The Sun.

FRIDAY, MAY 7, 1886.

Amusements To-day.

Bijou Opera House—Arcadia. 8 P. M.
Casino—The Gypsy Baron. 8 P. M.
Cosmopolitan Hall—Horse-Taming Exhibition. 2:15 P. M.
Daly's Theatre—In Honor Bound, &c. 8:15 P. M.
Grand Opera House—Comedy of Errors. 8 P. M.
Koster & Bial's—Trial by Jury. 2 and 8 P. M.
Lyceum Theatre—One of Our Girls. 8:15 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—Shane Na Lawn. 8 P. M.
People's Theatre—The Toy Pistol. 8 P. M.
Panorama—Railroad av. and 50th st.
Standard Theatre—A Tin Soldier. 8 P. M.
Star Theatre—Pedro. 8 P. M.
Thalia Theatre—Hall of Bellville. 8 P. M.
Tony Pastor's Theatre—The Corner Grocery. 2 & 8 P. M.
Union Square Theatre—Pepita. 8 P. M.
Wallack's Theatre—Dan Cupid. 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.
14th Street Theatre—Woman Against Woman. 8 P. M.

The Third Avenue Railroad strikers voted yesterday not to accept the agreement signed by three committeemen on Wednesday. The local assembly appealed to the district assembly, and that body was in session until morning. Not a striker went back to work.

The Chicago Anarchists were very quiet yesterday. The police searched several rooms in which they meet, and secured incendiary literature, firearms, and other weapons. The railroads attempted to resume business at their freight houses with partial success. Several Socialists were arrested during the day.

The Milwaukee rioters appeared yesterday to have had all the experience with the militia they wanted, and they were comparatively quiet.

A Hard Saying.

The wiser heads among the workingmen see the impossibility of permanently getting ten hours' pay for eight hours' work.

They know that work for eight hours will not bring pay for ten hours for the same reason that a pint and a half cannot make a quart, or two feet make a yard.

Of course, there may be favored trades or temporary exceptional states of trade in which a man can get more holidays and a smaller weekly total of hours for the same wages, but in the end he will find that, always within reasonable limits, shorter time means shorter wages.

This is a hard saying, but it is always better to say the truth. Work by the piece or by the hour seems to be the natural conclusion to which the matter must come.

The Greeting to Ireland To-night.

The meeting to be held this evening at the Academy of Music should give a conclusive answer to the wrong impressions current in England touching the extent and intensity of American sympathy with Ireland's struggle for State rights. It should once for all refute the strange misconception fostered, we are sorry to see, by Mr. GOLDWIN SMITH, that no citizens of the United States, except those of Irish parentage, regard with interest the effort of an English-speaking people to gain institutions like our own. It should prove to Mr. GLADSTONE how universally and warmly his magnanimous resolve to give back to Ireland a just measure of local independence is applauded in the United States. It should rebut the lying innuendoes of the London *Telegraph* that the only advocates of home rule among us are the agitators who survey with secret satisfaction the attempt of foreign Anarchists to bamboozle and debauch the working masses of this country.

By the character and weight of the participants in this timely meeting, and by the wise and temperate tenor of its declarations, should be unmistakably proclaimed what it is that our people wish to see Ireland secure and why they wish it. If at the present hour the feelings and convictions of this nation are enlisted on the side of Ireland with a unanimity and fervor never exhibited before, it is because Americans now comprehend and heartily approve alike the objects and the methods of the Parnellite uprising. We recognized that the repute of our native institutions was in question, and that the cause of Ireland was in a moral sense our own, from the moment that the reasonable scope of the aspirations cherished by the sober and clear-sighted patriots united under PARNELL'S leadership became distinctly understood. When the vague outcry for home rule was proved to be no mask for rank disloyalty and flagrant secession, and took the definite and exemplary form of a demand to manage the local affairs of Ireland and to share at the same time in moulding the general legislation of the British empire, we felt ourselves challenged to defend the American model, which had been so plainly kept in view; to affirm the stability and excellence of the political system which assures to each of the United States the largest possible allotment of State independence compatible with Federal integrity and strength.

Not only have the aims announced by Mr. PARNELL and approved by Mr. GLADSTONE been such as appealed with singular directness to American traditions and beliefs, but all sections of our people have been powerfully impressed by the instruments and channels through which the voice of Ireland has spoken; by the lawful and pacific processes of enforcing rightful claims to which Irish patriots have in this instance had recourse. Our imaginations have been stirred by the majestic triumph won by Mr. PARNELL at the ballot box when all the wealth, intellect, and power of the colossal British empire seemed to be arrayed against him. When we think of the stupendous forces that were faced and overcome, we feel that no more splendid trophy has ever crowned the victories of peace than the return of five-sixths of Ireland's representatives to Westminster by the Nationalist party. Our hearts and intellects alike have been affected by the spectacle of a good fight in a good cause, of a high purpose carried out with unflinching resolution, and yet in all amity and honor.

