# The Sun.

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THE SUN, New York City.


## The Lesson of the Day.

The elections of this week tell the Democrats that no doubtful, commonplace candidate can win the great battle of 1888.

At present it can be said of that organization, as of SIMPLE SIMON, that it is light in the upper story. The individual selected to be its intellectual and moral guide for the four years beginning March 4, 1885, has not even made an attempt worth mentioning to fulfil his task, even if he possessed the necessary qualifications. He has been rather more a servant of the Mugwumps than a Democratic chief; and as a consequence the Spirit of Democracy has had the cold shoulder from those who should have given her the post of honor, and has wandered forth disgusted, disconsolate, and embittered, defeated and stricken down, indifferent to the present and uncertain of the future.

A pile of negative virtues higher than the highest White House chimney cannot furnish the material wherewith to arrest the demoralization that has been brought upon the Democratic party.

If that party is to accomplish more than a feeble protest against the folly that has brought it to such a state, it must have a candidate of more aggressive qualities than mere personal obstinacy. Obstinacy may often be valuable, but it never made a statesman any more than vetoes ever made a party leader. The next candidate must offer to the Democracy something more to fight for than merely his own person and his personal comfort, or the demoralization that we have witnessed during the last twelve months will be worse twelve months hence than ever.

If the Democratic spirit is to be awakened and the party solidified and strengthened once more to the point of national supremacy, its candidate in 1888 must be a politician, a statesman, a born leader, and, above all, a Democrat.

Otherwise New York, and with it the Presidency, will go the way of Chicago and Cincinnati.

## President Cleveland Cuts Loose from the Democratic Party and Sets Up in Business Distinctly for Himself.

It is not at all surprising that the late manifesto of the Administration, issued through the *Albany Argus*, a recognized and unquestionable organ, calling upon the faithful to "Rally Around the President," is received with general coldness and silence.

"Since the adjournment of Congress," says this manifesto, "there has been a quiet movement inaugurated in Washington looking toward a thorough organization of the political forces within the Democratic party on the basis of the President's policy of progressive administration and reform." If it be permitted to inquire, why was this movement deferred till after the adjournment of Congress? The House of Representatives was still Democratic, and who better fitted than its members to organize our political forces? Why is the movement a quiet one? Was not the regular Democratic organization, under which the Democrats carried the House of Representatives and the Presidency, good enough for the party without resorting to "the basis of the President's policy?"

The answer is that "the political situation from the President's interpretation of the duty of the Democratic party, differs materially from the one advanced by some of the Congressmen, speakers, and newspapers that claim to represent Democratic sentiment." This is certainly comprehensive.

As if, however, fearful that this movement, with denunciation and defiance of the Democratic party as its starting point, might be a little dangerous after all, the manifesto takes water by adding: "If he (G. C.) has erred, it has been in too faithfully fulfilling his duty and pledges;" and the American people, discarding the Democratic party and majority rule, "are only too willing to condone such an error."

Such language is not as deep as a well nor as wide as a barn door, but it will do. It defines what the President and his followers are driving at. But the conclusion of the manifesto makes it still more definite, if that were needed. "The concentration of the political strength of the Democratic party," says the manifesto, "on the plane of strict adherence to pledges, *as shown by President* CLEVELAND, will present an irresistible phalanx in 1888, against which the fury of the common enemy and the malignity of traitors will be impotent. Public opinion is stronger than all the RANDALLS and HOLMANS in Congress, and public opinion is decidedly with our honest, straightforward President."

It had been supposed that the resentment of the MORRISON-HURD Free Traders had been wasted upon the RANDALLS in Congress; but if the HOLMANS in Congress are also to be counted in, then there is no wonder that the new movement was delayed till Congress had adjourned, or that it excludes "the Congressmen, speakers, and newspapers that claim to represent Democratic sentiment."

Finally, if the Mugwumpery and secret cabals of the Administration are to form the total upshot and outcome of all the people's efforts to rescue the Government from corruption and misrule, what has the Democratic party gained as the fruit of its alleged victory of 1884? Whenever before did an Administration openly and defiantly summon its henchmen to its headquarters for the work contemplated by this manifesto? Counting upon the subserviency of its instruments, with hundreds of millions of dollars under its direction, it need hardly be wondered that a merely personal Administration should so wantonly lose its head. But Forewarned is Forearmed.

## Women Voting in Kansas.

The municipal elections in Kansas on Tuesday were unusually interesting, because for the first time women voted at them.

So far as the number of votes cast by women was concerned, the experiment seems to have worked successfully. In twenty-six towns 12,500 women had registered, and in Leavenworth and Lawrence, where the contests were most exciting, they were greatly agitated over the issues involved, or which they imagined to be involved, in the election of municipal officers, so that in Leavenworth, out of a total registration of about 7,000, there were 2,673 women, while in Lawrence one-half of the registration was of women. But at Atchison, one of the largest towns of the State, only 336 women were registered, nearly one-third of whom were colored, the disposition to take advantage of their new privilege being everywhere more general among the colored than the white women.

