The Sun.

SATURDAY, MAY 8, 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. 2 and 8:15 P. M.
Grand Opera House—Comedy of Errors. 2 and 8 P. M.
Hooley & Hall's—Trial by Jury. 2 and 8 P. M.
Lyceum Theatre—One of Our Girls. 2 and 8:15 P. M.
Madison Square Garden—Myers-George Race. 8 P. M.
Madison Square Theatre—Prince Karl. 2 and 8:30 P. M.
Metropolitan Opera House—The Mikado. 2 and 8 P. M.
Niblo's Garden—Shane Na Lawn. 2 and 8 P. M.
People's Theatre—The Toy Pistol. 2 and 8 P. M.
Panorama—Madison av. and 59th st.
Standard Theatre—A Tin Soldier. 2 and 8 P. M.
Star Theatre—Pedro. 2 and 8 P. M.
Thalia Theatre—Maid of Belleville. 8 P. M.
Tony Pastor's Theatre—The Corner Grocery. 8 P. M.
Union Square Theatre—Pepita. 2 and 8 P. M.
Wallack's Theatre—Don Cesar. 2 and 8 P. M.
Windsor Theatre—In Spite of All. 2 and 8 P. M.
2d Avenue Theatre—East Lynne. 2 and 8 P. M.
5th Avenue Theatre—The Little Tycoon. 2 and 8 P. M.
24th Street Theatre—Woman Against Woman. 2 & 8 P. M.

The Chicago police continued their efforts yesterday to obtain all the facts relating to the revolutionary organizations of the city. They arrested several Anarchists and seized some bombs and firearms. The city was orderly. New men handled a good deal of freight in the railroad yards, and the companies believe they will soon be able to fully resume business.

Three regiments of Ohio militia have been ordered to Cincinnati as a precautionary measure, there being some indications that trouble is brewing in that city.

The reconstructed Executive Board assumed, yesterday, the management of the Third Avenue Railroad strike. None of the strikers went back to work. A large number of cars were run.

The Most Urgent Duty of Congress.

The notice given by Senator DOLPH of Oregon, that at the proper time he will move an amendment to the Fortifications bill appropriating $10,000,000 for coast defence, affords some prospect of practical attention to this work by the Forty-ninth Congress.

Four elaborate reports upon the subject have been made during the present session, namely, those of the Board on Fortifications and Other Defences, the Senate Select Committee on Ordnance and War Ships, the House Select Commission on Public Defence, and the House Naval Committee. The first of these was presented so long ago as last January, and in addition there is the report of the Gun Foundry Board, laid before the preceding Congress. Yet May is here, and only now do we see a formal proposal to bring up for action the great subject urged by Mr. TILDEN in his letter of Dec. 1, 1885, to Speaker CARLISLE.

Meanwhile Congress has enacted a law for the increase of more than one hundred thousand pensions to an annual value fifty per cent. greater than what has been established as just and proper hitherto, this pure gratuity costing more than six millions a year. It has also passed a Mexican pension service bill, another pure gratuity, which will cost, according to the estimate of one of its managers, eight millions the first year. These two bills alone, which, independently of their merits, belong no more to the present Congress than to any other, will first and last, should the Mexican bill, in its present form, become a law like the Widows' Pension bill, take $150,000,000 out of the Treasury. The House has also been busy for several weeks on a River and Harbor bill appropriating more than fifteen millions, although it has yet had no time to consider coast defence.

The Gun Foundry Board estimated that three years would be required to establish the proper plant for the construction of modern heavy guns, and two years more to get out and prove the first sixteen-inch gun. The work of mounting is itself laborious, and the extensive foundations for the emplacements ought to be begun forthwith.

Mr. TILDEN has estimated at $5,000,000,000 the amount of property exposed to destruction by naval attacks in twelve seaports alone, which he names, besides enormous losses to traffic resulting from an enemy's holding these centres of trade, and the ransom which could be exacted for their release. The House Committee on Naval Affairs, in an elaborate report made two months ago, declared that Brazil could easily exact tribute of any city on our Gulf or Atlantic coast, and Chili of any city on the Pacific:

"The Riachuelo and Aquidaban could with impunity pass our forts and anchor in New York harbor; but without doing this their guns could easily throw shells into New York city from off Coney Island beach. The Chilian vessel Esmeralda could lie outside the Golden Gate and lay San Francisco under contribution without going within the reach of its guns. It is the unanimous opinion of your committee that the Government of the United States ought not longer to permit the lives and property of American citizens to be thus manifestly held at the mercy of so many foreign nations."

Nevertheless, after five months of session there is not one bill reported from the committees to supply this paramount necessity of coast defence. The sums already authorized by the House for pension gratuities make an aggregate for next year equal to last year's surplus revenue, and now perhaps the appeal for the protection of our harbors will be met with the cry of no money in the Treasury for the purpose. At least, however, Mr. DOLPH's amendment will raise the question as to whether the Forty-ninth Congress is prepared to devote hundreds of millions to gratuities and to River and Harbor extravagances, and then leave our coasts absolutely at the world's mercy.

