The Sun.

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THE PRESIDENT'S VACATION.

STARTING TO SPEND HIS WEDDING ANNIVERSARY IN THE WOODS.

For the First Time He Entered the Depot at the Public Gate and Walked Over the Spot Where Garfield Fell—Did He Comply with the Inter-State Law?—Men Who Looked Like Detectives on the Watch—A Look at the Party in Jersey City.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—The President and Mrs. Cleveland have gone to spend the anniversary of their wedding in the Adirondacks. They expect to be absent two weeks. They have started at this time because the President heard that the fishing is good there, and he fears that it may not be should he postpone his visit until later. "He will greatly enjoy getting away from his desk," said Marshal Wilson, who stood by the car as it rolled out of the depot, and closely watched all who approached it, as though looking for some possible crank among the few curious people who wished to get a glimpse at the President, or, more likely, at his beautiful wife. "I never saw a man more fond of fishing," Marshal Wilson added, "and he throws the fly with a great deal of skill. There is in the baggage a lot of new fancy fishing tackle, but I think the President will prefer to throw the fly from an old birch rod when he gets there. I'll wager that he will catch more fish with that than with this new-fangled gearing."

The President did not start on this trip with exactly that Democratic simplicity of which one hears so much, or in the manner, perhaps, which the philosophic framers of the Inter-State Commerce Commission would have suggested. He travelled in a special car, a very well appointed car, which is devoted to the private use of a railroad official, and the only unofficial occupants of it were the President and Mrs. Cleveland, and the Assistant President, Col. Lamont, and Mrs. Lamont. The official in charge and the porter were the only other persons in that car.

"What has been done about the transportation?" inquired a railroad official, who evidently wanted to understand for some reason connected with the running of the train.

Marshal Wilson, to whom the inquiry was addressed, only answered that he was not charged with the arrangements.

An answer to that question would be read with interest by a great many persons. The Inter-State Commerce law was not affixed to the door of the car, but the President must be in charge of the train, for the law signed by him is not a clergyman or minister of religion that he should travel at reduced rates, nor is he an employee of a railroad company. The trip was arranged by a railroad director, who is also a Federal official, an appointee of the President—E. B. Smalley, Collector of Customs at Burlington, Vt.—at whose city, doubtless at Mr. Smalley's request, and in accordance with the itinerary which he laid down, the President will make a short stop en route. Possibly he could answer the inquiry.

Railroad companies here, which rigidly adhere to the Inter-State Commerce law and make no discriminations, require ordinary passengers to present a ticket at the gate which opens upon the platform, and to have that ticket punched. No ticket appears to have been punched in this case. Later the official in charge of the car which bore the President's party, which in shape and color much resembled the paper upon which the traditional railroad pass was once printed, but it of course was not a pass.

No one about the station answered the inquiry of the railroad official about the transportation, and he, for that matter, soon lost his interest in it. The question is not likely to be answered, and the Inter-State Commerce Commission has decided that it will not investigate any alleged violation of the law until after complaint has been made.

On former occasions when the President has left this depot it has been said that he was superstitious, for he would not enter by the usual way and pass the fateful spot, marked in the floor by a now well-worn star, where Garfield fell from Guiteau's bullet. The President's carriage never has had Albert drive the seal browns through the Smithsonian grounds and up the street filled with car tracks into the depot yard, where he has entered the depot from the rear. The seal browns have been very restive in this dangerous place, where no prudent man would permit his family to be driven with spirited horses, and once or twice the veteran coachman has had great difficulty in controlling them. The depot officials protested that they did not like to assume responsibility for an accident that might happen if the President should board the train at that place, and since that time the President has entered the station at the front side, but has come in through a side door and avoided the spot with the star. To-day, however, near to the anniversary of his wedding day, at the end of a year when the fates have treated him so cruelly, he made a new departure and defied the superstition, if that it is which has controlled his movements in this respect before. He entered the station as any gentleman with his wife does, and walked over the brass star.

At the rear of the car there were four persons who may not have been detectives, but if they were not they deceived a good many experienced observers. They were not idlers. They were not looking at the President for curiosity. They did not ask to have him pointed out to them as others did. They were known by the railroad officials, who, before the Chief Executive arrived, had shown them special attention and given them admission by a side gate. They were men of affairs, and they kept a very close watch of the President. They scrutinized even more closely the movements of every one upon the platform, and when the Presidential party had entered the car and the train was about to start they took places immediately in the rear of the car which preceded that of the President. They had the manner of men who had a duty to perform and were doing it. One of the President's friends was asked if those men were not detectives.

"If they are," he said, "why should they not be there? I believe that they are detectives of the railroad company, sent there as a matter of precaution by the officials, and that the President does not know so much about their presence here as you do. One need not be an alarmist to be prudent. Who of us thought a few years ago that Garfield, when he tried to come through that gate yonder, would fall with an assassin's bullet? But he did."