The introduction of women to the ballot does not, however, seem to have the expected result of purifying the election methods, at least in such contests as those of Leavenworth and Lawrence. In the papers of Leavenworth representing the different parties charges of corruption were freely exchanged before the election, and even women were accused of lying and bribery. The *Leavenworth Times* asserted that the names had been obtained of "two prominent women who have offered money to colored women to vote for NEELY," the Democratic candidate for Mayor. The Leavenworth correspondent of the *Kansas City Times* declared, on the other hand, that Mrs. HELEN M. GOUGAR, whom he called "an Indiana importation," had been "spreading wicked slanders against the fair fame of Leavenworth's daughters." The specific allegation was that Mrs. GOUGAR, a woman-suffrage advocate, had made the "extraordinary statement that the upper stratum of social life in Leavenworth was frightfully licentious, owing to the presence of the military post at Fort Leavenworth, with its large number of army officers."

Of course, the women were chiefly interested in the temperance question and the question of the social evil. At Leavenworth their Election Committee issued an address to their "dear sisters," in which, after saying that "as women, we will leave the discussion of financial affairs to men voters," they proceed to attack the "open saloons, with their attendant evils, and the licensed brothels that are and have been permitted by our city administration." At a meeting of 300 women, held in the Congregational church of the town, Mrs. GOUGAR presented the report of a committee of ladies who had visited the disreputable houses, and accompanied it with a series of resolutions as to the abatement of the social evil. The resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, demand that all women "who persist in their evil course shall be promptly arrested and fined, not to exceed one dollar a day for ten days, with the privilege of leaving the city within the time." In the event of their refusal to go, they are to be shut up in the county jail "for a long term sufficient to offset the fine." The arrest and heavy fine of men frequenting disreputable houses are demanded, and the publication in the daily papers of the city of the "full and proper names of all such men."

Yet it seems that by the aid of the women, the Republican candidate for Mayor of Lawrence was elected by the largest majority ever given to a Mayor of the town, although allegations of immorality had been brought against him. In general the effect of the introduction of women voters has been to increase the Republican vote, but otherwise it does not appear to have produced any considerable change.

## A Mugwump's View.

Mr. JOSEPH W. HARPER, Jr., discusses from the Mugwump point of view in the *Epoch* two years of CLEVELAND'S Administration; and he is well pleased with it, as from a Mugwump point of view he couldn't help being.

It is a little curious that Mr. HARPER, who is clear-sighted on most points, should not see that the more satisfaction the Mugwumps express with Mr. CLEVELAND, the more dissatisfaction the Democrats are likely to feel, because the President's devotion to so-called civil reform, the principal reason why the Mugwumps like him, is of itself a sufficient reason why the Democratic party should be displeased with him and want no more of him. Certainly if they should have to take him, they will take him in spite of his civil service ideas and performances.

Mr. HARPER thinks that Mr. CLEVELAND "will be renominated on the civil service reform [so called] platform, inasmuch as the demand will come from the voters." But from what voters? Not from Democratic voters. They are not demanding sham civil service reform.

The fact is that Mr. HARPER, like some other excellent gentlemen who take the extraordinary position that civil service reform, that is, the Eatonian kind, "is a thoroughly Democratic idea," has a very exaggerated notion of the demand for it. Thus Mr. HARPER asserts that the election of Mr. HEWITT to be Mayor of this town "shows that the people are in favor of this reform." It shows, on the contrary, that they didn't want Mr. HENRY GEORGE and his land theory. Neither Mr. HEWITT nor anybody else could be elected Mayor on the issue of civil service competitive examinations.

## National Banks and State Banks.

A correspondent, who declares himself to be a bank clerk, writes as follows:

"In an editorial in your paper you say: 'The national banks have not many years of existence before them.' Will you kindly state on what basis you form this opinion, and what you would suggest as a substitute? Have not the national banks given us a uniform currency and fair security to their depositors? Are they not in every way superior to the old State institutions?"

Our opinion that the national banks have not many years of existence before them is based upon the fact that the national debt has not many years of existence before it. The extinction of the national debt will compel the banks to surrender their circulation, and when this is gone there will no longer be any inducement for banking under the National Bank act. Already the friends of the national banking system, upon the avowed ground that without circulation national banks cannot exist, are clamoring for an extension of the national debt, or for some other measure which will prolong the profits of circulating notes. It is conceded that but for those profits a State charter would be preferable to a national charter, in this State at least. Consequently, as soon as the circulation is withdrawn, the national banks will probably reorganize as State institutions.

This explanation answers all of our correspondent's letter which is of practical importance. What the national banks are, or have been, and what they have done, or are doing, is of no immediate relevancy. They are carried on for the purpose of making money, and, if they can make more money under State charters than under an act of Congress, they will become State banks. The place of national bank currency will be supplied by Government coin and Government notes and certificates, and depositors will be as well protected under State laws as they are under those of the United States.

