THE HIGH LICENSE DEBATE.

HENDRICKS'S BILL PASSED IN THE SENATE BY A PARTY VOTE.

The Republicans Refuse to Amend it by Making it Apply to Clubs as Well as Saloons—Col. Jones's Nomination as Port Warden Confirmed—An Effort to Unseat a Democrat Without Testimony Defeated by the Anti-Platt Combine.

ALBANY, April 3.—High license liquor regulation and low tension electric current restriction were the tunes to which the Republican majority in the Senate danced and pranced to-day. The Hendricks High License bill and the report of the Erwin lightning committee were both special orders. The Lieutenant-Governor's plea in behalf of two days' accumulation of messages from the Assembly held off the eager Hendricks and his men for a while, but they were impatient and unsatisfied until the license fight was on. Senator Stadler generalled the opposition to the bill, and the old familiar arguments were gone over on both sides. Senator Stadler made many efforts to amend the bill, but was knocked out by a party vote. He was particularly strenuous to have the discrimination against any license for excursion boats removed, and inveighed against the injustice of depriving poor people of beer and such refreshments when they are on pleasure bent by what is really a measure of prohibition and not of regulation. Senator Linson sought to add a provision compelling the bars in social incorporated clubs to be licensed, the fee to be $250 for each 100 of the membership. Mr. Hendricks and the other members of the party of the Union League Club would not listen to this, and turned a deaf ear also to Senator Cantor's suggestion that the clubs ought not to be allowed to escape entirely. Senator Stadler's final effort was a motion to substitute what is known as the Commission bill for the Hendricks bill. He was voted down.

On the roll call for the vote on the final passage of the bill there was much still to be said, judging by the way the explanations of the votes were strung out. Mr. Vedder voted for the bill, but recorded himself as of the opinion that the license system was a temptation to the taxpayers to encourage the traffic when the fees went to reduce local taxation. He believed that they were practically legislating the whiskey influence into politics.

Senator Cantor described the day's performance as another farce played by the Republican majority. They were posing as the friends of high license, but in their own cities and neighborhoods they disregard the opportunities under the present law of increasing the fees. Only in New York and Brooklyn are the maximum fees charged. The same law applies to Mr. Hendricks's home, the city of Syracuse, but it is not honestly interpreted there. The Republican Senators were juggling with a new high license, while they and their towns and cities had not risen nearly to the limits of the old ones. If they really meant to accomplish what they pretended to be in favor of, a reform of the Excise law and practice, Mr. Cantor inquired why they had not given some attention to the recommendations of the non-partisan commission appointed under an act of the Legislature, which were the results of weeks and months of earnest and intelligent labor, but which were ignored by the Republican majority.

"You do not want a settlement of this question," continued Senator Cantor. "I have observed here to-day that no amendment offered by a Democrat has been listened to. We must take the bill as a whole. A week ago you offered a prohibition amendment. Is your party for prohibition? Today you vote for a proposition that rum may be sold in any of your club houses without any payment of license fees to the State. Your clubs are to escape the operation of the Sunday and the midnight closing provisions of the law. You are juggling with the question."

Senator Fassett tried to break the force of this arraignment by referring to the Prohibition party as a small and erratic portion of the community, whom it is proposed to gratify by giving to them an opportunity to stand up and be counted under the Constitutional amendment provision.

Senator Laughlin of Buffalo, the only Republican who voted against the bill, explained that the bill was not fair enough in its provisions to secure his vote, and said that unless clubs were included he could not vote for it.

The vote on the passage of the bill was as follows:

YEAS—Senators Birkett, Coggeshall, Deane, Donaldson, Emerson, Erwin, Fassett, Hendricks, Hunter, O'Connor, Richardson, Robertson, Saxton, Sloan, Stewart, Van Cleef, Van Voorhis and Vedder—17.

NAYS—Senators Ahearn, Cantor, Collins, Hawkins, Ives, Jacobs, Laughlin, McCarren, Roesch, and Stadler—10.

Absentees—Senators Brown, Chase, Linson, McNaughton, and Sheard.

