NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

INFORMATION FROM ALL PARTS OF THE RAILWAY WORLD.

Missouri, Kansas and Texas Affairs—More About Fish and Harriman—They Are Not Satisfied to be Beaten—Boston Less Hopeful About Atchison and Making Up Its Mind to a Receivership.

A cablegram from London notes the departure for this country of President Rudolph V. Martinsen of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad. He is quoted as saying that he has obtained enough proxies on the stock of that company to prevent Mr. Jay Gould and Russell Sage and their associates from regaining control of the concern. Mr. Martinsen's apparent glee is doubtless due to the belief that the proxies he has will enable him to retain his office at the head of the company. But that office confers no authority, and as for the beating of Gould and Sage, over which Mr. Martinsen and the anti-Gould press is so jubilant, it would be well for all of them to discover that proxies are of little value in a company that is controlled by the United States Court, and is likely to be controlled by it for a long time to come, or until the stockholders are willing to go down into their pockets and raise a few million dollars to put the property into shape and supplying it with new capital.

Mr. Martinsen's proxies are of no use except to keep up the form of the organization until the stockholders are able or ready to act. And it is very clear from Mr. Martinsen's talk that he is not the man to represent the stockholders. One reason is that he claims to represent bonds and the interests of the holders of that class of securities are likely to be antagonistic to those of the stockholders throughout the reorganization. The other reasons for Mr. Martinsen's unfitness are known to his friends and also to those who have seen his endeavor to inspect the M., K. and T. road. He has been over it, or parts of it, several times, yet he persists in taking the anomalous position that Gould wrecked the road and that the road is in fair condition. No one except Mr. Martinsen considers that the road is in fair condition, and the people who are becoming familiar with the property are every day becoming less positive that Gould, or Missouri Pacific management wrecked it. The fact is, the inspection of a railroad in a private car does not agree with Mr. Martinsen and the officials of the road who have seen him attempt to do it agree that the work is too serious for them. It certainly is too serious for them. Mr. Martinsen's is quoted as saying that he is "working to save the reputation of American railway management." According to all accounts the greatest service he can contribute to that end would be to refrain from taking any part in that management.

The management of the Illinois Central Railroad Company does not seem to know when it is well off. It was whipped into subjection by a very small minority of its stockholders at the annual meeting in March and stultified itself by voting down the resolution that the officers of the company to furnish to stockholders, in advance of the annual meeting, a statement of the business that it is proposed to transact at that meeting. The first action killed the Fish-Harriman branch line policy, the last proved that it was a bear-raid for next year's campaign, which will probably be undertaken early enough to secure even better results than were obtained this year. It would seem that in the circumstances Messrs. Fish and Harriman would prefer seclusion to more notoriety, especially as they are trying to secure the trust deed securing the collateral trust 5 per cent. bonds with the hope of then being able to secure a market for them. But some one connected with the company, for no one else could have furnished the figures, has given to the *Evening Post* an analysis of the votes cast for Mr. Thomas F. Cooley of Hartford, Conn. According to these figures Mr. Cooley voted upon only 566 shares of stock owned in this city, and the *Evening Post* permits some one in behalf of Fish and Harriman to draw the inference that that note represents the total of THE SUN'S influence in its effort to arouse the Illinois Central stockholders to save their property from being totally wrecked.

It is to be regretted that the person who draws this inference cannot be placed as an officer of the company, for he would be very quickly challenged to furnish a detail statement of the Fish-Harriman vote, which, according to trustworthy information, included proxies that they were in honor bound not to vote, as they had solicited new proxies from the holders of the stock, and been refused them, and then they apparently fell back upon and used last year's proxies. Granting, as the *Evening Post* correspondent claims, that Mr. Cooley had sold his stock in the company, he was still entitled to represent others, and did so with successful skill and ability. His courage in the matter was in marked contrast with the cowardice of President Stuyvesant Fish, who, though he had in his pocket some of the stock recently owned by Mr. Cooley, did not dare to use it in any way as a bar to the aggressive course of his opponent.

The most significant feature of this incident is that it calls attention once more to the frequency with which the *Evening Post* lends its columns to railroad wreckers like Fish and Hrrriman, and to the professional bears. There was a time when it was regarded as the champion of legitimate investments. Precisely the opposite is true now. Even in the letter referred to the writer is allowed to speak sneeringly of the stock voted upon by Mr. Cooley as being owned "largely by women." Not a day passes that the *Evening Post* does not print unwarranted attacks on railroad property, so flagrant some of them that he author has at times been sacrificed before the public to try to save the paper; yet its columns are ever open to the unscrupulous managers who have depredated railroad property that they might profit by the transaction.

As to the influence of THE SUN Messrs. Fish and Harriman may rate that its efforts in behalf of the stockholders of the Illinois Central Company have given those stockholders so much confidence that few of them have sold their holdings. This has interfered with the Fish-Harriman programme, as they have been the recent buyers of the stock and they doubtless hoped to cover their short contracts at lower figures.