Experience Teaches.

Mr. ALBERT S. WILLIS's River and Harbor bill of 1886 passed the House by nearly but not quite a two-thirds majority. The vote was 143 for the bill and 102 against it. The bill appropriates $15,164,000. It is a job, because the total amount is outrageously excessive, because many of the items are unnecessary and many others flatly dishonest, and because the millions have been piled up by just such reckless logrolling as has before this sent Congressmen by dozens and scores into retirement, and has once turned a party out of power in the House.

Experience teaches, but men are not always ready to learn.

The infamous River and Harbor bill of 1882, carrying only about three million dollars more jobbery than the present measure, passed the House that year by a vote of 119 to 47. It passed again, over the President's veto, by a vote of 122 to 59. Plunder knows no party lines; and, in that memorable combination to perpetrate a great steal, 64 Republicans were involved along with 53 Democrats. In the vote of Thursday last the WILLIS bill mustered not less than 87 Democrats, a gain of 34, and only 56 Republicans, a loss of 8. This seems to show that the Republican Congressmen have been somewhat quicker to profit by the lessons of experience than the Democrats.

This is natural. It was the Republican party that suffered when the country rebuked river and harbor jobbery four years ago. But the Democrats who are developing tendencies in the same direction must remember that the Republican party will not be the party to suffer next time.

We note some curious and instructive facts. The Democratic vote for the bill comes chiefly from the South. Of the 67 Democrats not less than 63 are Southerners, reckoning Missouri as a Southern State; 15 are from the West, and only 3 are from the Eastern and Middle States. These three Democrats deserve special mention. They are Gen. VIELE of New York, who feels an engineer's interest in river and harbor work, and Mr. SCOTT and Mr. BOYLE of Pennsylvania—very respectable men.

It is encouraging to find a number of unmistakable cases of reformation. Mr. ARCHIBALD M. BLISS of Brooklyn and Mr. JOHN R. BUCK of Connecticut, who as members of the Forty-seventh Congress allowed themselves to be counted with the jobbers, and who were not reelected to the Forty-eighth Congress, but got back into the Forty-ninth, have the manliness to confess their past errors by voting squarely against this year's bill. We observe, too, that the New Jersey Democrat who occupies the Hon. MILES ROSS's old seat, and the New Jersey Democrat who occupies the Hon. HENRY S. HARRIS's old seat, are squarely on the record as against river and harbor jobbery.

As it goes from the House to the Senate, the WILLIS bill is already eight or ten million dollars larger than it ought to be. Whatever may happen to it in the later stages of this too familiar process, its ultimate fate is bound to have an important effect on Democratic prospects in the Congress elections of next fall. In 1886, as in 1882, the party in power will be held responsible. Extravagance and jobbery are costly diversions, in more senses than one.

The European War Cloud.

After various endeavors to evade giving a straightforward answer, King GEORGE's Ministers have been compelled by popular clamor to reject the ultimatum requiring immediate and complete disarmament, and according to the latest telegrams the Ministers of all the powers, with the exception of Russia, have left Athens. Collision between the Turkish and Greek forces, now face to face in Thessaly, is imminent.

Yet nobody imagines that the contest, if it should come, could for any length of time be localized and limited to a duel between Greece and the Porte. An outbreak of hostilities on the Thessalian frontier would almost certainly be followed by explosions in all quarters of the Balkan peninsula. The Christian populations of that region, which still are, or were lately, subject to the Ottomans, do not share the tolerance with which diplomatists have learned to treat the Moslems, but nourish an unquenchable abhorrence of the infidel intruders. It would be well nigh impossible to prevent the Christian inhabitants of Macedonia and the emancipated peoples of Montenegro, Bulgaria, and Servia from answering the cry of Greece for sympathy and succor against their old oppressor. Unhappily, too, the spread of the war fever throughout southeastern Europe is not the sole or the worst danger apprehended by the powers which have patiently but ineffectually striven to dispel the first symptoms of excitement at Athens.

Notwithstanding the ostensible acquiescence of the Czar at the present moment in the pacificatory policy pursued by BISMARCK, his course in the event of a general rising of the Balkan populations against the Turk is problematic. His own life would not be safe should he lose the good will of the officeholding classes and the army, whose views and feelings represent the force which in other countries is described as public opinion. The wrathful impulse of these elements would be likely to constrain the Russian sovereign, as it has done more than once before, to resume his traditional rôle of patron and preserver of the southeastern nationalities, should the Porte rudely castigate its rebellious subjects and vexatious neighbors or attempt the puitory reconquest of Thessaly. Another source of grave misgiving is the enigmatical action of France during the recent negotiations. Just what M. DE FREYCINET contemplated by his independent countenance of the Greek claims cannot be affirmed with certainty, but his proceedings have been interpreted at Berlin as a distinct intimation that France is ready to combine with Russia in firmly opposing the programme of the central powers, even at the risk of goading Germany to a fresh trial of strength.