The President's face was dressed in a black Prince Albert closely buttoned, and he wore a black silk hat. Mrs. Cleveland wore a gray travelling suit trimmed with black and ornamented very slightly with steel beads. Her hat was a low white chip. She wore a light white veil. The travelling suit fitted very closely, showing her girlish figure to good advantage. There was a large vase of cut flowers in the centre of the car, which Mrs. Cleveland much admired. Secretaries Bayard and Fairchild, constitutional successors to the Presidency, were the only members of the Cabinet who came to take leave of their chief.

The limited express, with the President's car, the "Mariquita," on behind, rolled into the Jersey City depot at 9:20 last evening. Collector Smalley and Secretary Whitney, some reporters, and all the railroad men about the station who had nothing else to do, were on hand as the car came to a stop. All the curtains were down except at the last side window and the one looking out upon the platform. The brilliantly lighted interior of this section of the car was all visible through the clear plate glass, and the Presidential party was collected there when the train stopped. An animated conversation followed the greetings of Mr. Whitney and Mr. Smalley, and the knot of observers had ample time to observe Mrs. Cleveland, who seemed to be the object of their greatest interest. She was worthy of the attention, a close-fitting gray travelling dress setting her graceful figure to a nicety, and a natty sailor hat, with a broad satin ribbon, adding to the piquant charm of her beauty of face. When they had time to look away from the charming picture she made, the gazers found that Mrs. Lamont, in a dark dress, was joining in the impromptu reception with manners as quiet as her costume. And then they looked at the gentlemen. The President looked well, his expression and color having more life in them than ever. But his silk travelling cap, with a peak shading his eyes and the crown pulled up to a point like a dunce's cap, gave him an appearance that was almost grotesque. Dan Lamont, too, was far from looking pretty in a rough, soft, brown felt travelling hat, set all awry upon his head. He could hardly find time to say that there was nothing to say about the trip thus far.

The changing of the couplings on the "Mariquita" held the party ten minutes, after which the West Shore train was made up. It consisted of Engine 86, in charge of John Cassidy, an express car, the sleeping car Montreal, and the "Mariquita," which is the private car of Dr. W. S. Webb, the President of the Wagner Company. Frank Reed was the conductor of the train, and Henry H. Smith, the handsomest conductor in the Wagner service, had charge of the "Mariquita." Superintendent C. H. Dale of the West Shore road accompanied the train, which was run as a special on its own time, and making only its necessary coal and water stops from Jersey City. It reached the West Shore tracks at the Little Ferry Junction, and went on its way without touching the Weehawken terminus. The train pulled out at 9:45 o'clock, Collector Smalley being the additional passenger picked up in Jersey City. Mr. Whitney returned to New York. Dr. Ward and other friends are expected to join the party at Albany. The route of the special train is along the Hudson to Albany, thence to Whitehall, thence along the romantic and historic shores of Lake Champlain, passing Fort Ticonderoga and Plattsburgh, to Moers Station, within four miles of the Canada line. Thence they go westward over the Lake Champlain and Ogdensburgh road to Malone. Here they will penetrate the mountain region over the Northern Adirondack Railroad to Paul Smith's Station. Leaving the train, a drive of five miles on mountain buckboards will carry the party to Paul Smith's Hotel, St. Regis Lake. They will thence continue their mountain drive a distance of fifteen miles to the borders of Saranac Lake.

DR. M'GLYNN GIVES NO SIGN.

A Friend Says he Will Go On Lecturing Instead of Going to Rome.

A political friend of Dr. McGlynn said yesterday:

"Dr. McGlynn positively will not go to Rome. He has made engagements to lecture for thirty-five days of the forty allotted to him in which he must be in Rome. He has all along maintained that he never would go to Rome in disgrace, and he won't. If it was made possible for him to go as an American citizen, anxious to lay before the Pope the doctrine that the land belongs to the whole people, you could not hold him in. He'd be buying his passage ticket, with his trunks ready packed, and off in the next steamship. In any other way his journey would be suicide."

Dr. McGlynn is to lecture in Chicago for the Knights of Labor, District Assemblies 24 and 55, in the middle of June.

The *Freeman's Journal* gives this account of the final summons from Rome to Dr. McGlynn:

His Grace the Most Rev. Archbishop of New York received on Thursday, the 19th inst., a letter from the Cardinal Prefect of the Propaganda, enclosing the final monition for Dr. McGlynn to repair to Rome within forty days from the receipt of said document, or incur the penalty of excommunication by name.

In conformity with his instructions, the Archbishop enclosed the monition and intrusted it to a special messenger on the following morning to be delivered only to Dr. McGlynn.

For two days the messenger sought the Rev. Dr. McGlynn, at the Astor House and the *Standard* office, from whence he was directed to the Cooper Union, and was there informed by the Doctor's friends that he would find him in Jersey City. It was in this manner that the special messenger happened to fulfil his trust, by delivering the portentous document to the Rev. Doctor as he was entering the lecture hall on Sunday night, the 22d inst.