Senator Erwin had some trouble in getting the report of his committee's investigation into the electric question adopted. Senators Jacobs and Linson were persistent in making prominent the point that the adoption of the report did not commit the Senate in favor of any bill that the committee may subsequently introduce, no matter if it is in accordance with the report.

The Senate confirmed the nomination of Col. J. R. Jones, an ironclad and copper-fastened Steuben county Democrat, as Port Warden.

Among the committee reports in the Assembly was one from the Committee on Public Education adverse to Senator Brown's bill requiring the requirements concerning the preliminary examination of persons proposing to become medical students. This is the bill that THE SUN opposed editorially the other day.

Senator Cantor got in a point on the reforming and investigating Fassett to-day when the latter objected to progressing the bill for making the office of the County Clerk of Steuben a salaried instead of a fee office. The people there are in favor of the change, and Democratic Assemblyman Pealer introduced the measure. Senator Fassett was unable to answer when Senator Cantor asked him why he was in favor of the proposition to make such offices salaried in Democratic cities but opposed to it in counties where the officeholders are Republicans.

The Assembly's chief fuss to-day was over the report against Michael C. Gillice, the sitting Democrat, and in favor of William B. Leroy, the contesting Republican in the Fourth district of Albany county. It recommended unseating Gillice. Andrus of Buffalo took up the cudgels in favor of the report, and, as usual, antagonized Lawyer Fish and Assemblyman Gibbs, who, with their friends of the old anti-Platt combine, rallied, not to oppose the bouncing of Gillice, but to see that it was not done in indecent haste, without presentation and consideration of the evidence. They were further moved to this by the explosive expostulation of Tim Sullivan of New York and Cornell of Staten Island of the committee. They protested that it had been agreed that the minority should have time to make a dissenting report. The only time the big end of the committee and his little Chairman, Strauhan, could offer was that they were afraid that they could not get the testimony printed in time for the early consideration of the case by the full House, unless it was willing to take the committee's report and word for it and bounce Gillice. The subject was made a special order for a week from Monday night. The anti-Platt coalition is not expected to vote to retain Gillice in his seat. They are only serving another notice to all whom it may concern that there is still some cohesive strength in the combination. It is Gillice's good luck that the effect is to give him about two weeks more salary. He will doubtless have to go in the end. The Assemblymen are not anxious to lose him. They are having too much fun with him for that. It is told of him that he was so flattered by his card of invitation to the Governor's reception that he applied to some kind friend to know what was the swellest and swaggerest thing to do by way of a response. The friend having suggested that nothing could be a more nice and delicate way of showing his appreciation than to help the Governor out a little on the expense of the thing, Mr. Gillice is said to have enclosed in his response a nice crisp five-dollar bill.

Consolidation of White Lead Companies.

ALBANY, April 3.—Six of the leading concerns manufacturing white lead in this State have consolidated and to-day filed in the office of the Secretary of State a certificate of consolidation under the name of the National Lead and Oil Company of New York. The companies are: The Jewett White Lead Company of Port Richmond, Brooklyn White Lead Company of Brooklyn, Bradley White Lead Company of Brooklyn, Lenox Smelting Company of Brooklyn, Ulster Lead Company of Saugerties, Union White Lead Manufacturing Company of Brooklyn. The combined capital of the new company is $1,000,000, of which $250,000 is paid by the Jewett company, $200,000 by the Brooklyn, $150,000 by the Bradley, $50,000 by the Lenox, $150,000 by the Ulster, and $70,000 by the Union. The business will be carried on in Brooklyn, Port Richmond, and Saugerties. The trustees are William T. Thompson, John G. Steenken, Benjamin C. Webster, Alfred T. Gashorn, Reginald P. Rowe, R. R. Colgate, and Fletcher W. Rockwell.

The Largest Business Ever Transacted by a Life Assurance Company.

The new business of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of New York for the first quarter of the present year, is reputed to exceed fifty million dollars. This is at the rate of two hundred millions of assurance for the year. This is unprecedented in the annals of life assurance.

THE MISSISSIPPI DAMPNESS.