Another Scandal in which the Administration is Implicated.

We find in that instructive weekly journal, the *Electrical World*, for April 24, a letter from Prof. FRANCIS E. NIPHER of St. Louis bringing charges of gross dishonesty and scandalous professional conduct which affect the parties and the counsel who are engaged in the so-called Government suit to annul the BELL telephone patent, which has recently been brought in the Sixth Judicial District of the United States.

It appears that Dr. WELLINGTON ADAMS of St. Louis was employed on behalf of the Pan-Electrics as an expert to prepare a defence against the claims of the Bell Telephone Company. For this purpose he undertook various professional experiments, and among them one with BELL'S telephone instrument, known as figure 7, in the patent of 1876. After an imperfect trial, Dr. ADAMS came to the conclusion that this instrument of BELL'S could not be made to talk, and he so stated in his summary of the case, and swore to this statement in an affidavit incorporated as a part of the printed evidence presented before Secretary LAMAR in his examination of last winter.

Before that affidavit was used in the case, however, Prof. NIPHER was employed to assist Dr. ADAMS, and on a more careful experiment with the same instrument, they succeeded in making it talk, and so Prof. NIPHER swore in an affidavit he furnished to the Pan-Electric people. So sure, however, were they of the Attorney-General's office, that they appear never to have read this affidavit, but filed it along with Dr. ADAMS's, that figure 7 could not be made to talk; and the discrepancy was not discovered till the BELL lawyers overhauled the testimony on the hearing. Prof. NIPHER's affidavit was thus presented contradicting Dr. ADAMS, but it was not known at that time, nor until this published letter, that Dr. ADAMS had endeavored to correct his own mistaken testimony, and had been prevented. Prof. NIPHER's letter now explains the mystery. We quote his words:

"In presenting this affidavit, Dr. ADAMS informed the attorneys of the Pan-Telephone Company that he desired to make a supplemental affidavit, correcting his prior evidence; but the attorneys, for some unknown reason, have dispensed with the further services of Dr. ADAMS."

We thus have the Pan-Electric case presented to Secretary LAMAR by the counsel of that concern, with a very material statement of fact in it which they knew to be false, and which they have yet put into the foundation of their bill to cancel the BELL patent.

This false evidence, thus repudiated by its own author, constitutes a part of the case presented under the authority of President CLEVELAND by the Department of Justice before the Circuit Court of the Sixth Circuit. Dr. ADAMS and Prof. NIPHER both declare that it is false, and Prof. NIPHER, in his letter to the *Electrical World*, denounces this falsehood with great energy. He says that "the great national telephone suit will all end in smoke," and he accuses Mr. VAN BENTHUYSEN's counsel and managers in the recent hearing at New Orleans of intending that it should so turn out, and of merely bringing their suit in the hope of forcing the BELL people into a compromise that would be profitable to them.

Very likely Prof. NIPHER's opinion on this subject is mistaken, but about the fact that the Department of Justice and the Pan-Electric lawyers, and even Mr. THURMAN and Mr. LOWERY, the special counsel in the case, have presented as a fact in their bill an expert declaration, whose author now declares it to be erroneous and false, there can be no mistake.

Here is a new scandal in connection with this notorious affair, and it adds another proof to the truth of the position which we have advocated from the first, namely, that the President has no business to make the executive department of the Government a party to a private patent suit. A shameful job at the beginning, it is bound to be shameful and disgraceful in all its stages.

The Divided Knights.

As the strikes inaugurated by the Knights of Labor have gone forward, one of their most conspicuous features has been the development of insubordination within the order.

In March the General Executive Board ordered off the strike on the Missouri Pacific, but instead of that order being obeyed, the strike was continued, and the Board itself was forced into line behind the strikers. Not till the latter were satisfied of the futility of their efforts would they obey their chiefs.

In the case of the Third avenue strike, the leading Knights who first ordered the strike made terms with the railroad company on Wednesday last, and agreed that the strike should be ended; but the strikers repudiated that agreement, and, although they were obedient when ordered out, they rebelled against the order to go back to work.

Another of the most notable manifestations among the Knights of Labor has been the boycott in Galveston against the Mallory steamship line. Since that has been discontinued, two well-defined factions of the Knights have appeared in that district, one of which calls itself conservative. Four of these have been expelled without trial from their Assembly, Santa Fé 3,686, but they claim to have a large following in the order still. They have published a statement, concluding with these significant words:

"Merchants! Employers! Now that the obstacles clogging the commercial wheels, by the unanimous vote of the Executive Board, in full session, has been removed, forget not the unfortunate, misguided men, and give them employment."

Again, in this city a few days ago a walking delegate entered a place where a large number of workingmen were employed and ordered them out. The proprietor took him by the collar and, with the assistance of some of the men who had been bidden to quit work, hustled him out to the sidewalk and told him as he was a walking delegate he had better walk; and he did it.