The penalty of excommunication by name is the severest which the Church can impose. None of the faithful—be they cleric or of the laity—can have any communication with one so excommunicated without incurring censure.

Dr. McGlynn told the truth when he said in an interview that he had received no letter from the Pope. The letter is received by him according to custom in very grave cases, signed by the Prefect of the Propaganda, attested by the Secretary, with the seal of the Propaganda attached.

John McMackin, who has been in Buffalo, writes that he hears that the use of St. Stephen's hall there has been refused to Dr. McGlynn by James Mooney of the Land League.

Henry George's *Standard* says of the summons:

"It is easier for a camel to go through the eye of a needle than for a rich man to enter into the kingdom of God. What, then, can any movement which aims at restoring to the disinherited their equal rights in the bounties of their Creator, and thus abolishing poverty and bringing the kingdom of justice on earth, expect from those circumstanced as are the men who gives this letter to the press and the man who signs it? The one lives in a marble palace in that quarter of New York where the millionaires live, and draws for his own private purse a princely income of over $60,000 a year from the hard earnings of his poor "subjects." * * *

The other lives in the largest and richest palace in the world—a palace so extensive that it is said to contain 7,000 rooms. He is surrounded by the pomp and circumstance, not merely of European monarchs, but of Asiatic despotism. He wears state robes on state occasions, not one crown, but three. * * * What sympathy can a man who lives in such an atmosphere have for democracy?

It is well to look facts in the face. This letter is enough to undeceive any who have supposed that some sort of a truce might be patched up between Roman ecclesiasticism and the spirit of liberty and progress. Between absolutism and democracy there can be no peace. It is in the nature of things that no one can serve both God and Mammon.

TOO MUCH FOR COLUMBIA'S 8-OAR.

Ross and Lee's Partly Professional Eight Distances the University Crew.

The Columbia University crew has several times asked Wallace Ross to pick up any eight men, professionals if possible, to row against Columbia in a four-mile pull. Ross said he would do it, and the race was arranged for yesterday. Ross put this crew into the Metropolitan Rowing Club's eight-oared gig:

Hosmer (stroke), Lee, McKay, Ross, O'Connor, Gophest, Regan, and Cody.

The last three are amateurs and belong to the Metropolitans. The crew had never sat together in a boat before, and climbed into the gig together for the first time at 6 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The Columbia crew was:

Lockwood (stroke), Beckwith, Barris, Stevens, Applegate, Warner, Clapp, and Richards.

They have been practising daily for three months. Columbia got the benefit of the toss, and took the right.

The start was at 6:38:30 just below the Madison avenue bridge. The tide was running slightly against them. The professionals bounded off with a quick, short stroke, and were a boat length ahead of the college boys in a minute. Columbia pulled a slow, long stroke, and for a time evidently cherished the idea that the professionals would get tired. But they didn't. They dug right along, and passed the two-mile mark near High Bridge at 6:49:52½, or 11 minutes 22½ seconds of elapsed time. The Columbia crew were then a dozen lengths behind. The professionals gained steadily, crossing the four-mile mark in front of the mosquito house at 7:01:45, or 23 minutes 45 seconds of elapsed time, with Columbia about a minute behind.

THE CROWN PRINCE'S TUMOR.

It Has Been Removed, but May Return in a Worse Form.

BERLIN, May 26.—The *Reichs-Anzeiger* gives this account of the course of the Crown Prince Frederick William's illness: "In January last he was seized with an inflammatory affection of the throat, of which the outward indications were a slight cough and intense hoarseness. The symptoms refused to yield under remedies previously applied with success in similar attacks. A course of treatment of several weeks at Ems, though most beneficial to his general health, failed to remove the local affection. The medical authorities called to consult with the body physician agreed that the English specialist, Dr. Mackenzie, be asked to give an opinion.

"Dr. Mackenzie, after several examinations, found the Prince's condition not so serious as to debar hope that the trouble might be removed with proper treatment in the course of time. The tone of this statement was less assuring than had been expected and has cast a gloom over official circles. Dr. Mackenzie operated with laryngeal forceps and successfully removed a foreign growth from the Prince's throat, but the Prince remains liable to a relapse from a return of the tumor in a worse form."

A PLOT TO KILL THE SULTAN.

Arrest of Palace Officials for Conspiracy to Overthrow Him.

BUCHAREST, May 26.—A plot to assassinate the Sultan of Turkey was discovered on last Thursday. Extraordinary efforts have been made to conceal the discovery from the public.

The effect of the plot on the Sultan is visible in the terror he exhibits. He made his usual weekly visit to the mosque hurriedly, instead of with the usual slow and pompous parade.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 26.—It is reported that the Sultan has dismissed a number of officials holding high positions in the palace who were discovered to be engaged in a conspiracy to overthrow him.

Threatening to March upon Brussels.

BRUSSELS, May 26.—A committee of strikers has written to Premier Beernaert demanding universal suffrage and the abandonment of the Cattle bill, and hinting that if he fails to reply before Sunday the strikers will march upon Brussels.