The result in Michigan is not encouraging to the Prohibitionists. The tide of public sentiment does not seem to set their way among the Wolverines. The best thing for them to do is to leave prohibition alone and go in for high license. That will check the horrors of intemperance and convert the liquor traffic into a real source of public revenue. High license is the best present solution of the temperance controversy.

The railroad which should be built in Broadway is the Arcade Underground Railroad. That will afford means of rapid transit which no elevated structure can equal. With its roadbed planted in the solid earth, it can have four tracks, two for way travel and two for express trains. This will give us a genuine city railroad worthy of the name, and will relieve the whole trouble that is now experienced.

The greatest boon that can now be conferred upon this city would be the prompt completion of the Arcade enterprise.

One of the noticeable facts of the day is the determined and spirited effort for municipal reform put forth by the authorities of several important cities, particularly of New York and Philadelphia.

It is proper to state that Mayor HEWITT of this city is the unquestionable leader and inspirer of this general movement.

The elections of this week also show that if the Labor party wish to make any serious demonstration toward victory, they must first spit on the red flag, and then hoist the Stars and Stripes higher and make the eagle scream louder than any party has yet thought of doing. In no other way can they shake off the curse of the Anarchists.

## MAYNARD AND ENDICOTT.

### A Conflict of Authority which the Judge Seems to have Settled in his Own Favor.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—The *Evening Star* to-night says: There has been a conflict of authority between Second Comptroller Maynard and Secretary Endicott. Two or three months ago Mr. Endicott wrote a letter to the Second Comptroller in relation to the accounts of Surgeon Billings, Lieut. Bay, and Capt. Wheeler, for mileage while journeying abroad, which had been disallowed, reopened by request of the Secretary of War, and again disallowed. He said that he intended to submit the cases to the Court of Claims under the provisions of the act which permits matters controverted in the executive departments to be sent to that court.

Yesterday, just before retiring from the office of Second Comptroller, Judge Maynard wrote a sharp reply to the Secretary of War. He said that the cases had all been settled and the papers turned over to the Second Auditor, and that the cases would not be again reopened. As to the intention of the Secretary of War to send the cases to the Court of Claims, he says that they are entirely under the jurisdiction of the Treasury Department, and cannot be taken to the Court by the head of any other department. Moreover, he reminds Mr. Endicott that the court could only give an opinion and not a decision in the case, should the Secretary of the Treasury go there. In conclusion he says:

> If the Secretary of War has any doubt with reference to the correctness of his own views upon any or all of the abstract questions of law propounded in his letter, the opinion of the Court of Claims thereon might be of value to him, but as this office has no doubt, and, as far as it can be learned, this department has none with reference to the correctness of the accounts referred to, it is not seen how a reference of these cases by another department to the Court of Claims can affect the past or control the future action of the Treasury Department thereon.

### A Poem that Mrs. Cleveland Admires.

*From the Herald.*

Mrs. Cleveland has a great admiration for the national monument to George Washington, and says its simplicity especially commends it to her, as she prefers simplicity always, whether in matters of dress or public structures, and so takes great delight in the constant view she has from the southern windows of the White House of this the tallest structure on the globe, and is glad that its form was not changed, as once proposed, to a triumphal arch or any other style of monument.

She was much pleased on recently seeing a sonnet addressed by Dr. Aiken, an Englishman, in 1791, to "His Excellency George Washington, President of the United States," published in the *Georgetown Weekly Ledger* in 1791, whose opening lines give so accurate a description of the monument erected to Washington nearly a century later as to prove its form to have been the most appropriate that could have been chosen, for, as is well known, its roof is a pyramid fifty-five feet high, whose apex is an aluminum point, which is 556 feet above the level of the base below. The sonnet reads:

Point of that pyramid whose solid base
Rests firmly founded on a nation's trust,
Which, while the zodiac zones and climes shall shake
Shall stand sublime and fills its ample space.

Elected chief of freeman; greater far
Than kings, whose glittering parts are fixed by birth,
Named by thy country's voice for long tried worth;
Her crown in peace, as once her shield in war.

Deign, Washington, to hear a British lyre
That, ardent, greets thee with applausive lays
And to the patriot hero homage pays.
Oh, would thee, Muse, immortal strains inspire,
That, high beyond all Greek and Roman fame,
Might soar to times unborn thy purer, nobler name!

Mrs. Cleveland, in common with others, both gentlemen and ladies in Washington, who are well read in literature, had never seen or heard of this sonnet, and thought its prophetic description of the most striking features of the national monument very wonderful and that it should be republished.