From a comparison of these cases two things are very evident: In the first place, the leaders of the Knights have not the wisdom that can prevent them from leading their followers into contests at once foolhardy and disastrous. In the second place, the rank and file of the order are still so undisciplined that after they have been got into a hopeless entanglement their leaders are powerless to extricate them.

It would surely seem that a very thorough reorganization of the order is needed before it attempts any new manifestation.

Rebels to the Law.

At the mass meeting of the Chicago friends of murder on Tuesday night, SAM FIELDING, an English Anarchist, concisely described the character of the scoundrels who are responsible for the massacre which followed: "We are rebels to the law."

They are, and the place for rebels to the law is on the gallows or in the penitentiaries. There is no other place in this country which is so fit for these enemies of civilization to dwell in. The laws are adequate for the punishment of these miserable men, and all of them who can be proved to have taken part in their murderous schemes in Chicago, should get punishment severe enough to impress upon the whole gang of bomb throwers who abuse the sheltering tolerance of this country, that any manifestation of their infernal activity will be dangerous to them instead of to decent people.

The rebels to the law must be put down, by violence when they resort to violence, by the forms of law when they seek to incite to violence.

Panning Out.

What is the difference between Attorney-General GARLAND's Pan-Electric job and Mr. GEORGE JONES's job on the *Times*?

There is very little difference indeed. GARLAND swore that his Pan-Electric job did not pan out well, and when JONES came to swear before the telephone committee he did not pan out any better.

Four months ago Mr. JONES printed in his newspaper, in the most emphatic manner, the following declaration:

"The Pan-Electric scandal, involving certain public men in Washington, is a small matter in comparison with the Bell telephone scandal, involving certain newspaper editors in the city of New York."

Yet when JONES came to be interrogated respecting this outrageous imputation against gentlemen, living here in his very neighborhood, all he could say was that there were articles in THE SUN and *Tribune* containing arguments which he understood—though he did not know it—had also been found in an article by Mr. DICKERSON which he thought had been seen at the *Times* office, though he did not know it. This was the whole foundation for the flat assertion made by Mr. JONES that his neighbors were bribed!

Even as a liar and calumniator, JONES does not pan out any better than Mr. GARLAND'S Pan-Electric.

Brother HEWITT is wild in his talk about the crushing weight of United States taxation as the chief cause of the strikes and riots. The taxation he refers to—whiskey and tobacco being left out—amounts to about $3 a head per year, and anybody can stand that.

It is the gold standard! Brother HEWITT. It is the gold standard!

It is the red flag, not the Confederate flag, that our people should hate.

The Secretary of the Boston Civil Service Reform League has honored the President with a communication informing him that certain Collectors of Customs have recommended a reduction of their force, ostensibly to save the Government money, but really to evade the Civil Service act.

To reduce expenses seems to be evidence in the mind of this Massachusetts futile of some unworthy motive.

The Knights of Labor have, for the first time, marshalled their forces for a political contest in a combined effort to defeat the re-election of Judge THOMAS in the Twenty-sixth Judicial district of Missouri. Their animosity to Judge THOMAS is due to a speech recently made by the latter at De Soto, in which he denied the right of strikers to prevent other men in search of work from filling their vacant places. The Knights support J. W. EMERSON.

On the other hand, the supporters of Judge THOMAS appear as the "Law and Order League," and in the preliminary meetings for choosing delegates to the nominating convention, they have shown a slight superiority. The contest will be watched with unusual interest.

The editor of the *New York Times* is CHARLES R. MILLER, and GEORGE JONES is his boss.

There is a decided difference of opinion between the Hon. W. S. BISSELL of Buffalo and the Hon. J. S. FASSETT of Elmira. Mr. BISSELL declares that a certain declaration in regard to him, said to have been made by Mr. FASSETT, is a "lie out of whole cloth," and that the Elmira statesman would not dare make that statement outside of the Senate chamber.

This seems to be in the nature of a declaration of war, but we hope that a resort to arbitration is possible. Mr. BISSELL, both in the technical and the popular sense of the word, is a good man, but in view of the peaceful and genial duty which it is supposed may soon devolve upon him in connection with the assumption by his former partner of a new partner, the breaking out of hostilities between Buffalo and Elmira is most undesirable. Let Mr. FASSETT do the proper thing if he has made a mistake in regard to Mr. BISSELL. Let the sponge of forgiveness wipe out the word of wrath, and white-robed Peace "the rosy edges of her smile lay bare."

The Chicago riots have shown that in bravery and prowess the police of that city are not inferior to the police of New York. And that is saying a good deal.

Col. HENRY WATTERSON will soon be on the bounding main on his way to the Continent, and everybody who admires a brilliant man and likes a good fellow will congratulate him on his restored health and wish him a prosperous voyage. May the decks of his steamer be as dry as a tariff report, and the stars look down upon his evening musings with the placid sweetness of that goddess whom he loves so well! The Hon. BOYD WINCHESTER awaits him in Switzerland with a full heart and, it may be, with a full hand.