Boston advices are that Messrs. Baring Bros. of London, and Kidder, Peabody & Co. of that city are looking into the affairs of the Atchison company, with a view to advancing enough money to keep the company out of the hands of the Gould syndicat, and to secure finally a friendly receivership instead of an adverse one, as would be feared from the Gould contest. That the Barings will advance the money necessary to pay the July interest, which the direction cannot practically concede cannot be met at the present outlook, is by no means certain. They will not do it unless satisfied upon investigation that they can get their money back. Their motive in this is to save a reduction of interest of the bonds. This is the first thing they apprehend would be done under Gould control. That a receivership sooner or later is an inevitable thing, is now believed even by the most hopeful. The effort of the Barings, if made, will be solely to secure a favorable return in interests. It is thus believed that a friendly receivership that would relieve the road of some unprofitable branches, the Sonora and the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fé, for instance, would be a good thing for it.

AT THE POLLS IN CINCINNATI.

The Independent Ticket Prevents the Complete Success of Either Party.

CINCINNATI, April 1.—Enforcement of the law was the main issue in to-day's election, and the issue was forced by a committe of 500, put forward by the Law and Order League of this city. The committee was organized about six weeks before the meeting of the conventions of the two parties. It served notice in advance on the two parties that if one or the other did not commit itself in favor of enforcement of law, notably the law forbidding drinking saloons to sell liquor on Sunday, they might look for an independent ticket. The Republican Convention smothered a delegate who rose to present a resolution committing the party in favor of enforcement of law in general, and the resolutions were silent on the subject and the candidates have been dumb.

The Democratic Convention resolutions were not any more satisfactory, but the candidates, notably those for Judge and Prosecuting Attorney of the Police Court, have committed themselves since their nomination for the impartial enforcement of the law, the committee, therefore, nominated Daniel Stone, a business man of universally acknowledged ability and of unsullied reputation, for Mayor, and filled out its ticket with Gen. Noyes, the Republican candidate for Judge of the Superior Court, and Stevens, Ermstone and Corcoran from the Democratic ticket for City Comptroller, Judge of Police Court, and Prosecuting Attorney of Police Court. The Independents were handicapped by a boss ticket put up at the dictation of George Cox, who was slaughtered at the polls last fall.

The *Commercial Gazette* opposed Cox before the Convention, but has supported his ticket. The *Times-Star* repudiated the Republican ticket and supported the Citizens' ticket, and thus the case stood when the polls opened this morning.

The Republicans elected Mosby Mayor by 551 plurality. Other Republicans elected were Gen. Noyes, Judge of Superior Court; Theodore Houstman, City Solicitor; Henry M. Zeigler, City Treasurer. Democratic nominees elected were Edwin Stevens, City Comptroller; J. D. Ermston, Judge of Police Court; Patrick J. Corcoran, Prosecuting Attorney of Police Court. Edwin Stevens got about 5,000 plurality, and the others elected, except Mayor, received about 2,700 plurality. There were 50,000 votes cast out of a registration of 63,000. Daniel Stone, the Citizens' candidate for Mayor received 7,400 votes. Party lines were broken over on both sides.

AMUSEMENTS.

"Jocelyn."

A new drama at the Star Theatre last evening was entitled "Jocelyn," and its authorship was attributed to Charles F. Coghlan. Its theme was French, but there would be injustice in ascribing its originality to the same source, and so making without supporting a charge of plagiarism. Giving credit to Mr. Coghlan, therefore, not for the dramatization of some unfamiliar French novel, but for the entire creation of the work, it must be said that he has suddenly disclosed himself as an author quite the equal of himself as a fine actor. He has made a romantic melodrama superior in most respects to anything else of that kind offered to New York in many a season. The climaxes are rousing, the device of a woman as a duellist is calculated to excite the most callous of spectators, and there is an abundance of excellent stagecraft. The wording is no much better than the average of theatrical composition that it is entitled to consideration as literature. The language is the sort of English spoken at the period of the play, and is therefore much seemlier than if the French personages spoke like modern Americans. There is no buncombe and no bathos. The heroes and the villains are exaggerated, but they are expressed in direct, exact, and suitable speech, and with no time wasted in useless talk. If Mr. Coghlan can write many pieces like this he will assuredly become a deservedly successful playwright.