### Grover Cleveland and Pat Sheedy.

*From the Baltimore American.*

Pat Sheedy, Sullivan's manager, said last night during the exhibition that he never saw Cleveland look so well. "You know, he and I are old chums in Buffalo. We both boarded at the Tift House. He was quite glad to see me yesterday when I took Sullivan there. He always seems glad to see me. How does he look? Why, first rate. I don't see that he looks bad, or any worse than he did in Buffalo, though he had a little more care on his face, but you must expect that. We, Cleveland and I saw a great deal of each other. You would not believe it, but often when Cleveland was eating his meals in one room, I was not twenty feet away dealing faro in another. He's all right, and nobody need fear for his health."

*From the Cincinnati Enquirer.*

It seems that Sheedy and Mr. Cleveland had met before. As the story goes, Sheedy, while Mr. Cleveland was Mayor of Buffalo, had been following the races, and struck that city in rather hard luck. He opened a game in one of the hotels, and the local gamblers tried to run him out of the city, and threatened to have him taken care of by the police. Sheedy spoke to the proprietor of the hotel about his trouble, and asked his aid. The hotel man said he guessed he could arrange the matter for him, and at once brought about a meeting between Sheedy and Mayor Cleveland. The sequel was that Sheedy not only remained in Buffalo and recuperated his shattered finances, but the local gamblers appealed to him for protection. Finally Sheedy returned to Chicago, where he had always been known as a Republican in politics, and after Grover Cleveland received the nomination for the Presidency he became a Mugwump and one of the hardest local workers Mr. Cleveland had had in the Windy City.

### Windy Red Top.

*From the Baltimore American.*

It seems strange that as soon as the President decides to go to Red Top for a little rest it should blow up cold again. When the President and Mrs. Cleveland were out there last, the March winds made it so uncomfortable that they were obliged to come to town again. To-day Mrs. Cleveland packed up her things to move to Red Top for the week and Easter Sunday. The President went out this afternoon after office hours, intending to spend the night there. Yesterday was so warm that Mrs. Cleveland thought it would be charming to go to the country for Easter. The President readily consented to take the holiday granted by the evenings at the country place, so everything was arranged for the departure, and Mrs. Cleveland went out quite early. But the wind came up again to-day, and made it very cold and disagreeable. The President likes to go to Red Top because he can walk about there secure from the vulgar gaze. Besides, Mrs. Cleveland loves to go into the garden and look after the spring flowers and vegetables.

### A Square Republican Proposition.

*From the Brooklyn Union.*

How would this ticket suit for 1888?

*For President,*
WALTER Q. GRESHAM
Of Indiana.
*For Vice-President,*
LEVI P. MORTON
Of New York.

### Was this Precedent Cleveland's Great-grandfather?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* Your Washington correspondent, date of March 20, gives a sketch of the family of President Cleveland. He says: "Aaron, the President's great-grandfather, tried to keep out of the ministry, and was for many years a hatter in Norwich, Conn. In his later years he became a Congregational preacher."

This town of Canaan was settled by people from Norwich and Colchester, Conn. In 1799, Aaron Cleveland, a Congregational minister of Norwich, Conn., visited our Canaan and preached some months. The people were well pleased with him, and gave him a formal call to settle here in the ministry. He encouraged them so far as to promise to be governed by the advice of the Association, which was to meet in Norwich on Sept. 1, 1799, and which he intended to attend. The Association advised him that he could better serve his Master by remaining in Connecticut. This was final. He never returned to the forests of New Hampshire.

Now, can you inform me if this man was "Aaron, the President's great-grandfather?" If yes, the knowledge of the fact will afford us the proud satisfaction that once, nearly one hundred years ago, we entertained the man who was to be a President's great-grandfather, and had his partial promise to return and preach to us. And if it were not he, we shall still be as well off as before.

CANAAN STREET, N. H., April 4. WM. A. WALLACE.

### The Penal Code.

Lady (ready for church)—My dear, are the book stores open to-day? I want a Book of Common Prayer.

Husband (whose Sunday morning headache makes him absent minded)—Try the side door.

## FIVE NEW WAR VESSELS.

### Proposals Invited for Building Three Cruisers and Two Gunboats.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—The Secretary of the Navy to-day invited sealed proposals from the shipbuilders of the United States for building five new war vessels. The first of these vessels is the Newark, a 4,000-ton cruiser, authorized to be built by the act of March 3, 1885. Proposals were invited for this vessel last year, but the lowest bid exceeded the limit of cost ($1,100,000) named in the act. At its last session Congress increased this limit to $1,300,000. Proposals will be received from all American shipbuilders whose shipyards are fully equipped for building or repairing iron and steel steamships, and constructors of marine engines, machinery, and boilers.

Next named in the advertisement are cruisers Nos. 4 and 5. Provision for their construction is made in the Naval Appropriation bill, which will go into effect next July. All of their parts are required to be of domestic manufacture, and the contractor is required to guarantee a maximum speed of 19 knots an hour. For every quarter knot of speed exhibited above that guarantee the contractor is to receive a premium of $50,000 over and above his contract price, and for every quarter knot deficiency in speed $50,000 is to be deducted from the contract price. The conditions of the tests are to be prescribed by the department.