Some Railroads Under Water—The Flooded Plantations.

NEW ORLEANS, April 3.—The latest advices from Arkansas City show that the river is still falling about a fifth of a foot in twenty-four hours, and has fallen in all about one foot. The water is going back into the river from the outside of the levee wherever there is an opening in the levee. But the fall outside of the levee is not so fast as the fall in the river. The whole of the crooked bayou ridge, from Tillar to Trippe, eleven miles, is under water, and many plantations in this fertile section that were never overflowed before are now completely under water. The track of the Arkansas Valley road, between McGehee and Trippe, is five feet under water in one place. In no previous overflow has the water been so high on this road that trains could not pass over it from Tillar to Trippe. Now trains can come no further than Tillar, and mail, passengers, and express have to be transferred from Tillar to Arkansas City, nineteen miles, by means of boats.

The Houston Central, Arkansas and Northern Railroad, now being built through from McGehee by way of Dermott to Monroe, La., is under water, and as the work on this road has been recently constructed the damage will be considerable.

GREENVILLE, April 3.—The back waters have risen but very little here, but the river of water which is flowing through the Easton break is playing havoc in the Bogue country. The water has crossed over the ridge between Deer Creek and the Bogue, and is fast filling up that country. Plantations on both sides of Deer Creek, which heretofore have been above high water, are now under. The small protection levees at places on Williams Bayou and Deer Creek have been of no avail. Along the banks of Deer Creek only dry spots here and there will be seen in a few days, which was not the case in 1882 and previous overflows. The oldest inhabitant with his high-water peg will now take a back seat in the history of this country and give way to the eventful overflow of 1890.

The plantations fronting on Lake Bolivar are getting some water from the Easton break. The levees above are reported standing all right. Some efforts were made to secure the ends of the broken levee at Easton, but it was of no use, as the current is so rapid that everything is washed away. The people here are bearing up well under the surplus of dampness, which they had not bargained for in such quantities.

MEMPHIS, April 3.—The committees of the citizens' relief fund sent down the river to Laconia and Henrico to investigate the condition of the flood sufferers returned to-day. They report that in Laconia circle alone fully 600 people, mostly negroes, are without food or houses. Few houses are left in the city, and in one gin house there are 350 negroes huddled together like so many cattle. The water is from six to twelve feet deep on the plantations. Forty houses were washed away in last Thursday night's storm.

At Modoc, Ark., 120 people were found to be suffering for food. At Islands No. 64 and 67, below Helena, 100 people were found in the same condition, and at Henrico 125 more. In the limited investigation made by the committee fully 1,000 people were found to be homeless and hungry, and these were all found at points on the river. They were unable to cross the country back of the river, where, probably, more distress exists than on the river front.

The committee believed a large number of these people and the work is being pushed with all vigor. The corn and all having been washed away, the condition of the stock is pitiable. The lowing of cattle and braying of mules is heard on all sides, and whenever they can be seen they are being sustained by cane, which is taken to them in skiffs. The river is rising a little at Cairo to-day, and there seems to be little prospects of a rapid decline.

SERGEANT DUNN'S PREDICTIONS.

Sergeant Dunn of the signal service was asked yesterday what he proposed to do about the protests which his flood prophecies had called forth from New Orleans.

"I never predicted that New Orleans would be wiped out, which one New York paper credited me with saying," was the reply. "Several statements which I have made have been exaggerated in print. What I actually did predict has been fully verified already. I said that breaks would occur between Cairo and New Orleans at the weakest points, wherever they might be, and that is just what has happened at more than a dozen places. I did not say that the danger at New Orleans was greater than at any other point. Besides, the floods are not over yet."