The time of "Jocelyn" is that of young Louis XIII.'s enthronement, the place is Anjou, and its characters are persons concerned one way or another in the devastation of that province by Marie de Medici's army. A military adventurer loves a girl, cannot win her fairly, undertakes to do it foully, and, for a period sufficient for the purposes of fiction, his persecution is excessive. He kills her three brothers, he tricks her into a consent, and he drives her to temporary madness. He is the most ruthless of imaginable scoundrels, and his malevolence was fully developed by Wilton Lackaye, whose performance made good reputation for him very rapidly. But it was the beset girl, *Jocelyn*, impersonated by Rose Coghlan, who was at the central front of all the scenes. The role was not inherently winsome. A maiden who discards a true and worthy lover for no other reason than that she is an aristocrat and he untitled, and who is more than half willing to wed a detestable wretch because he is a wealthy prince, gets precious little sympathy from any audience in these United States of American freeborn equality. It is high praise of Miss Coghlan to write that she made a triumph without causing a tear to drop. She got along without pathos, and thrilled a not uncritical audience without enlisting its sympathy. She made of *Jocelyn* an unfeminine young woman, untrue to her own conscience, and murderous in her bravery; but the voice of Miss Coghlan was melody, she commanded a sweeping manner of romanticism, and she was a picturesque figure in both skirts and male attire. It was in the costume of one of *Jocelyn's* brothers that she avenged their massacre in a duel, which, although it had not the two-over-and-one-under clangor of the old-fashioned broadsword combat, of the stage, and thus may not have been highly rated by observers in the gallery, but it was appreciated by most of the spectators as a good display of skill with the foils.

The scenery was shabby, the costumes were good, the company had been well trained to the best that was in them, and the general effect was impressive. Miss Coghlan was treated generously to applause, and she made a speech of a few words to say that she was grateful.

"The May Queen" Takes Possession of Palmer's Theatre in April.

One swallow does not make a summer, but the first one has come and built its nest in Palmer's Theatre, and a very attractive bird she is. Her name is "The May Queen," more specifically a comic opera put together by several well-known foreign gentlemen. It was performed last evening for the first time in America, and in such fashion and with such spontaneous marks of appreciation on the part of the audience that it promises to be repeated many an evening and afternoon before the summer season of comic opera is over. The libretto of "The May Queen" is attributed on the programme to Messrs. Richard Genée, W. Manstadt, and Bruno Zappert. It is doubtful whether they worked as collaborateurs, for in the first place the German words, "Der Glücksritter," are printed underneath the title, indicating a German origin for the piece, and, in the second place, it does not seem that three dramatists would be needed to construct a play upon the familiar lines of court intrigue that form the basis of 90 per cent. of comic operas. The play, however, is just as good as others in its class, and when the comedians have found scenes lacking in fun they have lugged the happy article in with fine effect. The story really doesn't matter, but the dialogue does and so does the music. The latter feature of the opera in this performance was written by Czibulka, who is best known, if not famous here, as the composer of the "Stephanie" gavotte. It is with no intention of being severe that this verdict is rendered after one hearing: Czibulka shows himself a master of the well known. That he is clever cannot be questioned. It is evident that he has studied the works of those composers whose style and theories mark the music of this epoch, and that he has learned many lessons. Ever and again in the midst of bright phrases, careering waltzes, and florid melodies, there occur touches that remind the listener, if distantly, at least distinctly, of Wagner himself. Various other composers are honored with stray selections from their creations, but the general effect of freshness is not lacking, and nearly all is so skilfully done that it is bound to be more pleasing upon a second hearing.

Encores on first nights are always dangerous matters to judge by, but then there were several numbers last evening that hit the mark squarely and effectively. Most notable among them was a quartet for ladies in the last act, sung by Harriet Avery, Marion Manola, Annie Myers, and Laura Joyce-Bell. The exquisite effect of Mrs. Bell's contralto voice in this number made critical listeners wish that she had more to do in the opera than the very small part which she makes conspicuous for the time being. The McCaull company is one of the very best organizations of its kind that has ever appealed to the New York public. There are no poor singers in it, and it can boast of three first-rate comedians. De Wolf Hopper, Digby Bell, and Jefferson De Angelis. They can be trusted to make matters lively. Hopper found it necessary last evening to introduce his "Do you catch the idea?" but it was a welcome friend, and all the fun, in spite of its forced character, took immensely. Eugene Oudin was the leading male singer. His part was well adapted for his best work, and his voice was in unusually good condition. The ladies mentioned above maintained their reputations for excellent work, and from beginning to end of the performance there was no evidence of first night errors or delays.

Dr. Hans Von Bulow.

It was proper that Herr Von Bülow—Doctor of Philosophy, Knight, Kapellmeister, virtuoso, and litterateur—should make his first bow to our public, as he did on Wednesday last, after an absence of more than twelve years, in the commanding position of orchestral leader. For he is a man who stands at the very head of musical art, not, indeed by virtue of that genius which invents, animates, and inspires, but who has arrived there by the force of cold intellect, and by simple talent. His having been not only the friend of, but a coworker with, the greatest musical lights—Liszt, Schumann, Wagner, and others—proves the strength of his hold upon art-life, and speaks incontestably for his rare ability and attainments.