Prince Bismarck Ill.

BERLIN, May 26.—Prince Bismarck has for several days been suffering from muscular rheumatism. Every sudden movement he makes causes him pain. His physicians have advised him to take complete rest.

De Freycinet Gives Up the Task.

PARIS, May 26.—M. de Freycinet has informed President Grevy that he cannot form a Cabinet. The Presidents of three Republican groups have urged President Grevy to remove Gen. Boulanger from office.

Daly Far Ahead of Sexton.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—The result of the billiard contest to-night was another victory for Daly. When Daly's score reached 500 Sexton had but 175 points to his credit. The total results thus far are, Daly, 1,200 points, and Sexton, 675.

The Evening Sun's Base Ball Edition.

See THE EVENING SUN'S Special Extra Base Ball Edition, out this evening at about 7 o'clock.—*Adv.*

Pearls are expensive. But teeth made white with Sozodont are as beautiful and more valuable.—*Adv.*

THE FINAL ADJOURNMENT.

LAST SESSION OF THE NEW YORK LEGISLATURE OF 1887.

The Vedder Tax Bill Rushed Through Under a Suspension of the Rules—Failure to Pass the Constitutional Convention Bill Over the Veto—The Nominations of Gen. Sickles and Col. Grant Hung Up.

ALBANY, May 26.—Decked in the fine plumage with which he opened the session, the "Bald Eagle" thumped the gavel at 8 o'clock this morning to wind up the last session of the fifth Assembly of which he has been Speaker. He must have been up with the chickens to deck himself in the fine apparel he wore. He wore his dress suit, with the V shaped waistcoat, and three new diamond studs in the pleated shirt. In his buttonhole was a small corsage bouquet, and on his desk was a red, white and green flower garden. The session began two hours earlier than any previous sitting this year.

The Republican caucus had decided last night to put the Vedder bill and the Brooklyn Aldermen bill through, and the lacking votes had been secured by caucus pressure. Mr. Erwin made the motion to suspend the rules that interfered with the bills. It takes a two-thirds vote to suspend a rule, and the Speaker so ruled five weeks ago when he killed the Flat Rail bill by refusing to entertain a motion to suspend except by a two-thirds vote. Mr. Sheehan recalled that ruling to him, but the Speaker replied that he had so ruled because the Blue Book so provided, but he always thought the Blue Book was wrong, and that a motion to suspend the rules was privileged. He would so rule and he expected an appeal. Mr. Sheehan appealed, but the Republicans sustained the Speaker. The previous question was moved and the Vedder bill was at once put on its final passage.

Mr. Sheehan told the Republicans that he expected they would pass the bill, since the caucus had whipped the recalcitrants into line, and if they would send the bill to the Governor at once and extend the session a few hours the veto would be ready for them. He lashed the majority for the many jobs they had put through and their defiance of the people in refusing to give a Constitutional Convention.

Mr. Cantor and Mr. Giegerich protested against the imposition of an additional tax upon the people of New York for the benefit of the players of the State.

The bill was then passed—68 to 56. All the Democrats except Conover and Stevens, who did not vote, were recorded in the negative. With them were George Henry and Charles Smith of New York, John Reilly of Brooklyn, and Michael Gallagher of Buffalo. Goerss of Niagara and Maurer of Rochester did not vote.

The Griswold bill to repeal the Seth Low bill giving Brooklyn nineteen Aldermen, four from three districts and seven at large, and substitute a bill electing Aldermen by wards, passed by a party vote—70 to 48.

The Annual Tax bill passed both Houses. Last year the rate was 2.95 mills per dollar of valuation. This year it is 2.70 mills, a reduction of a quarter of a mill. The total amount raised is a little over $8,700,000, on an assessed valuation of $3,262,943,942, and is distributed as follows: Schools, $3,547,150; for the canals, $2,225,000, and for the general expenses, $2,900,000. The general expenses are about $6,225,000, but $3,500,000 are deducted by revenue and surplus.

Gov. Hill sent in the nominations of J. T. Rathbone for Manager of the Elmira Reformatory, and a batch of trustees of the new St. Lawrence County Insane Asylum. With them came this message in reference to the nominations already in:

The terms of office of the Health Officer of the Port of New York, of the Quarantine Commissioner, and of the Commissioners of Emigration expired several years ago. In discharge of a duty imposed upon me by the Constitution I last year transmitted to the Senate nominations for these several offices, and the Senate has neither confirmed nor rejected them. Recently I caused other nominations for the same offices to be transmitted to your honorable body, but as yet no action has been taken thereon. It is submitted, with all proper deference to the Senate, that the Constitution does not contemplate that officials whose terms of office have expired, and who fail to receive renomination therefor at the hands of the Executive, should be maintained in their positions for years together because of the refusal of the Senate to take action upon proper and worthy nominations of their successors. It is believed that the citizens of the State desire to have the business of the State led by officials whose terms have long since expired, and that the nominations which I had the honor of recently making to the Senate are honest, competent, and deserving men, possessing the confidence of the people without distinction of party, and that it is due to the State, as well as to the Executive and to the dignity and good name of the Senate itself, that some definite action should be taken in reference to these nominations now pending before you. I therefore respectfully ask that you do not finally adjourn without disposing of these nominations to these important offices in some constitutional manner.