Some of the Southern papers have been very severe upon Sergeant Dunn, because of what they assumed to be his ignorance of the subject. As a matter of fact, Sergeant Dunn was stationed for several years at New Orleans, and for several more at Cincinnati, and for more than twelve years he has made a special study of floods in the Mississippi and Ohio rivers. At the time of the Ohio floods of 1888 he sent out warnings similar to those which he has given of the Mississippi flood, and, instead of scoffing and protesting, the merchants of Cincinnati set about moving their goods to places of safety. When the flood had passed, the Chamber of Commerce and other bodies of merchants, passed most complimentary votes of thanks, and petitioned the Chief Signal Office to promote the prophet. It was on account of that service that Private Dunn was promoted to Sergeant, and he was transferred to the more important New York station immediately after.

A DISABLED STEAMER.

The Southgate Drifting in the Atlantic with a Broken Shaft.

HALIFAX, April 3.—Capt. Hire of the brigantine Alejo I., from Barbadoes, which arrived here to-day, reports that on Monday last, south of the Georges, he sighted a steamer flying signals "Want immediate assistance" and "Starving." He bore down on her, and found her to be the steamer Southgate, Capt. Delacour, from Placentia, N. F., for New York. Her shaft was broken, and her provisions were nearly all gone. She had been in a helpless condition for a number of days, not having sufficient sails with which to make headway.

Capt. Hire offered to tow the steamer to this port for a stated sum, or until they should meet another steamer, but the offer was declined, as the Captain of the Southgate wanted two tugs to tow the steamer. It is likely that the steamer Harlaw, which arrived here this afternoon, will proceed in search of her. The Southgate is of 1,143 tons register, and is owned by Turnbull, Scott & Co. of London. She brought a cargo of steel rails from England to Newfoundland, and then sailed for New York in ballast.

The Captain of the steamer Borussia, from Hamburg for New York, with a cargo of sugar, put in here this afternoon for coal. He reports strong westerly gales and high seas during the entire passage. In latitude 43° 30', longitude 51°, he passed two large icebergs, one of which was about 1,000 feet long and 200 feet high.

Relief for the Louisville Sufferers.

LOUISVILLE, April 3.—The contributions for the relief of sufferers by the tornado amount to nearly $130,000. A score of inspectors maintain a constant supervision, and no genuine want can easily escape notice. In order to have the best of service, a half dozen men are paid regular salaries to ferret out the needy and report. Many spurious claims have been exploded. One investigator had a half dozen claims this morning to investigate. In the whole lot he found only one genuine case. One claimant told of the damage to his building, loss of roof, furniture, and household effects. The claim was filed among those needing immediate relief, but when the investigator arrived he found the family ready to sit down to a royal dinner, and that all their damage to property could be repaired with a few dollars.

Tried to Kill Her Uncle.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., April 3.—A sensation was created this morning by the attempt of Mrs. Annie Goldsby to murder her uncle, Gibb Williams. Williams is clerk in a book store on Main street, and his niece is the wife of a farmer living at Lucy, Tenn. She entered the store this morning, closely veiled, and as Williams came forward to wait upon her, placed a revolver to his head and fired. The weapon, however, was too insignificant to do any serious damage, and Williams escaped with a bad scare and a slight scratch. Mrs. Goldsby is 21 years old and her uncle is 25. She asserts that he wronged her when she was but 9 years of age, and Williams says she is crazy. She was locked up.

Spring Styles at Delury's.

Whatever changes the seasons call for in a woman's toilet the tailor-made gown seems to retain its popularity and hold an immovable place in the affections of New York women. It is a well known fact that this style of gown can be made better by men than by women, and that there are many tailors who make a specialty of this work.

Among them is Delury of Sixth avenue, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets. At his establishment will be found a large assortment of imported cloths and an experienced force of cutters and fitters. Riding habits of faultless cut and design are also furnished by him. In the gentlemen's department the very latest designs of fashionable materials and models, are shown, the noticeable feature of which is a quiet elegance. Throughout the establishment the visitor is impressed with the absence of exaggerated styles and the good taste and harmony displayed in the manufactures.

Particular attention is directed to the large stock of gentlemen's riding goods, which include whipcords, buckskins, Bedford cords, corduroys, vetrenes, and riding twills. The reputation gained by Delury for making riding breeches is well known. A separate department is devoted to the making of liveries and service outfits and the latest and most correct designs in these manufactures are always furnished.