Proposals are also invited for building two gunboats designated as Nos. 3 and 4. They are to be 1,700 ton vessels of the type of gunboat No. 1, now building at Cramp's works in Philadelphia, which is regarded as one of the most formidable sloops of war of modern times. In the case of these gunboats and of the nineteen-knot cruisers Nos. 4 and 5 proposals will be received from every American shipbuilder and other person who shall show, to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Navy, that within three months from the date of the contract he will have the necessary plant for the performance of the work in the United States. The evidence thus required must accompany the proposals or be submitted to the department in advance.

It is also required that one of the vessels shall be built on or near the Pacific coast, one on or near the Gulf coast, and two on or near the Atlantic coast, at such places as the Secretary of the Navy shall approve; but if it shall appear to the satisfaction of the President that said vessels cannot be constructed at a fair cost on the Pacific or Gulf coast, he shall authorize the construction of the vessels, or either of them, elsewhere in the United States.

Bidders will be allowed to frame their proposals in three forms—first, for the construction of the hull and machinery of each vessel according to the plans of the department; second, for the construction of hull and machinery in accordance with the contractor's plans, with a guarantee of their results, and third, for the construction of the hull on the department's plans, and of the engines and machinery on the contractor's plans, subject to the same limitation in space and weight as that specified in the department's design, and with the same guarantee as to successful performance. Contracts will be awarded separately for each vessel, including hull and machinery.

The three cruisers must be completed within twenty-four months and the two gunboats within eighteen months from the execution of the contracts.

The cost of cruiser No. 1, exclusive of armament but including equipment, is limited to an amount not exceeding $1,300,000. The cost of cruisers No. 4 and No. 5, including equipment, but exclusive of armament and premiums for speed, is limited to an aggregate for both vessels of not more than $3,000,000. The cost of gunboats No. 3 and No. 4, exclusive of armament, but including equipment, is limited to an amount not exceeding $550,000 each. Proposals will be received at the department until noon on Monday, Aug. 1.

## THE INTER-STATE COMMISSION.

### Temporary Relief Granted to the Southern Railroad Lines.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—A petition was received by the Inter-State Commerce Commission to-day from John B. Peck, General Manager South Carolina Railway Company, for relief from the operations of the long and short haul section of the Inter-State Commerce law. A similar petition was received from I. Y. Sage, General Manager of the Georgia Pacific Railway Company. This afternoon the Commission made an order granting the application of the Southern Railway and Steamship Association for authority to charge less for longer than for shorter distances. The order in effect temporarily relieves the lines from the operation of the long and short haul clause of the Inter-State Commerce law for a period not greater than ninety days from this date; "subject, however, to the restriction that none of the said common carriers, while this order remains in force, shall in any case charge or receive compensation for the transportation of property between stations on their respective lines, where more is charged for a shorter than a longer haul, which shall be greater than the rates in force and charged and received by said carriers respectively on the 31st day of March, 1887."

It was further ordered that the Commission convene at Atlanta on April 26, 1887, at Mobile on April 29, at New Orleans on May 2, and at Memphis on May 4, for hearings in support of or in opposition to the relief asked.

## TROUBLE FOR CONGRESSMAN WEST.

### The Knights Kick Up a Big Rumpus in One of his Paper Mills.

SARATOGA, April 6.—Intense excitement prevails at Ballston Spa to-night, and it is feared that the Knights of Labor will order a general strike in all of the mills there. The cause of the trouble was a strike in Congressman George West's paper bag establishment during his absence from that village several days ago. He reached home last night and brought with him some new employees, expert machine tenders. This noon some of the Knights vainly sought to dissuade the new men from remaining, and to-night 200 Knights marched to the mill and endeavored to intimidate the strangers, who were protected by deputy sheriffs. The Knights boldly assert that if the new men resume work to-morrow their boarding places will be raided, and other violence may follow.

Mr. West proposes to conduct his own business, and will not be dictated to by walking delegates or any outside parties. He is one of the largest paper makers in the United States, has seven mills in full operation, and this is the first strike he has ever had to contend with. It is asserted that many of the strikers did not desire to quit work, but they thought they were compelled to obey the mandate of the Knights. There are about 1,000 Knights in and around that village, which has a meagre constabulary force. Serious trouble is feared.

## PERSONAL OBSERVATIONS.

A young woman book agent struck a harvest yesterday afternoon in the office of Morgan J. O'Brien, whom she found busily engaged in conversation with C. C. Shayne, the fur dealer, Major Byrne, and Mr. O'Brien's brother. She stated her errand coyly, and showed copies of the big book she was selling. The gentlemen protested that they did not want any books. The fair agent urged with attractive persistance that they really didn't know their own minds on the subject. The gentlemen were inclined to be piqued at this intimation, and they resented it in a chorus. But the resources of the canvasser were equal to the occasion, and before she left, half an hour later, she had beguiled every one of her four victims into paying $5 apiece for a copy of the Life of John A. Logan.