The effort of the London newspapers, in speaking of the labor riots here, is to put the blame all on the Irish. The *Telegraph*, for instance, is "indebted" to the disturbance "for one final benefit. It has shown us anew what manner of men the supporters of these Irish bills beyond the Atlantic are." The fact is that the supporters of those bills here have had very little to do with the rioting and a great deal to do with putting it down. Therefore, we are indebted to the *Telegraph* for another final benefit. It has shown us anew what manner of men the editors beyond the Atlantic are.

The Chicago police possess one advantage over those of New York, as was clearly shown during the rioting there, and that is the system of police patrol wagons. These wagons enable the police officials to concentrate an overwhelming force at a critical point more quickly than can be done where the men have to march afoot, as is the case here. Moreover, the men arrive in better shape for sharp work, if sharp work is needed, when they are not tired by long and rapid marching. Let us have police patrol wagons in New York. Our firemen learned the trick of sliding down a pole to save time from Cincinnati. Now let us learn from Chicago how to spare the legs of our policemen in order to lend greater strength to their arms in time of need.

The *Star* of Wilmington, North Carolina, says some things which are silly, and one which is not true. It says that in 1883 THE SUN published a sworn statement of its circulation.

THE SUN never published any sworn statement. The word of THE SUN was always sufficient. It is sufficient now.

The River and Harbor Bill Passes the House.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—The House in Committee of the Whole discussed the River and Harbor bill. Mr. Everhart of Pennsylvania ridiculed its magnificent scope. Mr. Hewitt opposed the passage of the bill when it was reported to the House, and said that "the limit of endurance on the part of the taxpayers has been reached, and it is breaking out in riot and death and dynamite, and it will not stop until the pressure and load of taxation is removed."

Mr. Mohnan moved to recommit the bill with instructions to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors to report back a measure appropriating $5,000,000 for the improvement of rivers and harbors, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War, subject to the approval of the President. This was lost—nays, 157; yeas, 85, and the bill was then passed—yeas, 148; nays, 102.

Arms for State Soldiers.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—The Governors of various States are inquiring of the Secretary of War if they are entitled to draw any further supplies of arms and ammunition. Gov. Rusk of Wisconsin has made requisition for all the rifles to which his State is entitled, and it is said the Wisconsin militia was never in a better condition to put down a mob. To-day the Governor of Nebraska was notified that 400 stand of Springfield rifles of improved model were at his disposal.

A Foot for Evolutionists.

From the Atlanta Constitution.

One of the driest towns in Georgia, from a prohibition standpoint, is Athens. Jamaica ginger, however, is utilized in that town for the purpose of intoxication, and the police have already run in several ginger drunkards.

Not a Difficult Job.

From the Boston Globe.

That gilt-edged exemplar of mugwumpery, the New York *Evening Post*, has been beautifully cornered by THE SUN.

Williams College Expects a Large Bequest.

From the Troy Times.

Before the recent death in New York of Mrs. McCroskey, a sister of the late Artemas Reed of this city, she had stated to a friend residing in Troy that it was her purpose to bequeath a portion of her valuable estate to Williams College. Her will has not been offered for probate, but it is stated that it contains a provision by which the college will receive a large amount—rumor places it at $150,000—and also makes that institution her residuary legatee, in which case the bequest will be considerably increased—to about $500,000.

A Million "Dear, Good Girls."

From the Minneapolis Globe.

If the President was to undertake to marry all the "dear, good girls" in the country, he would soon have his arms full. There are just a million of them.

WORK OF THE LEGISLATURE.

A Deal Between Tammany and the Republicans Over the New Aqueduct Work.

ALBANY, May 6.—The Rev. E. Livingston Allen, the Chaplain of the Senate, prayed this morning against socialism, anarchism, and "other isms more diabolical than the archfiend himself." The chaplain's prayers are becoming a feature here. He is very deservedly liked and respected by the Senators, who represent many creeds. He has recently been established in an agreeable charge, is the Chaplain of the Encampment of the Grand Army of the State, and is a man of bold utterances and bright ideas.

Under a bill introduced by Mr. Plunkitt the Metropolitan Transit Company has its time for construction extended two years and abandons its route above Sixtieth street.

The Irish Parliamentary Fund Association sent an invitation to the Senate to attend a mass meeting in the New York Academy of Music on May 7, to endorse Gladstone and Parnell. On Senator Daly's motion, the Senate accepted the courtesy.

Senator Griswold, whose bill to salary the Health Officer of New York has been dormant since the early weeks of the session because of the tangle the warring factions of the Republicans have got in, arose to bid a sad farewell to his bill, and to put himself on record as having moved in the matter wholly without partisanship and in the public interest. Messrs. Raines and Coggeshall of the Platt crowd interrupted him frequently, and Mr. Coggeshall said that if Mr. Griswold was allowed to make a speech he would inflict a two-hour speech on the Senate. Mr. Raines was civil and Mr. Coggeshall was rude. Altogether it was a scene in which Mr. Griswold played a difficult and painful part with dignity.