And the weight of Von Bülon's world-wide reputation was clearly shown yesterday afternoon by those crowds which thronged the Broadway Theatre on the occasion of the opening of the "Beethoven Cycles." Young and old of both sexes were there—many earnest students with volumes of sonatas under their arms—and signs of the most eager anticipation everywhere displayed. Herr von Bülow could certainly not complain of his audience. Neither in numbers, quality nor enthusiasm was anything lacking. People were scarcely more than comfortably seated, only a momentary glance at the illusive setting of the stage, a charming picture of the Bay of Naples, being allowed, before a small and erect man entered from a side door with a quick step and nervous manner. He bowed low, answering to the cordial reception given him, and after a few preliminary chords, which might have been Beethoven's own phrases, so like were they to the master's manner, Von Bülow struck into the first of the six sonatas which, with two sets of variations—"Twelve Variations on a Russian Dance Song" and "Six Variations on an original theme in F major"—formed the scheme of the concert.

The length of the programme was enormous. Scarcely a moment's rest was taken by the artist, and yet the entertainment was more than two hours long. In this was shown two of Von Bülow's most important traits—his prodigious memory and his untiring nerve. The last movement of the last sonata in D, opus 28) was more brilliantly played than any other, though it followed such uninterrupted effort; and everything was played without notes before him, as is the rule with this artist, not only in his piano work but also when he conducts an orchestra.

Beside the sonata already spoken of the selections were of the earlier period of Beethoven's creations, dating from 1795 to 1802. They were opus 2, No. 2; opus 10, No. 2; opus 13, and opus 14, Nos. 1 and 2. Von Bülow interprets Beethoven according to the old Viennese tradition handed down from the time of the master himself. It is a thoroughly healthy, unimpassioned, intellectual conception of the lovely work. Bülow's muse is ever led by cold reason, never by impulse or ardent feeling. He is convinced but never persuaded, always just, never generous—giving cautiously of certain proper effects, but never led into extravagance. He is self-possessed, accurate, thoughtful, and appeals to the mind, which cannot but approve what he does, but never for a moment does he, nor can he touch the heart, or even kindle the imagination.

It is to be regretted that the artist had to contend yesterday with the great disadvantage of a poor instrument. The piano was without resonance, utterly devoid of singing quality, and of a harsh, unpleasant tone except in the softest passages.

Amusement Notes.

The last of the series of Thomas orchestral concerts at Chickering Hall this season occurs on Thursday afternoon. The programme is as follows: Overture, "Im Frühling," C. C. Converse; Symphony No. 5, E major ("Lenore"), Raff; Concerto No. 2, G minor, Saint Saëns; Hungarian Rhapsody No. 12, Liszt. Mme. Julia Rive King will be the soloist.

Miss Lillie Berg, a young woman well known in New York musical circles as an ambitious and energetic singer and teacher, is about to give an afternoon concert, which will take place at Mrs. Grace's house, on the corner of Madison avenue and Seventieth street, on Thursday, April 11, at 3½ o'clock. Miss Berg is to be assisted by Mme. Elsa Hoffmann of the Court Theatre in Vienna, by Mme. Baltazzi and Mr. F. F. MacKay, who will appear in short dramatic pieces, and, besides a contribution of her singing to the programme, she will have the coöperation of several musicians.

A LETTER FROM STANLEY.

It is Five Columns Long, and Gives the Details of His Last Journey.

LONDON, April 1.—A letter from Henry M. Stanley, dated Smuputuri, Sept. 1, 1888, has reached a friend of the explorer in Edinburg.

Mr. Stanley says he is well and in good spirits. He met Emin Pasha on the shores of Albert Nyanza. They were together for twenty-six days. When Stanley left Emin Pasha the latter was enjoying good health.

Sir Francis De Winton, President of the Emin Pasha Relief Committee, says that the letter from Mr. Stanley will make five newspaper columns; that it will not be published before to-morrow, and that the Government is ignorant of its contents.

When Lieut. Baert came down the Congo in a canoe a few months ago, bringing with him Stanley's letter to Tippu Tib, he said that a package of correspondence from Stanley had reached Stanley Falls just before his departure. Tippu Tib would not intrust the package which was addressed to Europe to the vicissitudes of a canoe expedition, but held it to await the arrival of the next steamer from Leopoldville. When this news was published THE SUN, knowing when the steamer Stanley had left Leopoldville for Stanley Falls and the date of her expected return said that Stanley's despatches should reach Europe late in March. The letter just received in Great Britain, which is probably addressed to Mr. Mackinnon or Dr. Felkin, is the package that Tippu Tib detained.

This long letter will call to mind the thrilling letters received from Stanley during his great journey across Africa, after long periods, in which no tidings were received from him. It lacks only two months of two years since our last detailed information of Stanley's movements, he has crossed 500 miles of unknown country, and it is not improbable that this letter will contain the solution of some interesting geographical questions, chief among which is the question whether the large lake Muta Nzige feeds the Nile or the Congo. Probable it is not yet definitely settled. The letter will, of course, give much information about Emin Pasha, of whom we have had little news for the past sixteen months.