Not Necessary, but Good.

The Executive Committee of the Trades and Labor Assembly of Chicago and the Master Workman of the Knights of Labor there have issued a circular condemning the Anarchists, and declaring the entire want of sympathy among genuine workingmen with the wild ideas and demonstrations of those fanatical scoundrels. The circular also recommends members of labor organizations to avoid public processions and open-air meetings, and the use of violent language at their meetings.

There was, of course, no need, so far as giving any new information to intelligent men is concerned, of any denial by labor organizations, or laboring men outside of them, of the slightest sympathy with the gospel of massacre, but it was well that the denial should be made. The Anarchist gang may be as ignorant of the real beliefs and aims of American workingmen as it seems to be of American government and life generally, and the emphatic declarations of labor unions in Chicago and elsewhere may serve to show the Anarchists the folly, or at least the danger, of further active demonstrations. On all the criminal and vicious persons, too, who make their hiding places in great cities, and are prompt to take advantage of every opportunity of disorder and riot, the knowledge of the stern temper of workingmen to violence must have a salutary effect. There is no chance for worthless and dangerous fellows to steal the name of labor to cover their love of plunder and their hatred of society.

Probably employers of labor see in the labor organizations a comparatively new, revolutionary, and perhaps dangerous force; and yet it must be noticed that their influence is emphatically against violence. Divisions often occur in these organizations and they are sometimes betrayed into mistakes; and yet it seems clear that through all their errors the aim of these associations of laboring men is high, and their influence in a time of serious labor disturbances is steadily exerted in favor of order and against violence. The individual pride in the good name of the whole order, and a growing sense of responsibility by each member of it, must tend more and more to increase this tendency.

"Gentlemen."

We observe that of the twenty-three members of the present Grand Jury six are described in the list as "gentlemen," while the rest are put down as engaged in different kinds of business.

What does that mean? Is there in this republic a distinct class of men called "gentlemen," and are they beings apart from those in trade or with some regular occupation? In other words, if six of the Grand Jury are gentlemen, are the remaining seventeen not gentlemen, but merely bankers, brokers, merchants, and manufacturers?

In England, from about the time of HENRY V., the term gentleman as a legal addition and description came to have a pretty precise meaning, but here in the United States it is a word unknown to the law. There, according to the definition of Dr. JOHNSON, "it is used of any man, however high;" but it was applied more strictly to one who, without any title, bore a coat of arms, or whose ancestors had been freemen. If an Englishman was described in a Grand Jury list, for instance, as a "gentleman," the inference would be that he was a person of birth, according to aristocratic notions of gentility.

Here in this republic, however, there is no such thing as social station, and therefore we are at a loss to understand why those six members of the Grand Jury are designated as "gentlemen" in contradistinction from the rest. They surely are not so described simply because they are not in any particular business, for neither here nor in any aristocratic country does absence of occupation make a man a gentleman, else loafers generally would be entitled to be called gentlemen.

In fact, a man might as properly be described in a Grand Jury list as a "dude" or a "masher" as a "gentleman," and the designation would be more precise and far more intelligible; for, according to our understanding, every man in this republic who behaves himself like a gentleman is a gentleman, and we do not embarrass people by exploring their genealogy to find out from whom they came, so as to determine their title to gentility. But it is safe to assume that in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred these "gentlemen" of the Grand Jury came from humble folk, who, in order to better their condition, immigrated to the land of freedom, where aristocratic traditions and distinctions were unknown, and where everybody, of any calling so long as it was honest, could earn the right to be called a gentleman.

A Simple Reason.

Mr. GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS, a gentleman who was of very great assistance in the election of President CLEVELAND, explained in two sentences of his speech to the Civil Service Reform Association on Thursday the whole misunderstanding between President CLEVELAND and the Democratic party:

"It was impossible for him to form a Cabinet of men devoted to civil service reform. His party did not afford the material."

That was the whole of the trouble, and the thing to be regretted is that President CLEVELAND either did not know it or refused to consider it. To make a harmonious Cabinet of such civil service reformers as Mr. CLEVELAND desired, he would have been obliged to seek among the Independents or Republicans. He could not have found them among Democrats.

We fancy, though, that the President had begun to see this even before Mr. CURTIS delivered his speech.

The bill to promote the Commissioner of Agriculture into a Cabinet officer has been made to wait until next Thursday. It ought to be postponed every week to the middle of the next week. The country is not pining for any permanent and expensive collection of pseudo-scientific agricultural futiles.

Mr. O'DONOVAN ROSSA went to the great Irish meeting last night prepared to discharge a loud-sounding oratorical bomb, but unfortunately he was neatly picked up in the twinkling of an eye by Gov. HILL, who effectually dampened and dumped him, to the great delight of everybody.