The Hoysradt bill, to increase by three the members of the new Aqueduct Board, came from the Assembly with the Mayor and Comptroller stricken from the list of Commissioners. Mr. Daly protested that the bill was then infinitely worse than in its first shape. It removes the only two elective representatives of the city that foots the bill for the new aqueduct. Nevertheless, the amendments were concurred in, Messrs. Cullen, Daly, Dunham, Murphy, and Pierce voting against them. The bill had been rushed through the Assembly a little earlier in the day, and was there shorn of the names of the two most important and only unsalaried members. The meaning of this is that a deal has been made between Tammany Hall and the Republicans. Tammany Hall is to have one or two of the new Commissioners, and the Republicans are promised that young Hamilton Fish shall be nominated to the third vacancy. In this deal the public interest has been contemptuously ignored.

When the Cantor bill came up in the Senate Mr. Traphagen, the ex-Cable Railway Commissioner, offered a number of amendments designed not only to exclude that road from the operations of this just and universally favored bill, but to rehabilitate the road, which is now practically out of existence. Messrs. Cullen, Murphy, Fagan, Pierce, Plunkitt, Traphagen, Walker, and Wemple voted to do this great kindness to that persistent company. Senator Low of the Railroad Committee then moved to add to the bill the same scheme for the New York Sinking Fund Commissioners to control the Broadway hacks and lease the right for cars of various roads to run over those tracks from the Battery to Fourteenth street. All there was to his plan, he said, was for the city to put down two iron tracks and then allow any company that wants to to run cars over them. A sure and large revenue would accrue to the city.

The expense bill of the Broadway Railroad Investigating committee passed the Senate today. No itemized account was demanded or submitted, the figures being generally understood by the leaders. Forty thousand dollars of the $48,000 is for Messrs. Roscoe Conkling and Clarence A. Seward; the stenographer's charge for work by himself and the pay of an assistant is $2,800; the item of $700 represents meeting rooms hired in the New York Hotel and the board of the stenographer and clerk; $800 is for an assistant sergeant-at-arms, for experts, and for telegraphing, expressage, &c.; $700 is to pay a book expert, and the rest is for printing.

A resolution to adjourn on the 15th inst. passed the Assembly to-day. That body made a raid on the Capitol gin mill yesterday. The Speaker said that its license was no good, since no municipality can give permits to sell liquor on State property. He said the National Guard permits neither the sale nor giving away of liquor in State arsenal buildings, and he thought the rule ought to be extended to all State buildings. The Capitol gin mill is in operation against the unwritten law, he said, but the Legislature might as well put a special law on the statute books to meet the case. The bill, which was Mr. Platt's, went to third reading.

The Vedder bill to tax brokers' sales in all lines of speculative trading whenever there is no actual transfer of goods was knocked out in the Assembly yesterday. Ex-Speaker Erwin was very zealous in the behalf of the bill but his zeal was as nought beside the earnest opposition of Mr. McClelland of Westchester. This plucky Democrat moved to recommit it to committee. He said it was one of the most nefarious bills before the Legislature, and was one of a series of so-called tax bills that strangely enough all emanated from one source. It would drive the business of the Exchanges from New York. Mr. McClelland won by a vote of 60 to 21.

Mr. McCann called up his bill establishing a State Printing Bureau in Albany, and it was passed—102 to 9. There was debate on Mr. McCann's motion to strike out Mr. Erwin's amendment, providing that the Legislature, in joint ballot, and not the Governor and Senate, should appoint the Superintendent of the bureau. Mr. McCann's motion was lost.

The supplemental charges against Judge Donohue were presented and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The bill prohibiting the killing of song birds and other small birds was passed.

In Committee of the Whole, Mr. Plunkitt's bill, authorizing street railroad companies to adopt cable traction, was ordered to a third reading after Mr. Plunkitt's amendments had been adopted exempting Broadway from the act, and declaring that the act is intended only to authorize street railroads to change from animal to other power.

At the evening session of the Senate the Cantor bill was laid aside on Mr. Raines's motion, in spite of Mr. Lowe's protest that to do so was to greatly endanger it. Mr. Platt's bill to abolish the Capitol gin mill and all other groggeries in the State buildings was ordered to the first Committee of the Whole "not full."

In the Assembly Mr. Erwin made a gallant fight for the purchase of a patent ballot box to insure safety of elections. It was shown that at the price of $25 each the boxes for New York city alone would cost nearly $150,000. Although Mr. Erwin said the Senate would pass the bill if it had a chance, the bill was sat upon. The magic that used to be associated with Erwin's name seems to be leaving him. This week he failed to pass a scheme to let E. B. Harper use the fund of his policy holders to start a new business, and he also failed to carry through the beautiful Vedder scheme for taxing brokers' sales.