The Missionaries Safe.

LONDON, April 1.—The Church Missionary Society has information that the missionaries at Victoria Nyanza and Usagara are safe.

Much anxiety has been felt for the safety of the missionaries of this society, whose retreat to the coast was cut off by the hostilities in East Africa. The Church Missionary Society has four stations along the direct route from Zanzibar to Victoria Nyanza, besides its station in Uganda, on the northern shore of the lake, from which the missionaries were driven last year. The above news indicates that the far inland tribes are maintaining their usual friendly relations with the whites.

The Comptoir d'Escompte.

PARIS, April 1.—The *Journal de Paris* says that the conference between M. Rouvier, Minister of Finance, the liquidators of the Comptoir d'Escompte, and a syndicate of bankers resulted in an agreement for the immediate reconstruction of the Comptoir d'Escompte.

The agents of the American copper companies have had an interview with the liquidators of the Comptoir d'Escompte.

Roumania Invited to Explain.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 1.—M. Hitrovo, Russian Minister at Bucharest, has been instructed to demand explanations from the Roumanian Government concerning the expulsion of Russians from Roumania and the general anti-Russian procedure of the Roumanian Cabinet.

Strengthening the British Navy.

LONDON, April 1.—The committee of the House of Commons, by a vote of 251 to 75, tonight approved the proposals recently submitted by Lord George Hamilton, First Lord of the Admiralty, for increasing the strength of the navy.

A Dispute Over the Danish Budget.

COPENHAGEN, April 1.—In consequence of the dispute over the budget, the King will empower the Government to levy existing taxes and to authorize all expenditures necessary for the administration of public affairs.

John Bright's Son in Politics.

LONDON, April 1.—The eldest son of Mr. John Bright, who is a Liberal Unionist, will contest the seat in the House of Commons for the Central Division of Birmingham, made vacant by the death of his father.

Lively Politics in Birmingham.

LONDON, April 1.—An exciting contest is expected in the Central Division of Birmingham. The Liberals have selected a candidate. The Conservatives will try to induce Lord Randolph Churchill to stand for the seat.

Fortifying Bucharest.

BUCHAREST, April 1.—The Minister of War has asked the Chamber of Deputies for an appropriation of $3,000,000 with which to continue work on the fortifications around this city.

Gen. Butler Loses his Temper.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—Gen. Butler came to Washington to be present in the Equity Court, where he is arguing the case of Butler agt. Strong. He took little notice of his colleagues, confining his attention to the work before him, and when he came in contact with Mr. F. T. Browning, the counsel on the other side, he lost his temper. Mr. Browning had the floor, and had paused momentarily to refer to some papers, when Mr. Butler attempted to address the Court. Mr. Browning interrupted with "I have not yielded the floor." Gen. Butler made several vain efforts to fix the attention of the Court, and, failing, said:

"Your Honor, I don't propose to be snapped at by a cur."

To this Mr. Browning replied: "And may it please the Court, I don't propose to be bullied by a bulldog."

The contestants quieted down when the Judge threatened to fine them both for contempt of court.

Poisoned the Boarders and then Eloped.

PHILADELPHIA, April 1.—Frank Cevarro, 82 years old, eloped with Mrs. Camilla Rofa, who is 5 years younger, with whom he boarded at 738 South Seventh street, this city, yesterday afternoon. Before the couple left the house Mrs. Rofa fried some fish for the evening meal and then went away, taking with them the woman's two children, a boy of 3 years and an infant a year old.

Salvator Rossatti and Antonio Gallini, two other boarders, ate the fish and were taken sick immediately afterward. They were taken to the Pennsylvania Hospital, where the physicians to-night say their condition is very critical. It is supposed that the fish was prepared for the husband, and that the boarders, coming into the house for supper and finding the table set, fell into the trap that had been prepared for him. Detectives are looking for the elopers.

Elizabeth Hires an Accountant.

ELIZABETH, April 1.—William Calhoun, an expert accountant, recommended by ex-President Cleveland's law firm, ex-Secretary Whitney, and President Rollston of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, was selected to-night by the City Council of Elizabeth to investigate the books and accounts of the Comptroller's office at a compensation of $20 per day, or about $2,000 for the job. Richard P. Stevens of Jersey City was named for examiner, but some Councilmen refused to vote for him under any consideration, saying they did not want a Jerseyman or one susceptible to Jersey political influences.

GREAT BATTLES OF BRAINS.

STRONG PLAYERS PAIRED AT THE OPENING OF THE SECOND WEEK.

England's Champion Lowers His Flag to the Man from Austria—The Lad from Quebec Defeats Philadelphia's Veteran—The Score—Mr. Tchigorin Objects to a Decision and Threatens to Withdraw.