Mr. ROSSA went to scoff, but he remained to simmer down. Chicago is the place for him.

THE SUN has condemned the authorities for arresting and summoning coachers who whose honest men engaged in supporting their families by driving cars on Third avenue.—*Evening Post.*

Bah! Talk as much nonsense as you like, but don't tell lies.

Senator FAIR's plan to get rid of the Apaches by exiling them to an island in the Pacific Ocean is, at all events, picturesque. It would give a sort of St. Helena coloring to the latter-day history of the American Indians if they were condemned to see their last camp fires gleaming upon a few lone islands, while behind them lay the broad continent which they had once possessed, and from whose western edge they had been pushed into the great waters of the sunset.

The Polish war which has existed for some time past in Detroit over the priests KOLASINSKI and DOMBROWSKI was so inflamed by the Chicago riots that it threatened to break out upon the two policemen who were guarding the usual battlefield—St. Aubin and Freemont streets. A Pole said in his native tongue, "Pick up bricks and break their heads," but one of the guardians of the peace, ZALINSKI, was a Pole himself, and he and his comrade dispersed the mob before a brick had been heaved. The women still shout in Polish to passers by, "Are you for KOLASINSKI? No? Then we will smash your head when we get a chance."

It is evident that the peaceful spirit of this free country is not infused into every foreigner who takes out his naturalization papers.

The bill which the Legislature has passed for the reorganization of the Aqueduct Commission is foolish and unnecessary. It ought to be vetoed.

There was no evidence that the existing Commission was not satisfactorily performing its duties. There is no reason to expect that a larger Commission will be of any advantage. There is no excuse for increasing the salary list of the Commission by twenty-four thousand dollars.

As if to show that there was no honest purpose in the bill, while three new members are added to the Commission, the Mayor and Comptroller of the city which has to foot all the bills are dropped.

The Hon. ROLLIN M. SQUIRE, Commissioner of Public Works, is doubtless well pleased with the scheme. The Hon. HAMILTON FISH, Jr., who expects to be the rural member of the Commission, has, we are sorry to learn, been active in working for the bill. But what good will it do this city? Will the aqueduct be better built or more cheaply?

All this bill is good for is to be vetoed. The enlargement of Commissions and taxes is not a business to be encouraged.

It was doubtless a great surprise to the Chicago Anarchists to find that, after they had enjoyed absolute freedom of speech, no matter how intemperate and incendiary the language; after they had been permitted to assemble without interference, and even to arm and to drill and to preach the doctrine of arms and dynamite, upon the first occasion of carrying their threats into practice they were confronted by as stubborn and relentless a resistance as if they had been in their own countries. In the lands where Nihilism exists a known member of the order is hardly permitted to show his face, and it is not unnatural that with the greater license enjoyed in this country such fanatics thought that similar toleration would be extended to their acts.

When it comes to that, though, the hand of the law is found to be as heavy here as it is anywhere.

We have examined in vain the latest sheet of inked white paper issued from the office of the *Chicago Times*. We were looking for ideas. In a month or two we shall read the *Chicago Times* again. If we then discover anything we shall report the fact.

Worthy of All Honor.

From the Franklin Democrat.

The alleged opposition to Holman in this district has been much talked about, but from present indications appears to be a small affair from the view we have of it. There is no man in the House of Representatives who is so popular in the country at large as he. Everywhere in the United States we only hear him mentioned with honor

BUCKEYES WHOOP IT UP.

John Sherman Tells the Chicago that They Have Never Yet Held Office Enough.

Delmonico's large dining hall proved too small last evening to accommodate comfortably the great crowd of gentlemen who were present at the first annual banquet of the Ohio Society of New York. The banner of the State hung at the head of the hall, and a line of flags reached all around the walls. Gen. Thomas Ewing, the President, presided at the centre table, and at the heads of the other tables were Gen. Wager Swayne, Whitelaw Reid, Algernon S. Sullivan, and Gen. W. L. Strong. After dinner Gen. Ewing introduced Senator John Sherman.

Senator Sherman said that it was a happy idea to form a society where the sons of Ohio could gather and revive old recollections. Ohioans were a migratory race—the innocents abroad. They carried with them all the virtues of their fathers, and more besides. The settlers of Ohio were sons of Revolutionary fathers, and in her borders was developed the splendid march of progress which developed the great Northwest. New Yorkers accused Ohio men of being fond of office. He could prove by statistics that she had never had her fair share yet.

Senator Payne followed. He said he was a native of New York, but had lived more than half a century in Ohio, and he loved her as much as if had been born there. Her Constitution was more sublime and magnanimous than that of any other State. The State produced great men in time of peace and greater in time of war. The brain and muscle of the State was felt all over the country and the West.

This letter was among those read:

There is no prospect that I shall be able to be with you at Delmonico's on the 7th. I am generally glad to dine at Delmonico's, and it would be an added pleasure to do it with Ohio men, who have been able, according to my observation, to eat and drink as well as any other citizens of equal height and breadth and thickness.