Questionable Pension Claims.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—It may be expected that a shower of vetoes will fall upon Congress next week. During the last week or ten days four or five hundred pension bills have been passed, granting from $8 to $50 a month to that number of people, whose claims have been denied at the Pension Bureau for one reason or another, and who have appealed to Congress for what they are not entitled to under the general laws. Presidents have usually signed such bills at random, without making any inquiry into the reasons why the bills were passed, and knowing nothing about the merits of the claims whatever. President Cleveland proposes to examine each case, and will not approve any of them without a good reason therefor. He has sent to the Congressional files for the papers in each case, for the reports that have been made, and for the petitions upon which they were based. The White House looks like a division of the Pension Office, and Col. Lamont and his force of clerks for the time being are acting as examiners. It is understood that a number of veto messages have already been prepared, and that others are in course of preparation.

Gen. Gordon in the Field for Governor.

ATLANTA, May 6.—The contest for the Governorship of Georgia was intensified to-day by the formal announcement of the candidacy of Gen. John B. Gordon. Ex-Speaker Bacon has been a defeated candidate before the last half dozen State Conventions. On one occasion he was defeated by the appearance of Alexander H. Stephens on the field. Up to a month ago it seemed to be admitted that he would have a clear field for the nomination. The candidacy of Gen. Gordon, however, makes Bacon's chances very uncertain, as all the old soldiers will rally to the support of Gordon.

The State Assessors Sustained.

ALBANY, May 6.—The city and county of New York brought a suit against the State Assessors on a writ of certiorari to the General Term to compel them to alter the equalized value of the real and personal estate of the city and county of New York. The city claimed that the equalized value as laid by the State Assessors was $271,000,000 more than it ought to be. The General Term has given an opinion, in which it sustains the Assessors and quashes the writ of certiorari.

In Place of "Hoss" Pollard.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—The President has appointed ex-Attorney-General James H. McCleary of San Antonio, Texas, to the Montana Judgeship, made vacant by the rejection of Pollard, the Indiana man who spelled horse "hoss." Mr. McCleary is a friend of Senator Coke, and was endorsed very generally by the Texas Democrats. He is about 40 years old, a fine lawyer, and a man of good character.

A musical entertainment will be given at Delmonico's to-morrow evening for the benefit of the Catholic Association for Befriending Children. Mrs. Florence Rice-Knox and Mr. Donald de V. Graham will appear. It will be a full-dress affair, the tickets $2.50 each.

This association was founded by the late Cardinal McCloskey, and the Very Reverend Monsignor Preston is at the head of it, while nearly every Catholic family of prominence in town is represented in the list of its yearly contributors. The office of the association is at 128 Second avenue, and its labors in the rescue of children and young girls have been steadily and effectively carried forward.

We commend the association and especially the affair of to-morrow evening to public interest and support.

PARSON BRISTOR DENIES IT ALL.

He Told Ida he Would Tear her Throat Out for Lying About Him.

NEW CITY, N. Y., May 6.—The Rev. Dr. Bristor testified in his own behalf to-day in his trial for the alleged rape of Ida Downs. He said in the course of his examination that he had a smattering of legal knowledge, and he kept the lawyers busy on both sides splitting hairs. He talked so fast that the stenographer had to hustle to keep up with him. When he made a telling point in his favor his testimony took the form of an oration to the jury. Ida Downs sat in a front seat beside Mrs. Wyckoff of the Brooklyn Orphan Asylum and looked squarely at him unmoved during the three hours he was on the witness stand. The court room was chock full of Rockland county farmers. Among the lawyers present were District Attorney Fleming and James W. Covert of Queens county, New York. Before testifying Dr. Bristor kissed the Bible vigorously. He said he was between 34 and 35 years old, and had lived about a year in Spring Valley. Ida came to live in his family in November, and remained until after Jan. 1. John C. Wood first informed him that he had ill treated the girl. Wood said he had called a meeting of the brethren. The witness was present at the meeting and said the charge that he was intimate with Ida was a lie. He asked the brethren for advice, but got none.

Dr. Bristor told about how the brethren and himself got down on their knees and prayed, and then said:

I went immediately home and looked for this girl. Seeing her coming down stairs I said, "Ida, step here in this study." I didn't want to annoy my wife, who was still ill. When Ida entered the study I pushed the door to and said, "Ida, have you been telling lies of me to Mrs. Gemmel?" She said "No," and I said "Yes you have, to Mrs. Wood."