The low prices in furniture have enabled Flint Co., 145th st. and 6th av., to capture the spring trade.

DON'T MENTION OUR SENATOR.

Mr. Crowell's Artless Letter to the Disguised Prohibitionist, Chevis.

The National Prohibition Committee offers some interesting evidence in corroboration of the interview with Harry P. Crowell, the manager of the anti-prohibition campaign in Pennsylvania, which was published by the *Voice*, the prohibition organ, this week. In that interview it was stated that Quay and many other politicians, besides newspapers, received liberal shares of the liquor dealers' big campaign fund. A despatch from Philadelphia printed in THE SUN yesterday contained denials from all the politicians named, from Quay down. There was also an emphatic denial from Mr. Crowell, who declared that he never made the statements attributed to him, and that the interview was a tissue of lies.

Prof. Dickey, at the prohibition national headquarters on West Fourteenth street, and the editors of the *Voice*, explained more fully yesterday the circumstances under which the alleged interview was obtained.

"We deceived Mr. Crowell by telling him the truth," said Prof. Dickey with a smile. "All our representations to him were facts, and it was purely an inference of his own that we were interested on the other side of the question. But in his denial Mr. Crowell says nothing about his letter, in which his invitation to an interview was given. Does he deny that he wrote that letter? In that letter, which we still have, he says:

"My idea from experience is: Favor the passage of a High License bill with as many restrictions as possible to make the vendor live up to the law or lose his license, also a law requiring a bond imprisonment for violation, and never be allowed a license in the State again. That will get you as it did us the support of the best people, Preachers and Politicians.

"To use anti Prohibition documents is good, but should be used with great Judgment. The best documents for your work is published by the National Protective Association, Louisville, Ky. It is the Whiskey Pool Trust arrangement and work, who will send you a sample copy of all their work, if you apply for it. Some is for Religious people some for farmers &c.

"The best results or way to distribute campaign funds is to arrange with the local leaders to look after their district and workers. Some localities speakers are good, but we find as a rule they are somewhat litter of it. If you get the politicians on both sides they influence the papers and they and the papers can win any fight and it is the cheapest and best way. The politicians have all the window books and in fact all the machinery and data required while the other side have not and can only do great work in places where only a few people reside.

"Make your fight on the grounds of High License, and revenue. Argue that Prohibition does not Prohibit, if you are going to write to us for more information, I would give you I think in three Hours more than I could write in a week and tell you and show you some of our documents, form of collecting funds and spending and winning the fight.

"It was in response to that letter that we sent Col. Chevis to see him. Col. Chevis is a man of undoubted integrity, and he has made affidavit to the interview as printed. Col. Chevis actually took notes of the entire interview, explaining to Mr. Crowell that he had no doubt the points would be important, and he did not wish to forget any of them. So there was no reason why the interview should not be correct in every particular.

"So Mr. Crowell makes a sweeping denial of the whole interview, does he? Well, well, how strange that will appear when put beside a letter from him to Col. Chevis, written just before the interview, was made public, and which is now at the lithographer's being prepared for fac-simile reproduction. This letter is a type-written document upon Mr. Crowell's regular business letter head and bearing his signature in ink. I haven't a copy here but copies will be sent to the press. Mr. Crowell first expresses regret that Col. Chevis did not call again the next morning to get some further information. Then he warns the Colonel against allowing any of the information imparted to him to become public. The interview, he does not object to publishing, and if any of the facts sould become public it would injure him (Crowell) personally, and also the cause in Nebraska. He expressly stipulated that the information about payments to 'Our United States Senator' must not be mentioned to anyone. I shall be curious to see what Mr. Crowell will say about that letter."

PHILADELPHIA, April 3.—When told of Prof. Dickey's statement, Mr. Crowell said: "I have nothing whatever to say other than that the statements imputed to me by Chevis are false."

JOHN F. PLUMMER'S FAILURE.

The Chances of Unsecured Creditors are Said to be Very Slender, Indeed.