The second week's play in the international chess tournament began with renewed interest yesterday from the fact that the question of supremacy is an open one. Gunsberg, Tchigorin, Blackburne, Weiss, Burns, and Lipschütz head the score on about even terms, making it everybody's championship. The London tournament of 1851 brought out Andersen; the American tourney of 1857 sent Paul Morphy out to conquer the world; in the second American Congress, in 1871, Capt. Mackenzie forged to the front, and he held the position in the third tournament, in 1874. James Mason, the Brooklyn newsboy, fought his way to the van in the tournament of 1876, Capt. Mackenzie taking command again in the fifth congress, in 1880. The time has arrived for another change. An officer of the congress who keeps official records of the games and other proceedings of the tournament remarked to a reporter for THE SUN yesterday that first honors would probably be won by an Englishman, one reason being that while in London they have 200 chess clubs, in New York there are only three.

The pairing yesterday gave promise of the strongest games since the opening of the battles. The contestants faced each other in this order: McLeod agt. Martinez, Bird agt. Judd, Tchigorin agt. Mason, Gunsberg agt. Burille, Blackburne agt. Weiss, Lipschütz agt. Gossip, D. G. Baird agt. Showalter, Pollock agt. J. W. Baird, Hanham agt. Delmar, and Burn agt. Taubenhaus. In the groups that looked on at the players were several ladies and visitors from long distances. Among the latter appeared Champions McCutcheon from Pittsburgh and Thornton from Buffalo. As on previous days, the largest cluster gathered in front of the table where the lad from Quebec confronted Dion M. Martinez of Philadelphia. The rapid, brilliant play of the boy is the magnet that draws the crowd. Rapidity is the mainspring of genius, and it is pretty safe to say that the boy will develop into a genius of the checkered field. He made his first twenty moves in fifteen minutes, while his opponent used up one hour and twenty minutes in answering the moves. The boy played a splendid game right through, from an irregular opening, causing his opponent to resign in the fiftieth move. The game is appended, with notes by Kentucky's champion, Mr. Showalter:

M'LEOD. White.	MARTINEZ. Black.
1. P—K 4	P—K 4
2. P—Q B 3	P—Q 4
3. Kt—K B 3	P x P
4. Kt x P	B—Q 3
5. Kt—Kt 4	Kt—K B 3 (a)
6. Kt x Kt	Q x Kt
7. Q—R 4 ch	Kt—B 3
8. K x P ch	K—Q sq
9. B—K 2	P—K B 4
10. Q—B 3	R—K sq
11. P—Q 4	Q—Kt 3
12. Castles (b)	B x Kt (c)
13. R x B	P—B 3
14. B—K 3	P—R 4
15. B—Q Kt 5 (d)	R—Q Kt (e)
16. P—B 4	Q—R 3
17. Q x R P	P—R 5
18. B—R 4	P—Q Kt 4
19. P x P	P x P (f)
20. B x P	K—Q 2
21. Q—R 3 ch	P—R B 4
22. B x Kt ch	K x B
23. P—K Kt 3 (g)	P—B 5
24. P x P	P—Kt 4
25. K R—B sq ch	K—Kt 2
26. P x P	R—K 5
27. Q—Kt 2	Q—B 4
28. P—K R 3	R—K R sq
29. Q—Kt 4 (h)	Q—Q 4
30. B—B 4 (i)	Q R—K B sq
31. R—R 4 ch	K—Kt sq
32. Q—Kt 2	R—B 6
33. R—R 5	Q—K 5
34. R—Kt 5 ch	K—R 2
35. R—Q B sq	R x P
36. R—B 4	Q—Kt 8 ch (j)
37. R—B sq	Q x R
38. P—Kt 3 (k)	Q x P ch
39. Q x Q	R B—Kt 6 ch
40. Q x R	R x Q ch
41. K—B 2	R—R 3
42. R—Kt 8	R—R 2
43. R—Kt 5	R—R 3
44. R—K B 5	R x Q Kt P
45. P—Kt 6	R—Kt sq
46. B—B 4	R—Kt sq
47. B x B	R x P (l)
48. B x P	R—Kt 2
49. B—Q 8	R—K 3
50. R—Kt 5 ch	Resigns

NOTES BY MR. SHOWALTER.

(a) Bad, as a pawn is immediately lost. B x Kt or —K B 4 would have been better.

(b) Played beautifully and with a keen perception of the necessities of the position.

(c) Condemned, as it exchanges a piece in play for a piece also undeveloped.

(d) A very good move. The rook's pawn was probably put forward to tempt the capture.

P—Q P x Kt Q x P B—R 7

(e) If P—K 3 then P x P P x P R—Kt sq and wins Kt P.

(f) Kt x P would have given black a better chance, but yet white would have a much superior game.

(g) Prudent as a rule, but not here.

(h) Good enough. Q—B 6 would have been good, also.

(i) Obviously black dare not take rook. Behold the quickness of conception of this youth for chess.