Senator Murphy moved to go into executive session at once to confirm the nominations. The Republicans took a recess of twenty minutes to hold a caucus and decided on something. When the caucus was over Senator Pierce for Thomas C. Dawes of Saugerties, to succeed State Health Commissioner G. W. Cook of Kingston, and the insane asylum trustees. All the other nominations were tabled. Senator Murphy asked that an exception might be made of Col. Grant and Gen. Sickles, because they were soldiers, but the Republicans refused. That settled the nominations.

The Constitutional Convention Committee of the Assembly sent in a report in which they find fault with Gov. Hill for vetoing their partisan bill, and accuse the Democrats of doing any number of things. The Democratic minority of the committee dissented. Then the Republicans tried to pass the Arnold Convention bill over the Governor's veto and failed, as it took a two-thirds vote.

The Brooklyn beer and music bill passed both houses as a rider to an amendment to the Brooklyn charter. Senator Worth looked after it in the Senate and Mr. McCann in the Assembly. It gives the Brooklyn Board of Excise power to license concert saloons.

The Speaker announced as members of the committee to investigate telephone companies and see whether their charges had not better be reduced Messrs. Ainsworth, Hadley, and Saxton. Republicans, and Dickey and Conover, Democrats. It is a much better committee than had been expected. Mr. Erwin and the Speaker had a falling out over this committee, as Mr. Erwin wanted to control it in the interest of the telephone companies as he controlled the Ways and Means Committee this year.

The New York Central Railroad's bill to close the west side of New York city and let the railroad fence it in from Sixtieth to Seventy-second street, in some unaccountable way was put on final passage in the Assembly and passed. The bill was away down on the calendar, with hundreds of bills ahead of it, but it went up to the top of the heap.

Other bills passing the Assembly were: Senator Murphy's, to allow ball to be given at any hour; Senator Lowe's, to enable the Attorney-General to carry the Broadway Railroad suit to the Court of Claims; Senator Wemple's, incorporating the New York Northern Railroad, and the Murphy bill to permit the first brigade of the State militia to parade in Central Park once a year.

In the Senate the Graham bill to abolish machinery from the State prisons passed after dilitory efforts by the county Republicans, who opposed it. They succeeded in amending it, and as the amended bill was not returned to the Assembly before noon it failed.

Bills passing the Senate were: Burns's bill fixing the price of gas in the annexed district and Yonkers at $1.60 a thousand feet; Raines's amendment to the Elevated Railroad act; the Farrell Brooklyn sewer bill; and Mr. Cole's, to prohibit the issue of bonds without the consent of the stockholders.

The closing proceedings in the Assembly were tame. The roll was called on bills until 12 o'clock, and everybody was so tired after the party fight on the Vedder bill, which lasted several hours in all, that the proceedings differed from an ordinary day only in the number of spectators, the little interest taken in bills, and the violation of the rules. At 12 o'clock Mr. Cantor took the chair, and resolutions of thanks to the Speaker, Clerk, and other officials were offered by the Democrats, and after the usual brief speeches by Mr. Sheehan, in praise of the Speaker, and Judge Greene, in praise of the Clerk, the Speaker resumed the chair and made a brief speech of thanks and farewell.

In the Senate the Republican Senators, who had been mad at the Lieutenant-Governor ever since he refused to let them reject a message from the Governor, kept it up to the end and then sullkily adjourned. The clock stopped at 11 P. M., and Senator Pitts demanded that the Sergeant-at-Arms keep it going. The Sergeant-at-Arms said that he did not know much about clocks, and he feared that he would break it if he tinkered with it. It began to go again after a half hour's rest. The Republican Senators did not wait for the usual courtesies of adjournment, but moved that the Senate adjourn at once. They passed the motion, and an unusually loud thump of the Lieutenant-Governor's gavel was the only sign of dissolution.

Will Mr. Donnelly be a Vicar-General?

The report is renewed that the Rev. Arthur J. Donnelly will be made the second Vicar-General of this Catholic archdiocese, Vicar-General Preston succeeding the late Vicar-General Quinn.

The Evening Sun's Base Ball Edition.

See THE EVENING SUN'S Special Extra Base Ball Edition, out this evening at about 7 o'clock.—*Adv.*

MUST SHARP GO TO THE TOMBS?

A Close Shave if He Does'n't Spend Saturday, Sunday, and Monday There.

There is little doubt that the taking of testimony in the trial of Jacob Sharp would have begun yesterday at 4 o'clock if Saturday afternoon and Monday were not legal holidays. At 3½ o'clock the jury box was filled with a choice jury. The defence had been using up its peremptory challenges, and after a brief pause Lawyer Parsons arose and said: "We will suspend our challenges for the present."