Great curiosity was developed yesterday in the dry goods district concerning the affairs of John F. Plummer. For a week the district has been dotted with statements to the effect that Mr. Plummer's failure would turn out to be one of the most serious the dry goods people have seen in years. At first the reports from good sources said that Mr. Plummer could not possibly pay fifteen cents on a dollar to the unsecured creditors. This was heard with amazement, but the reports grew worse until yesterday, when one of the most influential men in the district had no hesitation in saying that in his opinion Mr. Plummer's unsecured creditors would not receive a cent. The gentleman who spoke was a warm friend of Mr. Plummer and conversant with his affairs and familiar with the situation up to the close of business last evening.

The later reports were supplemented by another stating that Joseph H. Choate, Mr. Plummer's counsel, had thrown up the case when he discovered the true situation. It was learned last night that the report was not true.

Mr. Plummer declines to speak of the reports concerning the hopelessness of his affairs. But it is known that he, too, now knows the exact situation, and is recognizing that the unsecured creditors will get little or nothing.

Assignee Jeremiah Murphy declined to give any figures that would disclose the truth. He said that all hands must wait until next week, when Mr. Plummer's schedules will be filed. Mr. Murphy said he had no information to-day, though, that most of the reports now going the rounds in the dry goods district were malicious. He said they were started by persons unfriendly to Mr. Plummer, and that the condition of the firm was better, he thought, than current reports made it out to be.

LOW PRICES FOR OLD MASTERS.

Close of the Sale of the de Gabalda Collection—Total Receipts, $35,782.

The last evening's sale of the de Gabalda pictures recalled the sale of the collection of the Duque de Durcal. About one hundred examples were disposed of at prices that in many cases hardly paid for the frames and the cost of transportation.

The highest price was given for "The Crucifixion," by Velasquez. C. B. Clark got it for $255. "A Portrait of Dona Maria of Austria," also by Velasquez, sold for $132.50. His "Surrender of Breda" brought $110; "Flowers," a large example by Rachel Ruysch, was knocked down for $137.50; "St. Cecelia," the only example of Rubens that was offered, went to W. G. Van Horn for $150; J. M. Munoz got Luis Morales's "Mater Dolorosa" for $51; Miss Jeanette W. Gilder bought a "Triptych," by Juan Battista de Juanes, for $72.50; "Our Saviour Among the Doctors," attributed to Leonardo da Vinci, sold for $60. All told, the old masters brought $3,576.50, an average of about $35.

A number of engravings and pieces of furniture left over from the bric-a-brac sale brought the total for the evening up to $3,685.50. The entire proceeds of the De Gabalda bric-a-brac and pictures amount to $35,782.35.

Frauds by German Exporters.

WAYNE, Ind., April 3.—United States Consul H. W. Diedrich writes from Leipsic, Germany, to former associates of the faculty of Concordia College of this city that he has unearthed a gigantic system of frauds on the part of German exporters, whereby many thousands of dollars of import duties are annually lost to the United States. He does not particularize on what exports the frauds have been practised, but will shortly forward to Washington a detailed report of his discoveries, which will make a profound sensation in the commercial world.

A Disreputable Woman Murdered.

HELENA, Mont., April 3.—About 6 o'clock this morning a colored woman belonging to the demi-monde of this city was found dead on Clare street. The body was horribly mutilated by knife wounds. A Chinese was last seen to leave the woman's house, running at full speed up the street, and disappearing into a Chinese house. The police in pursuit failed to obtain any information as to the identity of the man, and arrested all the inmates of the house, numbering over thirty.

Boots and Shoes for Spring Wear.

With the advent of spring come gowns, bonnets and wraps of gorgeous coloring and novel design matched with shoes or boots of equally new pattern. That much importance is attached nowadays to footwear is evident from the many new styles which are now exhibited at the boot and shoe establishments. At Cammeyer's big store, Twelfth street and Sixth avenue, are many beautiful varieties for spring and summer wear.