(j) Black rook produces no good results against the correct reply.

(k) More sound chess and the finishing move.

(l) Inexplicable except that black hoped for a stale mate.

This game reflects great credit on so youthful a player.

Mr. Bird won from Mr. Judd in an irregular opening conducted by Mr. Bird as vigorously and brilliantly as when he was a younger man.

Mr. Tchigorin forfeited his game to Mr. Mason on the time limit. He did not play after recess.

Mr. Gunsberg lost to Mr. Burille on a Giuoco Piano, well played on both sides. Mr. Burille gained a pawn early in the game, played roundly thereafter, and scored a great victory.

Mr. Blackburne lost to Herr Weiss in a fine and long game. The end game was a battle between two bishops against knight and bishop. The result is a great triumph for the teachings of Mr. Steinitz on this subject. The score is printed in full.

Mr. Lipschütz won from Mr. Gossip on a Vienna opening. Mr. Lipschütz played in his best style and outplayed his opponent throughout the game.

Mr. D. G. Baird lost to Mr. Showalter in a four knights' game played with force and brilliancy by the winner.

Mr. Hanham lost to Mr. Delmar on a king's bishop opening, played by Mr. Delmar in his most brilliant style.

Mr. Burn lost to M. Taubenhaus in a Ruy Lopez, the most stubbornly contested of the day. The champion of France obtained an advantage of position, and finally, after a hard struggle, was mated on the 106th move at 11:33 P. M.

The jury have not yet decided the appeal of Mr. Delmar in his adjourned game with Mr. Tchigorin. Mr. Delmar objects to be obliged to mate in fifty moves, of which he has played twenty. The judges' ruling in the matter of Tchigorin and Judd seems to indicate that Mr. Delmar will sustain his view of the matter. The jury decided the case of Judd and Tchigorin against Tchigorin construing the rule literally as the umpire had done. This action so annoyed Mr. Tchigorin that he forfeited his game to Mr. Mason and was about to withdraw from the tournament when the final court, the judges, decided to interpret the rule to mean that it is only necessary to show a win after fifty moves and decided that the game should proceed.

The pairing for to-day is: McLeod vs. Judd, Bird vs. Mason, Tchigorin vs. Burille, Gunsberg vs. Weiss, Blackburne vs. Gossip, Lipschütz vs. Showalter, Baird, D. G., vs. Taubenhaus, Martinez vs. Baird, J. W., Pollock vs. Delmar, Hanham vs. Burn.

The score now stands:

Players.	Won.	Lost.	Players.	Won.	Lost.
Weiss	5½	½	Delmar	3	3
Gunsberg	5	2	Gossip	3½	3½
Lipschütz	5	2	Showalter	3	4
Tchigorin	4	1	Mason	3	4
Burn	4½	2½	Baird, J. W.	2½	4½
Taubenhaus	3	2	Pollock	2½	4½
Blackburne	4½	2½	Burille	2	5
Bird	2½	2½	Mason	2	5
Judd	3	2	Hanham	1	6
Baird, D. G.	3	3	Martinez	½	6½

CHESS NOTES.

T. L. Johnson—Mr. Mason's address is 175 Jay street, Brooklyn.

Clarence L. Murphy, son of the Rev. T. Logan Murphy of North Pinfield, won the State chess championship of New Jersey on Saturday night. The tournament began on Washington's Birthday, with nearly 100 players. In the final game Mr. Murphy beat Mr. Pope in twenty-eight moves. The champion is 20 years old.

Obituary.

Elisha Theall died on Sunday at 75 North Oxford street, Brooklyn, aged 87. He had been in the drug business for a quarter of a century. Thirty-five years ago he was a member of the Board of Supervisors.

Benjamin W. De Witt died on Sunday at 651 Fulton street, Brooklyn, aged 65. He had been a deputy United States Marshal in Brooklyn for fourteen years, and later had been a special policeman attached to the Charities Department. He had been a war veteran.

Edward Flash, 63 years old, a merchant of the Produce Exchange, died yesterday.

The Hon. John Henry Pope, Canadian Minister of Railways, died in Ottawa yesterday, after a long and painful illness. The announcement of his death was made in Parliament by Sir John Macdonald, and the House was adjourned. It is understood that Mr. Pope made provision in his will for Sir John Macdonald.

The Rev. Alfred Taylor, a retired Methodist minister, died in Bridgeport last night, aged 68 years. He had been relieved from active work for several years, though he wrote frequent articles for Methodist journals. He gave this winter a series of lectures on health in Brooklyn, N. Y. He was father of Thomas P. Taylor, the bustle manufacturer, and assisted his son in his business.

William B. Mandorf, a grocery merchant of Carlisle, Pa., died yesterday of pneumonia, at the age of 35 years.