There is another Daniel Manning in Albany. He is a plumber, and lives in Lark street.

C. C. Woolworth, President of the company that has the contract to manufacture the country's postal cards, lives in Daniel Manning's old house, which he has rented.

Zerubbabel Erwin is a good poker player. He can bluff and lose with unruffled countenance.

Speaker Husted is not in good health. He has had a cold, and some of his enemies are worrying him. It is often remarked that he is losing his nerve.

### Grant Monument Committee Officers.

The Grant Monument Committee elected yesterday these officers for the ensuing year: President, Cornelius Vanderbilt; Vice-Presidents, W. R. Grace and Hamilton Fish; Treasurer, J. Pierpont Morgan; Secretary, R. T. Greener; Executive Committee, Messrs. S. L. M. Barlow, A. B. Cornell, Sidney Dillon, W. R. Grace, A. L. Sanger, William Lummis, Cornelius O'Reilley, George W. Metcion, G. N. Williams, J. G. Bergman, and T. Greener. The committee discussed the question of fixing a limit of price for the proposed monument. The original idea was to spend $1,000,000, but the public apathy has necessitated a reduction of this figure. In yesterday's debate the amount suggested ranged from $[illegible] to $[illegible]. Definite action on the question was postponed until next week. S. L. M. Barlow, A. B. Cornell, A. S. Sanger, and William Lummis were appointed a provisional committee to receive designs for the proposed monument.

### The Sick Publisher.

Doctor (to professional nurse)—Well, how is he this morning?

Nurse—Weaker, Doctor. Been very low all night, and looks now like he was comatose.

Doctor—How's his temperature?

Nurse—102°.

Doctor—How's his circulation?

Patient (with a fearful yell)—Biggest in New York! Biggest in the Universe! Want an affidavit?

### Heard Everywhere.

*From the Binghamton Democrat.*

"Sunscent!" is the new street cry.

## THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

### Another Criminal Court Judge for New York—The Brooklyn Gas Bills.

ALBANY, April 6.—The Ives bill to add a Criminal Court Judge to the General Sessions bench and an Assistant District Attorney to enable the criminal calendar to be cleared passed the Assembly to-day—83 to 7. Mr. Hamilton opposed the bill. He said that it made two more offices for Democrats to fill and so strengthen the Democratic party. The cumbered calendar, he said, came from the inefficiency of the District Attorney's office, that had not work enough for the Judges now on the bench. One Judge was always at leisure. There were many cases that the District Attorney did not want to press and willingly pigeonholed them.

Mr. Ives defended the District Attorney's office, and quoted the report of the Police Justices to prove how the bail cases accumulated. No addition had been made to the criminal court of New York for years, while the population had been steadily increasing, and now to be released on bail was almost equivalent to a nolle prosequi.

The Griswold bill to reduce the price of gas in Brooklyn to $1.60 passed the Assembly. Mr. Graham called the bill up, and by a two-thirds vote it was at once considered. The only speech made on the bill was by Mikado McCarthy of Syracuse, who opposed it. His was the only negative vote. This bill now goes back to the Senate for concurrence in the slight amendments. The $1.25 Brooklyn gas bill and the gas commission bills are yet to come up. An effort will be made to pass both.

Mr. Howe tried to have the day of final adjournment fixed for May 12. Zerubbabel Erwin thought that was too soon, and he moved for the appointment of a committee to confer with a committee of the Senate and fix the day of final adjournment. He did not think the Legislature could adjourn before May 25. Mr. Sheehan hoped the Legislature would adjourn as soon as possible and allow the people of the State to feel at rest. The resolution to adjourn May 12 was defeated, 45 to 53.

The Youngman Primary Election bill, amended to apply to New York and Brooklyn and repeal the present primary law, passed the Senate, and now goes to the Governor.

The General Appropriation bill and the bill to increase the pay and fix the grades of Brooklyn firemen passed the Senate.

The Assembly passed the bill to extend the claim for death from a corporation to $10,000. At present it is $5,000. Another similar bill has already been passed, and both stick in committee of the Senate.

William A. Armstrong and James A. Buckbee, recently appointed Railroad Commissioners, occupied the Senate reception rooms to-day visiting the Republican Senators who will await their time to reject them.

The Baker bill, to prevent the formation and existence of swindling insurance companies, passed the Assembly.

The Low insurance investigation has tapered off into an inquiry from the Insurance Commissioners for facts. The Insurance Department is one of the few State departments whose fees pay its expenses.

Gov. Hill vetoed the special bills to open streets in the annexed district of New York which Senator Plunkitt and Mr. Shea have been putting through. There should be a general street opening act, the Governor said, under charge of a Board of Street Opening or the Park Department. "Special legislation," he added, "is just as bad for New York as anywhere else."