Ida said "Yes," and I opened the door to see Mrs. Bristor. Ida started to run, and I struck her across the head with the back of my hand, and said, "You lying hussy." Then she sat across the hall. Then I came across Frances and asked her if she had anything to do with the story. She said "No." I did not see Ida until evening of the same day, when she was at Mr. Gemmel's house. I went and demanded that in Mrs. Bristor's name Ida should be delivered up to us, because she was indentured to us. I believed at that time that she was indentured. Mr. Gemmel at first said she was not there. I went away and learned she was at Mr. Gemmel's. So I returned and said at the door to Mr. and Mrs. Gemmel that I would tear her throat out for lying about me.

About three hours afterward Ida came back home alone. She was locked in her room all night because we thought she was either of unsound mind or was a dangerous, wicked creature. I did not know that she was going to write when she wrote the retraction next morning, but supposed she was going to write to Mrs. Gemmel that she had lied on me. Ida had, just confessed as much to Mrs. Bristor and me, but said she was afraid to go to Mrs. Gemmel's house and confess she had lied. There had been an exciting conversation in Ida's room between her and Mrs. Bristor. I heard Ida say, "Don't let him in. He will kill me for lying on him."

Dr. Bristor suited the action to the word, and pointed his forefinger rigidly at Ida, who looked at him without winking. He continued:

When I entered the bedroom, Ida threw Mrs. Bristor between her and myself. She said: "Forgive me; forgive me, for lying on you." I said: "Do you realize the sin you have been committing?" She said she did. I said I would try and forgive her. She threw her arms around my neck. I made no suggestions when she made her written retraction.

Dr. Bristor denied that he had, on the day of the first alleged assault, shut the door leading to the part of the house where Mrs. Bristor was. He denied having put his hand on her knee, or taken other liberties with her.

Q.—She says you got into bed with her. Is that true? A.—Not any time, sir. I had nothing to do with her room.

Q.—Did you ever say to Ida, "That was a terrible thing I did to you?" A.—No, sir, and I had no dealings with her I am not willing to have her tell.

Mr. Middleton, in beginning his cross-examination of Dr. Bristor, asked him these questions:

Have you not had charges of immorality preferred against you in several of the charges where you have preached?

Were not the charges brought against you in Newark sustained?

Did you not go before the Newark Conference when this charge was investigated?

Lawyer Howe objected to the questions and Judge Brown said Dr. Bristor need not answer. The witness was closely questioned as to his motives for having Theodore F. Reed, his church trustee, get a statement from Ida denying the charges.

"I did it because I wanted to know the whole truth. No sir, it was not especially to learn if she was a pure girl. I believed she was pure when I took her to my house."

Q.—Were you not trying to get a double denial from her to use it in court? A.—The thought never entered my head. I knew the Conference would not accept such an affidavit.

Dr. Bristor said his objection in having the scandal put before Presiding Elder Craig was because Craig was an enemy of his.

Mrs. Louisa Sneeden, a member of the Spring Valley Dutch Reformed Church, testified that Ida had said to her in December, "I have asked my blessed Saviour to forgive me and I know he has forgiven me." Mrs. Sneeden denied that she talked with Ida as a partisan of Dr. Bristor.

Jackson Rose, a deason in Dr. Bristor's Congregational Church, testified that on New Year's Eve, at the request of several brethren, he went to Dr. Bristor's house to hear Ida tell her story. He said:

Ida asked if they wanted to know the story or the truth. "We want the truth," Mr. Westervelt said. Then Ida said all she had said against Dr. Bristor was not true. Mr. Reed asked why she said it. Ida replied that she was angry because Dr. Bristor had scolded her. Mr. Reed said: "Ida, we want to know the truth about Dr. Bristor. If he is guilty we will take you home and protect you." Ida said: "Dr. Bristor never did anything wrong to me."

Cross-examined—Q.—Did not Dr. Bristor try to make her believe he had the power to compel her to answer his questions? A.—He told her she was to testify before a notary public, Mr. Reed.

Q.—She was very much excited? A.—Very much excited.

Q.—She shed tears during the two hours' examination? A.—Sometimes she laughed. Sometimes she cried.

Q.—Didn't you say to a member of your family that you would not trust your life in Dr. Bristor's hands if he was angry? A.—No, I never said it, or thought it.

Schuyler Westervelt, a confectioner in Spring Valley, and not a member of any church, testified that he was at the examination of Ida on Dec. 31. The first time that was said there was by Dr. Bristor, who said: "Ida, these gentlemen are your friends." Then Ida said she had dreamed that Dr. Bristor had assaulted her.

Mrs. Bristor, recalled, testified:

The church fair in Van Houten Hall was on Dec. 17 and 18. On the first day Ida and Dr. Bristor and the two elder children went to the fair between 3 and 4 P. M. and returned home before 6 o'clock. On the 18th (the day when rape is alleged) Dr. Bristor went alone to the fair between 1 and 2 P. M., and returned home in time for tea at 6 o'clock. I remember the time distinctly because Dr. Bristor brought some oysters for tea.