Is it, perhaps, because the Ohio men have been driven out of Washington that they have a tendency to go to New York? I am glad they are in New York; they should naturalize with their Mississippi Valley breadth and breziness the greatest European city on this continent, and wean it away politically from subserviancy to any sectional party in this or any country.

It is a pity that New York should not have been better situated—say towards the centre of the country a few hundred miles—like London, Paris, Vienna, Berlin, and other large places. Rome, you remember, only touched tidewater with her toes.

If New York, however, it will not be toward the interior; it is too late for that; but if a new New York enterprise dredges the Park and the harbor with decks of street dirt the city will go to Staten Island. Robert Garrett is making arrangements looking to that. It seems necessary as a measure of reform. Garrett is a reformer. But if Ohio men would works of reform to do they should come to Cincinnati. There is enough to do here to prevent the stagnation of the inertia.

Natives of this State will remember that we had a good deal of politics before the war. It has been growing ever since. I wish we could apply the eight-hour law to it.

I may give you a pointer by stating that the policy of the President to marry next month is approved by the people of Ohio, no matter which one of her alleged likenesses the young lady in the case most or best resembles.

Wishing you all a pleasant journey home from dinner, I remain sincerely, M. HALSTEAD.

The chief characteristic of the evening was the unfailing zeal with which the 200 gentlemen present cheered every allusion to Ohio. They rolled themselves hoarse in applauding the speakers. They banged the tables, rattled the dishes, and startled the waiters with Buckeye whoops.

THE PRIZE FUND EXHIBITION.

There will be a private view to-day of the Second Prize Fund Exhibition in the galleries of the American Art Association. Three hundred pictures have been hung, and they afford the most remarkable demonstration of progress on the part of American artists that has yet been seen. It is a brilliant and a most interesting display, obliterating all previous collections of American work, removing many doubts, establishing many reputations, and denoting a substantial and wholesome movement in our world of art. Where so much technical strength has been acquired, and such capacity to learn has been shown, real achievements must ensue.

Every artist, or almost every one, is seen at his best. It is evident that all have entered into the spirit of the competition, and that the substantial rewards that it offered have exerted a salutary influence. The pictures are excellently hung throughout, and, while there are National Academicians on the line, they are there by merit and not by intrigue. It is almost impossible to find fault with the hanging in any particular, and it suggests the desire that the committee which had charge of it had also had the awarding of the prizes.

The four prizes of $2,000 each have fallen as follows: Mr. F. D. Millet's "At the Inn" (No. 173), the picture which attracted such favorable attention in the last exhibition of the Royal Institute in London, and which will probably be secured by the Union League Club of this city; Mr. C. F. Ulrich's "Glass Blowers of Murano" (No. 272); Mr. Clifford Grayson's "Midday Dreams" (No. 116), and Mr. E. E. Simmons's "Mother and Child" (No. 238). The pictures of the two first-named artists are the best that they have painted, and their selection for prizes was not merely reasonable but unavoidable.

The catalogue is replete with illustrations by the several artists, and many of them are of uncommon interest. It is, however, confessedly in error by reason of the failure of many artists to forward suitable information with their consignments. A revised edition with some twenty additional drawings will be issued at once.

Mr. Evarts's Postal Cards.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer.

The new name applied to the junior Senator from New York is Postal Card Evarts. It seems that the Senator has invented a new and complete letter writer for statesmen on an improved plan. It begins and ends with a postal card and a private secretary. No matter how grave the subject on which one of his constituents writes the Senator, or how prominent the writer, or how vast the interests he represents, he gets a postal card reply. I have one of these cards before me now. It reads as follows, the blanks being filled with recent dates:

UNITED STATES SENATE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., —, 1886.

DEAR SIR: Senator Evarts has read your communication of the ——inst. with interest, and will give the matter the attention it deserves. Respectfully yours,
HERBERT L. SATTERLEE, Private Secretary.

The Senator's constituents do not take kindly to his new way of answering letters. In a prominent house here I saw such a card lying on the manager's table. He told me that it was his response to a letter about important pending legislation, written on a letter heading on which were the names of men representing $200,000,000 of wealth and the largest corporations in the country. An Assemblyman who voted for Mr. Evarts told me at Albany last week that he had received two such replies, and had ceased to write to the Senator on any public or private question.

"I wouldn't send my coachmen an answer on a postal card to any letter they might write me," said the irate legislator.

Lincoln Always had Time Enough.

From the Boston Post.

The writer was down in Barnstable county a short time ago and met an old Democrat who lamented that President Cleveland was not like Abraham Lincoln. Said he: "Twenty-five years ago Mr. Lincoln came into office with a civil war on his hands, and more business to do than any President before him; but he found time in six days to inform me that I was no longer Postmaster of this town."

Because he Has Something to Say.

From the Omaha Herald.

All the country listens when the "Sage of Greystone" speaks.