"We are content," said District Attorney Martine.

"Let the jury be sworn," said Judge Barrett.

Jurors Nos. 6 and 9 were absent. Billy Rickets started out to hunt them up. Things had not gone exactly as the defence had desired, and a violent buzz went up from them. Jacob Sharp leaned forward excitedly, and resting his short, fat arms upon the table, listened eagerly to what his lawyers were saying.

"Will your Honor indulge us for a minute?" asked Lawyer Parsons.

Lawyer Nelson strode over to Judge Barrett and talked earnestly to him, while Mr. Martine, Delancey Nicoll and Col. Fellows leaned over his shoulder listening. Then for fifteen minutes the lawyers talked to each other in whispers.

It was evident that the defence wanted the prosecution to keep on challenging, and so worry through the week. The thought of their aged client being locked up in the Tombs from Friday night until Tuesday morning was unpleasant to the lawyers—also to Sharp. It has been the rule so far to confine the boodle cases after the jury was chosen. They tried hard to get a postponement on the plea that they had not had time to examine into the private character of two jurors. This plea did not prevail, and Lawyer Parsons said, drily:

"We desire to inform the court that, in view of the fact that Mr. Andrews is greatly pressed by business cares, we will avail ourselves of the right of peremptory challenge and excuse him."

Everybody smiled, especially Mr. Andrews, who hurried away. Mr. Andrews was Frederick H. Andrews of 1 Beaver street, and had been chosen in the morning in place of Robert W. Smith, who had the third seat. Azor S. Marvin, the safe manufacturer, had been put into the vacant twelfth seat. The work of filling the third seat again will go on to-morrow morning. The little burst of excitement at the close of the day melted Jacob Sharp into speech. He remarked to a reporter:

"All that I ask for is a fair, square trial. That is what my lawyers are fighting for, and when we got it, why then we will be ready to stand the consequences."

The taking of testimony will doubtless be begun on Tuesday. Mr. Nicoll will open for the prosecution and Col. Fellows will sum up. Albert Stickney will sum up for the defence. Homer A. Nelson will probably open for Sharp. This is the way the jury stood at the close of the day:

1. Eugene C. Akers, confectioner, Chelsea apartment house, 321 West Twenty-third street.
2. Owen O. Schimmel, preserves, 118 Warren street, 126 Macdougal street.
3. Vacant.
4. Herman Ingel, china, 223 Avenue A.
5. William E. Caldwell, insurance, 69 Wall street, 323 East Fifteenth street.
6. Morris Robinson, shirts, 71 Franklin street, 113 East Fifty-sixth street.
7. A. Howard Hopping, importer, 455 Broome street, the Lenox.
8. Carl Kahnweiler, ladies' garments, 411 Broadway, 220 East Sixty-second street.
9. George H. Sutton, hosiery, 216 Church street, 119 West Sixty-sixth street.
10. Theodore Kauffeldt, teas and coffees, 64 White street, 105 West 130th street.
11. Samuel Palmer, green, 156 Bowery.
12. Azor S. Marvin, safes, 205 Broadway, 20 Waverley place.

FRANK SAVIN BETS ON A CERTAINTY.

He Knew the Pile Driver had an 1,100-pound Hammer Before he Got Up the Pool.

The clouds of dust raised by laborers who have been demolishing the old buildings at Broadway, Exchange place, and New street, where the new Consolidated Stock and Petroleum Exchange is to stand, gave place yesterday to the exasperating banging of a huge pile driver. Loungers in Broker Frank Savin's office, opposite on New street, were speculating on the weight of the iron hammer when Savin came in in and heard them. It may be that some false friend or, perhaps, the enemy of mankind, whispered in Savin's ear that a chance had arrived to play a little joke and do a little business. Savin slipped out of his office, walked a few rods when the pile driver and tackle of the workmen, asked the weight of the hammer. He was told that it was about 1,100 pounds.

Primed with this information, Mr. Savin returned to his office and said:

"Boys let's make a pool on the weight of the hammer. Each one throw in $10 for a guess, the man coming nearest the mark to take the pot."

A pool of $50 was made, some of the estimates being 1,900, 2,000, 2,200, and 2,300 pounds. Mr. Savin's estimate was 1,100 pounds, and in addition ten bets of $50 each in the amount of the pool that his estimate was the nearest to the actual weight.

A committee of two was appointed to ask the Boss Pile Driver the correct weight, and as they crossed the street, Mr. Savin remained with the others serene and calm and assured of victory.

The committee returned with a slip containing the weight of the hammer. It was 2,500 pounds.

RACE DAYS NOT SET YET.

Conference of the Associations—Penalty for Violating the Pool Law.

A conference of the Executive Committees of all the racing associations was held until after midnight last night in the directors' rooms of the Coney Island Jockey Club, to determine the programme of race days for each club. The clubs got into a tangle over the matter, and adjourned until Saturday night, when a satisfactory arrangement will possibly be concluded.

