for a wise purpose, and should be exercised rarely. It is true, but when occasion shall provoke call for its assertion, the State is bound to protect in all proper ways and keep faith with the corporations it has created. But the duty is reciprocal.

A corporation owes a duty to the State and the public at large, and must show that its own hands are clean before it can complain of the punishment inflicted or the remedies applied. They are created for public purposes, and for the benefit and convenience of the public as well as for individual profit, and not as mere methods and vehicles for defrauding taxpayers and enabling the dishonest to amass great fortunes without earning them, nor especially as a means of corrupting and debauching public officials and legalizing robbery and spoliation.

Your committee would hardly perform its full duty did it not call the attention of the Legislature to the evidence of alarming official corruption now prevailing in our own large cities and gradually extending its pernicious influence throughout the State. The evil is an insidious and dangerous one, not only tarnishing our fair fame, but threatening public interests, property rights, and all that is most sacred to the citizen. The public lose confidence in their officials, men lose confidence in each other. Private morals are affected by this public debauchery. Taxes are fearfully increased. Cities are misgoverned and heavy burdens fall upon the property and labor of the country. Men of toil feel they are wronged and become restless and dissatisfied. It is difficult to remedy follow closely in its wake. High trusts are betrayed, while demoralization and wastefulness prevail in every branch of the public service. Property is almost confiscated by heavy burdens and high taxes, and resulting evils constantly grow greater until men lose faith in popular government and often welcome the strong hand of arbitrary power as the last remedy of accumulating evils.

We believe our people are wise enough and that our institutions are strong enough to successfully combat this threatening evil, but the vigilance of intelligent and honest virtuous is requisite to save us from evils which when once fastened upon us are hard to endure and difficult to remove. The power of enlightened public opinion and of a watchful, fearless press most effectually serves to prevent and expose corruption and wrongdoing, and will in the end be the most potent influence in giving a right tone and direction to the purification of our politics, and for promoting correct standards of official and business life.

H. H. LOW, E. C. WALKER, J. W. HOYSRADT, CHARLES L. KNAPP, JAMES F. PIERCE, EDWARD F. KELLY.

Accompanyng the report was a letter from District Attorney Martine of New York, to Mr. Low, and dated New York, May 4. It reads:

I regret to hear that the time of the Senate investigating committee expires to-morrow. In my opinion, my efforts to bring the offenders against the bribery statute to justice and the public interests would be greatly promoted by an extension of time. I have some very important witnesses, whom I desire the committee to examine on Saturday of the present week, and whose examination will throw great light on the method of procuring the Broadway franchise. The most notable is named Scott, of whom you have heard. If the whole committee cannot come Saturday, cannot a sub-committee of three? Mr. Nicoll of my office has seen Seward, and informed him of my intention of writing this letter. Seward adds his endorsement, and says the examination may be had at his office on Saturday at 11. Upon the general subject I beg to say that in my judgment the past labors of the committee cannot be too highly appreciated by the public.

There was considerable debate over Mr. Pitts's motion that a sub-committee of three attend the meeting suggested by the District Attorney on Saturday. Mr. Fassett opposed the motion, and intimated that the committee had neglected its investigations for fear of implicating prominent men. In reply to Mr. Low's demand Mr. Fassett named as the men he had in mind Francis Lynde Stetson and Wilson S. Bissell.

A motion to extend the time of the committee until Tuesday was lost, reconsidered, and, after much opposition, carried.

Roscoe Conkling's bill as counsel to the Jake Sharp Investigating Committee is no more insignificant as a fee than he is as a lawyer. It is said that he practically gave up all his practice to attend this committee. The bill made a great sensation in the Senate to-night. The Senate Finance Committee reported the bills of several investigating committees, the first Gibbs committee of 1883, the Oleomargarine Committee, the Gibbs committee, the Gas committee, and, last of all, the Jake Sharp committee, which put in a bill of $48,000. The whole bill for all this work is $108,000. The items of the bill for the Broadway investigation are not given, but it is generally understood that $40,000 is for Roscoe Conkling and Clarence A. Seward. Some members hint that these two lawyers are to divide this sum equally, and others that Mr. Conkling is to have $30,000. The bill was criticised by Messrs. Raines, Fassett, and Murphy.