The Graves of Friendless Journalists.

The President of the Press Club acknowledges the following additional subscriptions for seats in Wallack's Theatre on Sunday night, when Joseph Howard, Jr., will lecture in aid of the cemetery fund of the club:

Joseph J. O'Donohue	$100	Rudolph Aronson	$10
Hon. Wm. Caldwell	50	Geo. E. La Fave, *Sun*	
Hon. Fred S. Gibbs	25	*City Democrat*	10

Mr. Allan Forman's *Journalist* makes a contribution by printing in to-day's issue a striking portrait of Joseph Howard, Jr.

An Economical Administration.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—Mr. John S. Williams, Third Auditor of the Treasury Department, in submitting his first annual report to the Acting Secretary of the Treasury of the operations of his office to May 1, 1886, reports a saving of $14,440 for compensation to clerks, and he estimates that $25,200 can be saved during the next year in the reduction of the clerical force. There has been a saving to the Government of 2,677 days over the preceding year, when the number of absentees among clerks aggregated 8,168.

Simon Cameron's Dinner Party.

LANCASTER, May 7.—Gen. Simon Cameron gave a dinner party this afternoon at his Donegal farm to a number of personal friends. Among those in attendance were Senators Cameron, Hale, Morrill, Logan, Beck, Blackburn, Gray, Hearst, and Butler, Representatives Randall and Arnot and Col. Bonaparte of Baltimore.

The Pan-Electric Inquiry.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—The Telephonic Investigation Committee has decided to summon as witnesses Messrs. Van Brierson, Huntington, and Gustin. The taking of testimony will be concluded next week.

JUDGE DONOHUE'S CRITICS.

They are Met with Detailed Denials of the Charges Made Against Him.

ALBANY, May 7.—It is not always the case that an Assembly committee compares favorably in point of bearing and physical appearance with the deputation that comes before it, but the Assembly Judiciary Committee fairly shone beside the queer-looking party that came before it this evening to push the charges of the Bar Association's Grievance Committee against Mr. Justice Donohue. There were beardless youths, a white-haired man with a smooth, infantile face, a man with flaxen hair parted exactly in the middle, a person said to be a newspaper writer, who behaved as arrogantly and contemptuously as if no one in the room was worthy of his serious consideration, and two or three unique-looking gentlemen in addition. Among these sat Mr. Peter B. Olney, looking quite out of place, so manly, vigorous, and imposing is his presence and physique. W. P. Prentiss, Austin G. Fox, George L. Rieves, and Roger Foster, who is Secretary of the Bar Association Grievance Committee, all represented that committee here. Then there were the following persons interested in the supplemental charges: Messrs. Francis C. Barlow, Peter B. Olney, Charles P. Miller, Ludlow Ogden, David B. Ogden, and A. G. Sedgwick. Nearly all of these signed the supplemental charges and Mr. Sedgwick is the man who drew them up. Mr. Clarence A. Seward was present, because his firm procured some of the injunctions complained of. Mr. A. H. Holmes represented Justice Donohue in the Kansas Pacific case. Messrs. Homer A. Nelson and W. G. Choate were present as Justice Donohue's private counsel. Mr. Ira Shafer was present on account of his having gotten the order in the Jourdan suit, which is included in the charges. Mr. W. G. Truell appeared as a looker on merely. E. H. Hobbs appeared in defence of Justice Donohue in a matter included in the supplemental charges. Mr. A. H. Hummel appeared in order to explain the Mandelbaum charges.

Mr. Prentiss, at some length, and with moderation in his words and manner, explained the charges offered by the Grievance Committee relative to a dozen injunction orders. Being pressed by Assemblyman Arnold as to the exact charge, he said it was that the Judge had "been reckless, inconsiderate, and oppressive in the use of judicial power, and had aided in an improper use of the Equity Courts to prevent the enforcement of the law."

Mr. Clarence A. Seward then made an impressive and eloquent statement of his position. "I'm not in sympathy with this movement," he said, "either as a citizen or a lawyer. I fail to see any evidence that Justice Donohue has, in his official action, yielded anything to a hope of reward, to pecuniary emolument, or to any other improper influence." Mr. Seward then went on to explain away the charges in connection with the French balls, showing that the Judge had acted as any Judge might and should under the circumstances.

After him came Mr. Olney with his supplemental charges. He said that if they were sustained corrupt conduct would be established. He appealed reluctantly. He voted for Donohue's nomination in convention and for his election afterward, but since then long observation, contradiction, experience, and his own practice and statements by men of integrity bound him to come reluctantly to his present conclusion. There are no politics in the movement, he said, but there is something infinitely higher than politics in it. He then recited the charges as to the Jourdan case when a bank robber escaped after being transferred from prison to the hospital on Justice Donohue's order. He told of Mother Mandelbaum's emigration to Canada and of the Kansas Pacific bond case, when the Judge ordered a reference without giving the bondholders a fair show. As to the Hirsch case, he said that Judge Donohue discharged the prisoner Hirsch because the old plate from which the requisition mandate was printed was so worn that the word "certified" looks like "certified." He said that Judge Donohue held there was no such word, and discharged the man, which was an absurd, reckless, and improper use of judicial power.