Mrs. Schuyler Westervelt, Miss Belle Blauvelt, Miss Nellie Blauvelt, Mrs. B. L. Swinerton, Miss Emma Eickhoff, Mr. Elnathan Reed, and Mrs. John C. Wood testified that they saw Dr. Bristor at different times on the afternoons of the church fair.

The hearing will be continued to-day.

Surrogate Tuthill Learns the Regular Order of Procedure.

In the Suffolk County Circuit Court yesterday, at Riverhead, Whitson Oakley, a livery stable keeper in Hoyt street, Brooklyn, brought suit against Surrogate Tuthill to recover $25,000 damages for false imprisonment. Oakley failed to obey a citation in a will case, and the Surrogate ordered his arrest. Judge Culen, in charging the jury, said that Oakley's arrest was irregular, and that the Surrogate should have first issued an order directing Oakley to show cause why he should not be punished for contempt. The jury rendered a verdict for plaintiff for $200.

Two Sailors and the Captain's Wife Died.

The ship Alice D. Cooper arrived in this port yesterday from Calcutta. She left that port on Dec. 8, having been there during the wet season. A number of the crew were sick, and when nine days out two of them, Fred Sundren, a Norwegian, and O. Christiansen, a Swede, died of diarrhœa, and were buried at sea. The wife of the master, Capt. Richard Harding of Yarmouth, Me., and their two children were on board. Mrs. Harding's health had been seriously affected by the climate. The ship bore up to Capetown and a doctor was secured, but Mrs. Harding died the next day. Her body was brought here and will be forwarded to Yarmouth for burial.

The Case of Miss Metcalfe.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* Permit me to contradict a statement that appeared in the newspapers appertaining to the case of Miss Caroline L. Metcalfe of East Orange, N. J., who, it was alleged, swindled Mrs. Eads in a stock transaction to the extent of $1,500. The latter had declined to answer to the court subpœna, declaring that she had made a mistake in having Miss Metcalfe arrested. It is true that the claim was paid, but it is not true that the "brilliant stock operator" is to be married to a "Mr. Stone" of Chicago. She is not engaged to "Mr Stone" and is not acquainted with such a party. G.

An Island Reservation for the Apaches.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—Senator Fair of Nevada has written to the Secretary of the Interior, suggesting that the Apache Indians be located on Santa Catalina Island, in the Pacific Ocean, twenty-five miles southwest of Los Angeles, Southern California. The island is secluded, salubrious, and can be bought for $3 or $4 an acre. Senator Fair thinks the Indians would like it after they got there, and the Government would be saved the expense of guarding white settlers against the summer raids of the Indians.

To Improve the Barge Office.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—The Supervising Architect of the Treasury has recommended to Congress an appropriation of $18,843 for repair and alteration of the Barge Office, New York city.

Dedicated to the Faith Cure.

PITTSBURGH, May 6.—Gen. Moorehead's mansion to-day was dedicated to the uses of the faith cure sect by his daughter and heir, who was cured last winter. Regular services will be held in the mansion.

The Champion Worker.

From the Utica Observer.

Grover Cleveland works on an average seventeen hours a day.

Geneva Saint Arbon Dead.

Geneva Saint Arbon, said to be the only pure white greyhound bitch in this country, died on Sunday, May 2. She was 18 years old. She belonged to Deputy Keeper Marcus Moore of the New Jersey State Prison.

WAR CLOUDS IN GREECE.

Her Last Reply Not Satisfactory—Foreign Ministers to Leave Athens.

ATHENS, May 6.—The Cabinet met to-day to consider the demand of the powers that Greece give guarantees to preserve the peace. The reply of Premier Delyannis to the ultimatum was delivered soon after, and was considered inadequate. The foreign Ministers will leave Athens to-morrow morning.

Great excitement prevails here. The soldiers of the garrison have been summoned to the barracks, and it is reported that they will proceed to the front to-morrow. Several members of the Chamber of Deputies who are officers in the army have been ordered to the front.

The General commanding the Greek troops on the frontier telegraphs that the Turks are massing, and that he has ordered a similar movement by his troops.

A Turkish gunboat has arrived at the Piræus to take away Tewfik Bey, the representative of the Porte.

The British corvette Caryafort is in readiness to take on board Sir Horace Rumbold, the English Minister, and proceed to Malta the moment the Greek Government announces that it will not yield to the demand made in the collective note.

The official journal of the Ministry says that as long as the pressure of the ultimatum of the powers is allowed to remain Greece will not dismiss a single soldier from the army now mobilized.

LONDON, May 6.—Mr. Gladstone, in the House of Commons this afternoon, said that Greece's assurances in respect to keeping the peace were not sufficient to justify Turkey's abandoning her warlike preparations for defence. He added that, unless Greece complied with the terms of the collective note presented to her by the powers yesterday, the powers would forthwith take the steps requisite to compel compliance.

MINNIE PALMER SMILES ON ARNOLD.

Jealous John Rogers Wishes to Perforate His Rival in a Duel.

LONDON, May 6.—A warrant was to-day issued