The Senate passed the bill to appropriate $37,000 to furnish and decorate the Executive Mansion after Senator Raines had called it a political Mecca, and Senator Pitts remarked that the Democrats had now two Meccas—one in Washington, and the other in Albany.

Mr. Hamilton, in General Laws Committee, had reported bills to amend the law relative to apply to hotels already equipped, and that knots should be tied on the ropes that Zerubbabel Erwin wants every hotel supplied with.

The Lieutenant-Governor read an address to the Senate declaring himself absolved from enslavement to the Clerk, who has been doing most of the management of the Senate. He announced that the Clerk was Lieutenant-Governor no longer, and asked the Senate to sustain him. The Clerk has been strong because he and the majority of the Senate are Republicans.

The Senate decided to adjourn over Good Friday, but the Assembly laid the concurrent resolution over until to-morrow morning.

Senators Smith, Hoysradt, and Daly are the Senate committee to arrange for the union Tilden memorial services.

It is understood that the Broadway elevated road bill will be favorably reported in the Senate. The cable road slumbers. So does the fire-truck bill.

The Gorman bill to prohibit gift enterprises passed the Assembly. There is doubt about its constitutionality.

Pike street, instead of Catharine street, is to have the new free bath.

## DOINGS OF THE SCHOOL BOARD.

### Commissioner Wood Asks for Information, but Does Not Get It.

The School Commissioners had rather an enjoyable time at their meeting yesterday. Commissioners Mary N. Agnew and Grace H. Dodge sat together at their desk in the southeast corner of the handsomely furnished room. The first interesting incident was when Commissioner Wood jumped up and said:

"Ladies and gentlemen [the ladies laughed], I have a resolution here thanking President Simmons for the able manner in which he has stated the financial transactions of the Board."

Then he read the resolution, called for a vote, and pronounced it adopted before anybody could say a word.

A letter was read from John W. Fleck begging the Commissioners not to mention him as a school trustee for the Fourteenth ward, because he had to go to Europe, and promising to reciprocate the favor whenever called upon. His request was granted, and the only trustee appointed was Charles A. Winch of the Sixteenth ward.

Commissioner Holt offered a resolution asking that application be made to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to transfer $6,367.26 from the appropriation of $8,000 to the appropriation of $92,000 for the salaries of the employees in the Normal College. It was carried.

A resolution asking that the report recommending the closing of the branch schools 44 and 47, at Springhurst and Woodlawn, be recommitted to the committee, brought about a long debate.

The report of the committee was sustained, and the Woodlawn school will be closed.

The clerk ran into the traction in a financial report and stumbled: 644,031-10,000,000. This fraction and $9 more is what is contributed by section 15 of the act of 1851 toward the support of the public schools.

Commissioner Wood wanted to know where this money came from, and said he had been trying for fifteen years to find out. After an embarrassing silence Mr. Wood begged the Chairman of the Finance Committee to enlighten him on this subject. The President referred Mr. Wood to article 17, section 136, of the by-laws. This seemed to infer that it came from the State somehow, but wasn't very explicit.

The suit begun by six teachers of the colored school for their salaries, which was cut short when the line of demarcation was broken through in 1884, has been decided in their favor, and the Commissioners voted to pay the salaries without any more legal proceedings. Commissioner Dodge voted against it and Commissioner Agnew in favor of it.

### The Panama Canal.

CHICAGO, April 6.—Charles de Lesseps of Paris, Vice-President and Secretary of the Panama Canal Company, and son of the projector of the canal, was in the city yesterday. He came from New Orleans, where he has been visiting relatives. In the evening he left for New York, and will sail for Havre on April 9. Mr. de Lesseps, in speaking of the canal now in course of construction, said it will be completed in 1889. Ten thousand men are at work. He said, further, if they could obtain 20,000 men they could employ them. The men are in excellent health, and are doing good work. The sanitary condition is good.

### The Chronic Deadhead.

I used to travel free;
The steamboats here and there,
And railroads everywhere,
Were glad to carry me.
No matter how I went,
I never paid a cent.

A pass I always had;
At times it was a squeeze,
And then I had to teaze
And make officials sad;
But check would still prevail,
And passes told the tale.

My pass I gladly showed
When "Tickets!" was the cry,
And quite as big was I
As if I owned the road.
Ah! those, at least for me,
Were halcyon days, you see.

All that is changed, alas!
A most despotic law,
The worst I ever saw,
Deprives me of my pass,
And I must join, they say,
The mob of slaves who pay.

A deadhead old and tough
Must ride, if ever, free;
So my revenge shall be
A thing severely rough;
For I no more will roam,
But stay right here at home.

CAPUT MORTUUM.