Senator Cullen tried to get an itemized bill, but failed, and the bill was sent to a third reading. It is understood that the expenses of the committeemen are uncommonly light. The other items are work by experts and a stenographer's bill of $2,800.

Touching his letter to Mr. Low, Mr. Martine said yesterday: "I cannot tell you yet who the man Scott is to whom I referred in my letter. All I can say now is that the testimony will have an important bearing upon the granting of the Broadway Railroad franchise."

Col. George Bliss, counsel for the Broadway Railway Company, said yesterday that the annulment of the concern's charter did not destroy the ninety-nine years' lease of the line held by the Broadway and Seventh Avenue Railway Company. The latter will therefore continue to operate the charterless railway, and will resist any attempts of a receiver, should the bill providing for the appointment of one become a law, to dispossess it.

GOV. FORAKER NOT WANTED.

Southern Clergymen Desire Him to Keep Out of their Conference.

RICHMOND, May 5.—Gov. Foraker of Ohio was chosen delegate to the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, which met in this city to-day. He was elected as what is known as a "fraternal delegate." Yesterday, when the delegates began to assemble, there was a very general desire expressed that he should not come as a member of the Conference. Several of the leading members of the body talked the matter over. They thought that as Gov. Foraker had stood forward for several years as a bitter anti-Southerner and exponent of the bloody shirt idea that his presence at a large convention, composed almost entirely of Southern ministers, would be in bad taste to say the least. This view was strengthened by the production of some Ohio newspapers containing Gov. Foraker's recent bitter denunciation of Jefferson Davis and the people who were honoring him.

When this speech was read the opinion that he would be out of place in Virginia became pronounced. The Conference will itself take no action in the matter, but many of the members expressed a desire to-day that in some way the impropriety of Gov. Foraker's presence as a fraternal delegate among the people he had recently arraigned so severely would be unpleasant, and that the facts should be delicately hinted to him, and this was done.

Disappointing to 50,000 Men of Louisville.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—The Senate Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads has agreed to report favorably upon the nomination of Mrs. Thompson, the Postmistress at Louisville, over whose appointment there has been so much controversy. The committee is unanimous in her favor, and there is no doubt of her confirmation, although Senator Blackburn will make a fight against her in the Senate. The only objections to Mrs. Thompson are that she is a woman, when the office is wanted by men; that she has held it for eight years, when there are 50,000 Democrats in Louisville who have never held an office; that she was appointed and reappointed under a Republican Administration, contributed money toward the election of Blaine, and asked the clerks in her office to do likewise.

JEFFERSON DAVIS AT SAVANNAH.

His Speech to the School Children—Honors to Miss Davis.

SAVANNAH, Ga., May 4.—The celebration of the Chatham Artillery Centennial was continued to-day. Jefferson Davis and his daughter were present during a considerable portion of the day. Mr. Davis went to the High School, where he reviewed the scholars of the public schools. As he walked along the line the children strewed his path with flowers. He walked to a shade tree, and, with the assistance of some gentlemen, mounted a table. Mr. Davis had to wait some time for the cheering to cease before he could speak. He said:

I do love my own people, and I do believe they are the noblest people who have graced the pages of history. The wives and mothers girded swords upon their husbands and sons and sent them off to battle. Through long days, hours of trial and toil and suffering, they waited patiently and hopefully. The women of the South remained true to the last.

I have said before but I will repeat here that the highest hope I have of the future is that the boys will grow up as their mothers, true and pure, and that their daughters may be like them, and when you take your passage hence may it be upward. I need not say that I glory in this evidence of affection from the children of Savannah. God bless you one and all. I did not come here to speak, but to see. I wanted to see the children. Their voices are music to my ear, and I will not further disturb the harmony by addressing you.