Harvey F. Gaskill, Vice-President of the Holly Manufacturing Company, and inventor of the pumping engine which bears his name, died yesterday in Lockport, aged 44. He was a member of the Society of Mechanical Engineers, and was a delegate to the last Republican National Convention.

FARCICAL, SAYS THE LIEDERKRANZ.

Bitter Words About the Police Investigation After the Liederkranz Ball.

Mayor Grant received yesterday a further letter from the committee of the Liederkranz Society in relation to the police interference with the Liederkranz ball. The Mayor had forwarded to them the police report on the case, and asked if there was anything else that they wanted done about it. Their answer that they leave it to him to do what he thinks fit nonplussed him. He cannot try Police Captain Reilly, and for him to proceed against the Police Commissioners in the matter would be considered rather a ponderous step. The following is the letter:

The Hon. Hugh J. Grant, Mayor of the City of New York.

DEAR SIR: Your letter of March 16 containing your suggestions and a report of Capt. Reilly, purporting to be a reply of the Police Commissioners in relation to the investigation referred to them upon the protest of the German Liederkranz, was received by the Liederkranz Society, and the undersigned committee instructed to reply thereto.

We feel it incumbent upon us, in the discharge of our duties, to acknowledge that the thanks of the Liederkranz Society are eminently due to you for the kind, prompt, and energetic manner with which you have dealt with the protest of the society, heretofore presented to you, in demanding of the Board of Police a thorough investigation into the matters therein alleged and set forth. Conspicuously strange, however, and in contrast with your expressed intentions, appear the equivocal proceedings of a majority of the Commissioners constituting the Board of Police, who appear anxious to conceal rather than to disclose the outrageous conduct and brutal treatment exhibited by the police on the night of the masquerade reception of the German Liederkranz.

The weak subterfuge to which resort was made in unjustifiably delegating authority, through intermediate channels, to the very officer whose official conduct appears to be involved—thus substituting him for them to weigh and consider the matter referred to them by your Honor—is a course which, we know, was never contemplated by you, and betrays either an intention to defeat the motive shown in seeking a just conclusion through a fair and impartial examination, or an inclination, prompted by partiality and fear, to avert grave and serious responsibility for outrageous proceedings.

Previous custom in similar cases may have given the Board assurance to proceed in this farcical manner, and we submit that such disregard of superior authority should cease; that it should be remembered that such travesty upon justice has a tendency to foster in the minds of police officials an idea that they are the masters, not the servants, of the people.

In this instance, to have referred the protest of this society to the Captain in whose precinct more public immorality notoriously exists and more indecent outrages are committed than in any other in this city, evidences a policy of evasion and fear of exposure, and that rigid examination and close scrutiny which the people of this city have a right to expect from the department to whose consideration the protest in question was referred, and to whom they must look for protection and assistance when life, peace, and property are threatened.

We deplore the fact that thus early in your administration the Liederkranz Society should be compelled to figure as a complainant before you, and we keenly regret that your request has been set at naught, and a desire manifested to discourage any appeal for redress.

The innuendo under which Capt. Reilly seeks to shield his unworthy acts, when he states that there was no violence used on the part of the officers whatever, but simply a "firm, well-mannered exercise of authority such as the occasion and the circumstances of the parties called for," is without the slightest foundation in fact, and a base fabrication, the coarseness of which tends strongly to show the weakness of his cause and the desperation of his defence.

The treatment which the Board of Police has seen fit to give this matter renders any further proceedings before them impracticable, and glaringly presents a system of masterly inactivity which has heartily exhausted public patience and methods which should no longer be allowed to obtain. Under its "protection" outrages have been encouraged and evils permitted to exist without any apparent effort at suppression, and which have become so notorious that we deem it our duty to call your attention to it particularly in this case.

Under all the circumstances, we submit the matter for such action as your Honor may deem fit and proper, and remain, yours truly.

WILLIAM VOELLIS, PETER GUGEL, JOSEPH KOCH, F. R. MINRATH, JOHN OSTERLAHN, Committee.

Crashed Through a Burning Bridge.

WHEELING, W. Va., April 1.—As freight train 88 on the Baltimore and Ohio main line reached the bridge over Harts Creek, 80 miles east of this city, this morning Engineer Kusnch noticed that the bridge was burning. It was too late to check the train, and he and his fireman with one brakeman saved themselves by jumping. The next instant the locomotive broke through the bridge, and, followed by fourteen cars, fell into the creek bed, where the burning timbers from the bridge set fire to the cars and they were burned. The caboose did not leave the track and all the crew escaped, though two unknown tramps stealing a ride on the train went down with the wreck and were burned. The fire is supposed to have been caused by falling cinders.

They View With Astonishment and Alarm.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Business Men's Republican Association has been called for to-morrow night at 236 Fifth avenue. The Administration is showing a disposition to be independent of the association that both astonishes and alarms the business men. They are astonished on their own account and alarmed for the Administration. The Executive Committee will arrange for a full mee