## MR. RISSE TALKS BACK.

### He Says Commissioner Powers Lies, and Mr. Powers is Surprised.

Park Commissioner Jesse W. Powers, who has been promoting the investigation of the Park Department as accuser of his fellow Commissioners, found himself in hot water yesterday at the hearing before Commissioner Shearman. In the course of the investigation Commissioner Powers sought to make it appear that Louis A. Risse, while acting as Superintendent of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth wards, used the employees of the department to prepare and distribute circulars in the interest of Charles W. Dayton, as a candidate for President of the Board of Aldermen. Mr. Risse is now employed as an inspector on the suburban elevated railroad, appointed by the Park Commissioners, and paid by the company. He was examined as a witness yesterday by Commissioner Shearman in the presence of Commissioner Powers, and explicitly denied all of the charges. He admitted that he had prepared the circulars, but denied that he had used the time or the men of the department to do it. His explanation was that the men whom he employed to assist him were in fact employed during the day in the Park Department, but, he said, the work they did for him was in their own time, and not in their official time, and they did not use the materials of the department.

Commissioner Powers said he had repeated the charges as they came to him, as he believed from reliable sources. This roused the witness, and he retorted hotly:

"Now I know what your object was. I am satisfied you are telling lies and untruths here. I say it is a lie to say that I was using a lot of materials or men belonging to the department. When you say that you are lying. I am not so rich as you, Mr. Powers, but I tell the truth."

"You are not as able as I am," said Commissioner Powers. "I do not care to quarrel with you in the presence of the reporters, but I have been told by the best citizens what I reported, and I did not speak without making investigation."

"You did not want to find out the truth," said the witness, angrily. "If you had taken the trouble to investigate the matter you would have found out the truth."

"You issued the circular," continued Commissioner Powers; "of course there is no use of my attempting to make you admit it if you will not do so."

"Can I make a statement here?" inquired the witness.

"Go ahead," said Commissioner Shearman.

"The fact is," said Risse, "Commissioner Powers's animosity against me comes from his son. I had trouble on the road with his son. I complained to Commissioner Powers, and told him that he would get the department into trouble if he did not keep his son away. Mr. Powers said he would keep his son away. The next day his son was there again, and giving orders to the men. He told the foreman that if he did not send those men off he would go over and make complaint to his father and have him discharged. The fact is that some of the teams belonging to the Park Department were used for Commissioner Powers's private work. Powers said I had nothing to do with his son. He knew all about it. His son was there every day. All was done with the knowledge of the Commissioner. More than that, at the time that the department had tickets for the employment of men Commissioner Powers gave tickets to his son and his son went around the district peddling them. When I first came into the department Commissioner Powers used to take me out riding, and on one of these occasions he said:

"'Now, Mr. Risse, you know there is no salary to this office. It is pretty hard to get money. You have got to let me know how to make money out of the department.'

"I said the only way is to become President of the Board and draw the salary. Then when Powers found out that he could not use me, his son came around afterward annoying me and giving me trouble in the work."

This statement of the witness was an evident blow for the Commissioner, who replied:

"I assure you, Mr. Shearman, that I was never more surprised. This is the most astonishing thing I ever heard. I am sure no person could get me to take a penny out of the department. I can get plenty of evidence of my honesty and respectability."

The investigation will be continued next Monday.

## THEY WANT NO MORE SOCIALISTS.

### The Chicago Knights Tired of their Political Bedfellows.

CHICAGO, April 6.—The majority of Roche, the Republican candidate for Mayor over Nelson, the Labor candidate, is 27,858. The new Council will stand, with the hold-over Aldermen: Republicans, 25; Democrats, 10; Labor, 1.

The leaders of the Knights of Labor among the United Labor party are as a rule very much disgusted at the result. In an interview printed this morning, one of them says:

"I'll tell you what, the red flag has beat us, and we will never have any success as a party until we get rid of the Socialists. The Committee of Twenty-five will meet on Thursday evening, and we will settle this question then. The Labor party must hereafter fight on labor issues only. We must put our feet on Socialists and the whole crowd of red-flag agitators, or there is no hope for us. The people will not tolerate anarchy, socialism, or communism. But we will settle this question on Thursday evening. We must and will wash our hands of the red flag, and compel the Socialists to take a back seat."

## KILLED BY AN INDIAN AGENT.

### Mr. Osborne Reports that he Shot Farmer Smith in Self-defence.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—Indian Commissioner Atkins has received this letter from Indian Agent E. C. Osborne, at the Ponca, Pawnee, and Otoe Agency, Indian Territory:

With a profound sense of regret, I have to report that in discharging yesterday E. M. Smith, a farmer at the Otoe Agency, for general bad conduct upon the agency, but chiefly because of his ungovernable temper, which was continually being turned loose upon both employees and Indians, I had to kill him in self-defence. He had repeatedly threatened to kill the clerk in charge, Mr. Young, who reported his conduct and asked that he be discharged. I went to Otoe to explain to him my reasons for discharging him, to hear his defence, if he had any, or pay him his salary for the past quarter, and dismiss him.

While very quietly and calmly performing the duty he made a violent attack upon the clerk in charge, whom he wounded in the arm, and doubtless thought he had killed, and then he turned upon Mr. Just