Cheers and yells such as boys alone can give burst from the throats of the youthful Southerners. For half an hour they pressed around the table and shook the hand of Mr. Davis. Finally he gave signs of weariness, and several girls gave assistance to him to the ground, and, clasping hands around him, formed a circle, and in that way forced a passage through the dense mass of people.

To-morrow will occur the free-for-all infantry drill. Miss Davis is expected to ride with the regimental staff at dress parade. If she does she will receive an ovation such as few women on this continent have received. The "Daughter of the Confederacy," as Mr. Davis calls her, is greatly beloved throughout the entire South. She is exceedingly beautiful, and her charms of person are augmented by superior intellectuality.

The Hon. John E. Ward of New York, ex-Minister to China and at one time Captain of the Chatham Artillery, delivered the centennial address to-night. The Continental Guards of New Orleans escorted Miss Davis with the colors of the corps. She responded in a graceful little speech that she would ever cherish them for the honor done her father.

To-morrow afternoon Mr. Davis will be honored with a public reception at the City Hall. He will leave Savannah on Sunday morning for home, stopping a day or two at Albany, Ga., where he will be entertained.

BOTH EXCISE BOARDS AT WORK.

Mayor Grace Asks the Aldermen to Let him Withdraw his Nominations.

The rooms of the new Excise Board in the basement of the General Sessions building at 32 Chambers street were crowded yesterday and business went on swimmingly. About two-thirds of the old employees came down town at noon and reported for duty. They were put at work at once and kept at work steadily. Stenographer Jerome Brady brought down a big pile of application blanks, and made drafts for the pages of some new record books. A delegation waited on Mayor Grace and asked that Stenographer Brady be retained in service by the new Board. Brady had been stenographer for the department for three years. He is an officer of the Press Club and an enthusiastic amateur astronomer.

Many applicants for licenses who had been notified that their licenses had been granted by the old Board previous to the assumption of authority by the new Board presented their notices to the new Commissioners and got their licenses without delay. The new Commissioners haven't made any new appointments yet. They can't make any until the candidates pass an examination by the State Civil Service Board. President Woodman said that the new Board didn't care to get possession of the old Board room.

"Give me the power of Napoleon," he said, "and I don't care who wears his old clothes."

He intimated that the old clothes in this case were the old books and blanks that the old Board clung to tenaciously.

Mayor Grace sent a communication to the Aldermen yesterday withdrawing his nomination of the new Commissioners. The communication made things lively for a few moments. Alderman Cleary said the Mayor ought to have a chance to withdraw the names if he wanted to. Alderman Van Rensselaer said the Mayor had an undoubted right to withdraw the nominations. Alderman Mooney objected to letting the names be withdrawn, and the Mayor's communication was tabled by a vote of 13 to 10, as follows:

To Table—President Nooney, Bennett, Corcoran, Cowie, Diver, Farrell, Fitzgerald, Hunsicker, Lang, Menninger, Mooney, Ryan, and Stern—13.

To Let Mayor Withdraw Names—Cavanagh, Cleary, Earle, Ferrigan, Masterson, Morgan, Murray, O'Neil, Quinn, and Van Brunt—10.

The vote is significant in view of the rumor about the City Hall that the friends of Mayor Grace's candidates made a strenuous canvass on Tuesday night to have the nominees confirmed. The withdrawal of the names by the Mayor does not affect the nominations in the least, as the Mayor has made them over again independently of the Aldermen.

Alderman Ryan wanted to know what right the new Commissioners had to occupy the office in the General Sessions building. He said the Aldermen had sole control of the city buildings, and the Board by a viva voce vote adopted a resolution to offer an order asking Commissioner Squire to tell the Aldermen by what right "Mayor Grace's so-called Commissioners of Excise" were allowed to carry on business at 32 Chambers street.

The old Excise Commissioners granted 22 licenses yesterday and approved of 75. The Coleman House got one of the licenses. The amount of money taken in was less than $2,000.

SEVENTEEN BOYCOTTERS CORRALLED.

Three Bailed and the Others Locked Up—They Boycotted the Widow Landgraf.