Mr. Ira Shafer replied to the charge that when Judge Donohue granted the order for Jourdan to go to a hospital no notice was given to the District Attorney, by declaring that he personally notified the District Attorney's office that he was about to apply for the order, and notified the Sheriff, who was represented in court.

Mr. Hobbs showed that instead of Judge Donohue's discharging the Texan, Adolph Hirsch, because the word "certified" was misspelled, the Judge discharged him on two points of law: First, that swindling was not a crime in New York, and proof was needed that it is a crime in Texas; and, second, that the law requires the Governor of the demanding State in requisition cases to certify to the authenticity of the papers, which was not done. Judge Van Brunt was in Judge Donohue's chamber at the hearing. Judge Donohue asked him, in Mr. Hobbs's hearing, what he thought of the case. Judge Van Brunt said: "Beyond all question the man is entitled to a discharge." Recorder Smyth was there also, and said the same thing, and then Judge Donohue signed the order.

Mr. A. H. Holmes made an extended explanation of the Kansas Pacific bond case, showing in substance that all the parties to the interest were equally concerned. Gould and Sage as trustees for the bondholders, himself for the Kansas Pacific, and Vanderpoel and Cummings for the Union Pacific. They jointly agreed upon Horace M. Ruggles for referee, and the Judge signed the order on Ruggles's finding.

The atmosphere here had been getting cooler and cooler for the gentlemen who want Judge Donohue investigated as one charge after another met with these full and frank explanations, and by this time it was getting absolutely frigid. The change in the spirit of the occasion was very marked. There had been a sort of an enthusiasm in the gathering at first, and now it was becoming a very solemn affair. The committeemen asked some very blunt, cold questions of the prosecutors, and the manner in which they were put, as well as the unsatisfactory manner they evoked, increased the impression that things were not going exactly according to programme.

A Bar Association lawyer turned to THE SUN reporter at one stage of the proceedings and said: "Why, it seems there is a question as to facts. It was not supposed when we came here that any question of facts would arise. We supposed the deliberations would be as to motives and influences, and not as to facts."

The gentleman of the name of Sedgwick next took the floor. "I may be an injustice to him to say so, but none is intended in the statement that it seemed as though his idea was that using harsh and strong language would answer the purpose of the moment. "Why don't he ask for investigation?" he cried. "This is a grave scandal. Lawyers of decent reputation come here with these charges and we are met with tactics of evasion and delay." He said the Judge's reputation was unsavory, and he exclaimed, "What amazes me is that if the Judge is an honest man he don't come here and demand an investigation."

Ex-Judge W. G. Choate, counsel for Judge Donohue, said among other things:

Judge Donohue has held office twelve years and four months, and these petitioners, after searching through his record, present fourteen cases in which they claim to find evidence of corrupt maladministration. It appears that in six years Judge Donohue has signed 40,000 orders that were made matters of record and that represent at least 100,000 more ex-parte orders not matters of record, besides performing all his functions as a Judge hearing causes. These petitioners say these are not all, these are only samples, so they rake and scrape and get four more supplemental cases. Well, if the bottom has not fallen out of these four charges I would like to know what it ever did fall out of.

Judge Choate and Homer A. Nelson made addresses to-night before the Assembly Judiciary Committee in criticism of the charges of the Bar Association of New York against Judge Donohue. An elaborate reply was made to their addresses by ex-Attorney-General Francis C. Barlow, who spoke in behalf of the Bar Association. The Judiciary Committee may give the matter a hearing on the charges on Monday.

Blazing Oil Tanks.

PITTSBURGH, May 7.—About 12¼ o'clock this morning, when John Disney, a tool dresser, was going to his work in the Washington oil district, he passed near the Thayer No. 1 tank, into which the oil was rapidly flowing, and consequently giving off a large amount of gas. Disney carried in his hand a lighted lantern, which ignited the gas. There was a terrific explosion, and in an instant the oil in the tank was ablaze. Disney was seriously injured. He had been repeatedly warned not to carry a light so close to the tanks, but he says he thought he was beyond the danger line. The Gordon well No. 1 soon caught fire also and was badly damaged.

A Man who was in Search of a Stray Parrot.

Joseph Smith was arraigned in the Essex Market Police Court yesterday charged with taking a gold watch and chain from the bedroom of Mrs. Maria Straub, 239 East Sixth street. Mrs. Straub said he asked her to allow him to go upon the roof to capture his escaped parrot that was sitting there. No parrot was caught, but the watch and chain were stolen, and afterward found in the prisoner's possession.

William Dahne, Carl Blitz, and Henry Burmeister made similar complaints against Smith, and he was held in $1,500 bail.

Where is George L. Wanser?