The Brooklyn and Coney Island Clubs agreed upon the subjoined resolution:

1. Any person who shall be arrested for a violation of the provisions of Assembly bill No. 807, known as the Ives Racing Bill, shall be suspended from all privileges of the course until the day of his trial, when, if convicted, he shall be finally ruled off.

2. The same ruling shall apply to any person who shall be proved to the satisfaction of the committee to be the employer or partner of a person so arrested.

The Executive Committees of the other associations decided not to endorse it at present.

National Guard Parades in Central Park.

Hon. David B. Hill, Governor.

SIR: Yesterday, on learning that the bill authorizing the National Guard to hold an annual parade in the Central Park has passed the Senate, I sent you a telegram expressing the general aversion which is felt in this city to this piece of vandalism. I have since learned that the bill has passed the Assembly, so that it is now before you for approval or disapproval.

I desire therefore to call your attention to the fact that one day's parade in the Park would undoubtedly produce an amount of damage which could not be repaired in a year. The Park is now practically a great garden, which is only preserved from deterioration by constant vigilance on the part of the police. The crowd that would be assembled on the occasion of a parade would amount to many thousands if not hundreds of thousands of people. No police that could be provided could possibly protect the shrubs and the ornamental structures from injury. In my judgment the pecuniary damage alone would exceed the entire amount now expended annually upon the Park.

If there were the slightest necessity for this invasion of the rights of the people to quiet and order within the Park, public opinion might reconcile itself to the innovation; but in view of the fact that the most ample provision will be made for the National Guard in the new Van Cortlandt Park, which undoubtedly can be got ready within a year, it would seem as if this proposition ought to receive your prompt condemnation, and I am sure that your veto will be hailed by the people of this city as a positive benefaction. It would certainly be in accordance with your repeated declarations, that in matters affecting local interests you would not allow the interference of the Legislature without the consent of the authorities charged with the duty of administering municipal affairs. Yours respectfully,

ABRAM S. HEWITT, Mayor.

NEW YORK, May 23.

Labor Notes.

George W. Dunne, Chairman of the Board of Arbitration and Strikes of District Assembly 49, Knights of Labor, has been visiting the ice companies, and says that the men want an increase of wages. The ice companies will consider the proposition at the Ice Exchange to-day.

The General Executive Board of the Knights of Labor have decided to investigate the strike in the coke region and endeavor to effect an amicable settlement. Thousands of men are now out of employment in the manufacturing districts of Pennsylvania on account of the scarcity of coke.

The Board of Walking Delegates has been investigating for a month past a charge alleged to have been made by Michael Noonan, foreman of steam fitters in the Aldrich Court, 41, 43, and 45 Broadway. The information was said to have been furnished to Noonan by G. H. Hamilton, chief engineer of the building, that $150 was paid the walking delegate to settle the strike in the building in February last. Architect W. H. W. Youngs says that so far as he knows the story is not true, and Engineer Hamilton denies having told anybody such a story.

The Evening Sun's Base Ball Edition.

See THE EVENING SUN'S Special Extra Base Ball Edition, out this evening at about 7 o'clock.—*Adv.*

MRS. CIGNARALE TESTIFIES.

SHE FIRED AT HER HUSBAND BELIEVING HE WAS ABOUT TO KILL HER.

He Held a Razor in his Hand and his Arm Was Raised—Acting the Scene in Court—The Case to Go to the Jury To-day.

A young woman, whose wan face was made to look very white by contrast with the black garments she wore, with her black eyes and her wavy black hair, told in the General Sessions yesterday her story of her life with the husband she killed, and of the tragedy.

Chiara Cignarale testified that she was 24 or 25 years old; that she and Antonio Cignarale were married fourteen years ago in Italy; that they had one child, who is now 8 years old, and is now in the care of the Sisters in a convent; that the family came to America in March, 1886; that her husband got work as a mason, but after fifteen days gave it up, saying that the tools used in this country were too heavy. Then he took to shining shoes for a living, and they quarrelled because she wouldn't go out rag picking "as other Italian women do." He used to throw things at her, beat her, and kick her, and there were marks of his ill treatment all over her body.

CHIARA CIGNARALE.

She had $100 of her own when they decided to come to America. With $60 of this she paid their passage from Italy. He took $10 of the remaining $40 and bought a revolver—the weapon with which she killed him. Antonio D'Andrea, she testified, is a relative of hers in this way: The father of her mother and the mother of D'Andrea are brother and sister. D'Andrea is the man who also is under indictment for the murder of Cignarale. The prisoner swore that D'Andrea had never been her paramour.

Her husband, Mrs. Cignarale testified, drove her from their rooms, and she went to find D'Andrea and have him help her get passage back to Italy, where she hoped to get money from her family and send for her little girl. Nicholas Lanni and D'Andrea found two rooms in Forsyth street that were to be rented together. She paid for the rooms and slept there, and D'Andrea went away.