The outcome of the April Grand Jury's inquiry into the boycotting of Bakeress Landgraf of 167 Second street by the Bohemian Bakers' Union No. 2 was a joint indictment for conspiracy and coercion against seventeen of the more prominent boycotters. They were arrested yesterday by Inspector Byrnes's detectives, and arraigned in the General Sessions before Recorder Smyth. They were a motley gathering, nearly all being in their floured working clothes. Nearly all were under 30 years of age, and none of them understood more than a word or two of English.

In behalf of the prisoners, Lawyer Hermann asked for a week to consider the indictment.

"No, sir," thundered the recorder, promptly. "I will give you until to-morrow morning. Then a day must be fixed for trial."

"Thanks, your Honor," said Assistant District Attorney Fellows. "This is very agreeable to me, as I propose to move all of the trials of this character before your Honor early next week."

The Recorder fixed bail in each case at $500. Three gave bail, and the others were locked up.

The Man who Raised the Rent.

Alderman Mooney, Chairman of the Committee on County Affairs, was asked yesterday the name of the politician who was charged by Lawyer M. V. Freund with having influenced his client, M. Bauer, to put up the rent of the Tenth District Court House from $2,000 to $3,000 per annum.

"This is a matter of no public interest me personally," Alderman Mooney said. "I have a club house on the upper floor of the building at 158th street, where the court now is, and when this trouble about the rent came up I wanted to know who it was that was making the fuss. The name was written by Mr. Freund yesterday and placed in a sealed envelope, and I have got it in my pocket. The name is James A. Lyons. He is a stenographer in the police court up there."

Christian Denominations Uniting.

At a convention of ministers of the Free Baptist and Christian denominations held in Boston on March 9, nine members were chosen from each body to arrange a union between the two denominations. That committee held its first meeting yesterday at St. Paul's Evangelical Church, in West Thirty-fourth street, in this city. Twelve papers on the basis of union were read and referred to a sub-committee of six. This committee, it is believed, will report favorably to the joint meeting this morning. The two denominations hold similar views on Bible teachings.

The Trustees were Ignored.

At the regular meeting of the Board of Education yesterday, the Committee on Teachers renewed their report favoring the appointment of Miss Mary J. Gallagher principal of the female department of Grammar School 38. The trustees of the district recommended the appointment of Miss Sadie E. Baird to the position. Miss Baird is now employed as a teacher in the school. Miss Gallagher is now principal of Grammar School 6, which it is proposed to consolidate with No. 38. Miss Gallagher was appointed.

The Phœnix Club's Visitor.

Harden B. Franklin, the colored steward of the Phœnix Club, at 145 Fifth avenue, discovered a stranger in the cellar on Tuesday afternoon. He tried to collar him, but the stranger jammed him against the glass door of the basement and escaped. Franklin, whose hand was cut by the broken glass, had to go to the New York Hospital for repairs.

Weber—Weber.

The marriage of Mr. Oscar B. Weber to his cousin, Miss Laura Weber, took place in St. Bartholomew's Church, Forty-fourth street and Madison avenue, yesterday afternoon. The Rev. Dr. Cooke officiated. After the ceremony there was a reception at the residence of the bride's father, 1,121 Madison avenue.

Opposed to Western Dressed Beef.

BALTIMORE, May 6.—The Baltimore butchers had a parade to-day to protest against the use of Chicago slaughtered beef. They held a meeting at Schnauser Park, where speeches were made in favor of suppressing the sale of the refrigerated article.

DEMANDING AN INVESTIGATION.

Champions of the Striking Car Drivers in the State Senate.

ALBANY, May 5.—In the Senate Mr. Murphy called up the resolution for an investigation of the Third avenue strike, which was drawn up by Mr. Ecclesine of counsel for the Empire Protective Association. Mr. Murphy adopted a tone which, whether it was his own or was an echo of that of the people who ask for the investigation, left on the mind the impression that if the New York strikers did not have whatever they choose to ask for there might be a repetition in the metropolis of the bloodshed and disorder in Chicago. There were 10,000 men out of work in New York, he said, as a result of the oppression of the Third Avenue Company. The Senate must act