George L. Wanser, son of Henry Wanser of Lawrence, L. I., left home on April 26 to have his eyes treated at the Eye and Ear Infirmary in Thirteenth street and Second avenue, in this city. Inquiry there and at other similar institutions fail to elicit any information of his whereabouts. He has a light complexion, is five feet nine inches tall, 28 years old, and wore a yachtsman's blue cloth cap, mixed coat, and black trousers. He drew money from a bank before leaving Lawrence. He carried the bank book with him.

Rector Boyd Triumphant.

The new vestry of All Saints' P. E. Church, Brooklyn, has not only decided that the Rev. Melville Boyd, the pastor, shall remain, but it has increased his salary to $2,000, and agreed to give him a three months' vacation each year. The old vestrymen and others who opposed Mr. Boyd have left the church.

WORK OF THE LEGISLATURE.

Mr. Daly's Aldermanic Bill Headed Off—Restricting Mr. Squire's Powers.

ALBANY, May 7.—The Daly bill for the election of fifteen Aldermen at large for New York city came up in the Assembly as a special order. It had already passed the Senate. Assemblyman Lucullus Lucius Van Allen moved an amendment that each voter be allowed to cast as many votes as there are Aldermen to be elected—fifteen votes for one Alderman, or eight votes for one Alderman and seven for another, or in any way the voter chooses. Mr. Shea of New York opposed this, and so did Mr. Finn, who said that under the bill parts of New York would be unrepresented. The bill was the work of dudes, he said. Mr. Conlan of New York said all the fifteen Aldermen could be selected from one district. He asked how the Assemblymen would like it if the 128 members were elected at large, New York city getting thirty or forty, and Westchester a dozen members. He said the bill would lead to corruption and confusion. Mr. Van Allen's amendment was lost by a vote of 43 to 45. Then Mr. R. R. Hamilton's amendment, previously made, that the Aldermen form themselves into three classes—one to drop out at the end of the first year, the next to serve two years, and the third to serve three years, was voted on and adopted. Mr. Shea moved that one Alderman be from the annexed district, and this was lost, after which, on a motion to send the bill to third reading, it was killed by a vote of 33 to 64.

There was a very lively bout after that upon the notorious Bruns bill, which was originally designed to turn Manhattan Island over to Rollin M. Squire. Ex-Judge Green called it up according to notice. The Speaker took the floor, and, with a few vigorous arguments, knocked out of Squire's pudding all the public works now in charge of the Parks Department in the annexed district. Mr. Husted, at the request of Mr. Lyon of New York, included Fifth avenue from Fifty-ninth to 110th streets in the exemptions from the bill. As the Republicans and Tammany Hall had only twenty-four hours ago voted to divide the new Aqueduct work between themselves, Mr. Bruns (who had put that vast scheme in his bill for his master, Mr. Squire, along with the rest of the city's plans) was obliged to strike it out. The Assembly gave good majorities for all three of these worthy amendments.

Mr. Robert Ray Hamilton then moved to rob the greedy Squire of all interest in any bridges or tunnels over or under the Harlem. Then Mr. Bruns, under compulsion, moved to deprive the Boston post of the construction and control of all the buildings to use by the police, of all the Fire Department real property, of all the school buildings, the structures of the Board of Charities and Corrections, as well as the armories. Mr. Bruns hated to do this, but he knew he could not get the bill through unless he did so. He had the satisfaction of knowing, however, that there was still a great deal of the island left for Squire.

Mr. Bruns added to the bill the right of sprinkling the streets, as part of Squire's grab, and this was adopted by the Assembly. It is said to be a very valuable right. Mr. Hamilton moved to strike it out afterward, but this was lost by 63 to 27. The bill was placed on its final passage, and will be read the third time on Tuesday morning. The County Democrats voted against it, and so did Messrs. Hamilton, Lyon, and Van Allen, New York city Republicans. The County Democrats will preserve, but Tammany men, however, and are likely to pass it on Tuesday. John J. O'Brien and Charles Swan were actually permitted on the floor while the bill was under discussion. Mr. O'Brien sat in one member's seat after another, and no one called public attention to his presence. Mr. Bruns made an earnest fight for his bill, and only gave up some of the strong features of it at the last moment, and then he saw he had to do so. Even with the bridges stricken out, the annexed district excepted, and the aqueduct work left out, the bill gives Squire a great deal more power than he could ever get from the people if they could vote on the question.

The Senate spent the morning in discussing Senator Low's novel project of putting the Broadway Railroad tracks under the control of the Sinking Fund Commissioners, who are to allow cars of all roads that desire to do so to run over them. He explained that it was merely an alternative proposition, and would enable the city to get higher money for the new property it now owns. Senator Traphagen wanted time for the New York Senators to confer with the city authorities. Senator Daly favor the Low project. Senator Fassett thought the scheme a departure from Democratic principles; it was no different from the running of the Hudson River and West Shore roads by the State if