She was afraid to go to her husband for lodging because, she testified, he had told her in the morning that if she should come there when he came in at night he would cut her to pieces. When she took her shawl from the trunk used by her and her husband she saw the revolver lying on the shawl and took it with her, thinking she might get money for it. In the rooms in Forsyth street she tried to support herself by taking D'Andrea and two other men as boarders and lodgers. Mauro Dimora asked her to take him and his mistress, and she refused. [The defence claim that Dimora swore falsely about the prisoner and D'Andrea because of this refusal.] The prisoner testified that she moved from Forsyth street to Little Italy in order that she might have more room and take a larger number of boarders. She went up town to live two days before the shooting. Mrs. Cignarale testified concerning the events of the day on which she killed her husband:

He came to my rooms between 6 and 7 o'clock in the morning and knocked at the door. I was in bed, and asked, "Who's there?" He answered, "Your friend." I replied, "I know you well, go about your business or I'll call the landlord." He said, "I will go, but this day is the last day for you." I thought he meant to kill me.

Between 11 and 12 o'clock in the forenoon I went out to buy meat. I put the revolver in my pocket. He had threatened at other times to kill me, but I had not carried the revolver in consequence of those threats. I met my husband in the street, and he stopped me. I did not speak to him. He caught me by the arm and asked me to take a walk with him down toward the river. I did not like his manner and refused. Then he told me that Dimora had told him "I was intimate with D'Andrea. I told him I was sick, and asked him, "Don't you know that what Dimora says cannot be true?" Then, with his left hand, he drew a razor from his pocket and said, "I will kill you."

I stepped back one pace and took the pistol out. When he saw it he said, "Your day will come," and turned to go in the opposite direction. I fired the revolver at the ground. He turned around with the razor in his hand as though to cut my throat. I thought he was going to kill me, and I fired the revolver at him, not knowing where the ball would go.

The prisoner then, using Mr. Howe for a dummy, showed how, according to her story, she and her husband stood when the fatal shot was fired. She cocked the revolver like one accustomed to handling such weapons, and told a juror that she had handled a pistol at her home in Italy. Later, in the course of her examination, she again illustrated the tragedy, using Mr. Purdy as a dummy.

In answer to Mr. Purdy she testified:

I saw my husband run away after I shot him. I was very much confused, and did not know I had hurt him. I put the pistol back in my pocket, and did not take it out again till I took it out to give it to the policeman who arrested me. The policeman does not tell the truth when he says it was in my hands when he arrested me.

Mr. Howe promised to not occupy more than an hour and a half this morning in his summing up. The case probably will be given to the jury early in the afternoon.

DON'T LIKE THE MAYOR'S DOINGS.

The Citizens in Irving Hall Raise Their Voices in Rebuke of Him.

When the Hon. Robert B. Nooney called the Executive Committee of the Irving Hall Democracy to order last night, he proceeded to pitch into Mayor Hewitt without mercy. The Mayor's course, he said, had been Puritanical, illiberal, and undemocratic in the extreme. His treatment of the cartmen, the truckmen the newsmen, the saloon keepers, and men of various other honest callings had been overbearing and oppressive, and was calculated to injure the Democratic party most seriously. It had been considered the duty of Irving Hall to come to the front, and since the other Democratic organizations did not, to rebuke these proceedings.

J. S. Rogers offered resolutions "That we are the Tammany Democracy, the County Democracy, and that both are raiders upon the city treasury. They praise Gov. Hill's nominations, and they say:

"The strange attitude of Tammany Hall of to-day toward the masses is reflected in the acts and utterances of Mayor Hewitt. His Sabbatarian raids against the rights of citizens; his platitudes on the labor question; his fanatical zeal in opposing the honest ambition of workingmen for a betterment of their condition, and his posing upon a Puritanical platform, would all find bitter arraignment as undemocratic were John Kelly alive or his memory respected by his political heirs."

Henry Steinert offered a resolution, which was received with applause, asking the Legislature to sign a bill giving the United Labor party an inspector of election in each election district. All the resolutions were passed, and after Chairman Nooney had congratulated the organization that it had no representative in the Legislature which had just adjourned, whose record was infamous beyond precedent, the committee adjourned.

A Flagstaff Splintered by Lightning.

While yesterday's storm cloud overhung the North River the sun shone brightly in Jersey City, and two rainbows, one above the other, attracted the attention of the passengers on the Cortlandt street ferryboat. The ferryboat Hudson City lay in the south slip at Jersey City, and Capt. Edward Ashwood called to his wheelman, John Mannion, to look at the rainbows. Mannion leaned over the wheel with his thigh against a metal bell pull. At the instant there was a blinding flash of lightning and a crash of thunder, and Mannion fell back against a locker stunned. He still felt the effects of the shock last night. A louder and fiercer crash followed a flash of lightning, and Capt. Ashwood sprang to the door of the pilot house and saw