The most popular manufacture just now for ladies is a low shoe or Oxford tie, worn with an adjustable cloth upper, which may be obtained in almost any color desired. Both in shoes and boots the use of patent leather is a noticeable feature. The same may be said of gentlemen's shoes, and the three most popular London styles "Piccadilly," "Creedmoor," and "Rucher," have vamps of tips of this leather. For boys, misses, and children there are entirely new designs, suitable for school wear or for full dress. A large assortment of sporting shoes has been opened, including styles suitable for the gymnasium and all out-of-door sports.

RHODE ISLAND ELECTION.

KANGAROO BALLOT REFORM WORKED AGAINST THE DEMOCRATS.

A Democratic Victory Prevented by the Disfranchisement of Democratic Voters—Davis's Plurality of Last Year Cut Down About 3,000—Newport Goes Democratic.

PROVIDENCE, April 3.—Last year John W. Davis, the Democratic candidate for Governor, had a plurality over Hobart W. Ladd, the Republican candidate, of 4,419 votes. This year Mr. Davis has a plurality of 1,450, showing a loss of about 3,000. Last year Davis came within about 500 votes of being elected by the people. This year he lacks about 1,100 votes of election; and all this under the Australian ballot reform system, which was to have worked wonders for the Democracy. While the Democratic vote shows a decline, the Republican vote shows an increase of nearly 3,000. Last April the Democrats elected their candidate for Attorney-General, Ziba O. Slocum. This year Mr. Slocum, in common with the remainder of the Democratic ticket, fails of popular election.

This result cannot be ascribed to any lack of energy on the part of Democratic workers, for the Republicans themselves admit that in no previous year have the Democrats shown such energy in urging voters to the polls and in fighting the issues of the campaign. The simple fact is that the kangaroo ballot system has prevented a Democratic victory by disfranchising Democratic voters. With the free American method of voting Davis would no doubt have been elected by a majority of thousands.

In the town of Burrillville alone ninety persons were disfranchised by being unable or failing to mark the ballots as required by law. Of these ninety no less than thirty took the big ballots, which look like nothing more than a cumbersome railway guide, and put them in the box without any marking. One old farmer in a neighboring town refused to vote at all, exclaiming: "Send it back to Botany Bay, where it came from."

In another town, on the eastern shore, an earnest Democrat thought he was serving his party by putting a cross against every candidate except the Democrats. But he was only one of hundreds who were unable to cope with the ticket of leave from Botany Bay recently introduced into America. Numbers of men, ashamed to confess illiteracy, went into the horse stalls, pretended to mark but did not, and put blank ballots in the box.

The single ray of light for the Democrats is that Newport has gone Democratic, electing one Democratic Senator and four Representatives. The reason for this was given in THE SUN two months ago, when your correspondent pointed out the probable political effect of Gov. Ladd's recommendation that a State House be built in Providence. The Newport people, irrespective of party, are jealous of their city's place as one of the two capitals of Rhode Island. Besides, they are yet sore over the defeat of George Peabody Wetmore for United States Senator a year ago, and they undoubtedly meant to administer a rebuke and warning at the first opportunity.

The delay in counting the ballots has not been the least objectionable feature of the Botany Bay system of voting. The representative of THE SUN visited the Tenth ward room this evening and there found the warden, clerk, and two supervisors engaged in the tedious task. Not one of them had seen rest since 5 o'clock yesterday morning. The counting of the 1,500 and odd ballots had been going on since 7 o'clock last evening, and was not finished at 7 o'clock this evening.

"Unless something is done," said the Democratic supervisor, "in the way of relieving the ward officers, it will be impossible in future to get men to accept the place, either of warden, clerk, or supervisor. This is more than human nature can stand."

Under the American system of voting three or four hours at the most were sufficient for the task which requires more than twenty-four hours according to the marsupial method, and that, too, with experienced men attending to the work. The Tenth ward was no exception. At dark to-night, for the first time doubtless in the 254 years of the existence of town and city, as a result of an election, as to the local part of it, was still unknown a full day after the voting had closed. And Providence is a quiet community, with hardly the voting population of a New York ward.

The number of persons disfranchised by the Kangaroo puzzle ballot act, which totally he has been President, and his alleged relations with Mrs. Sinclair are the talk of the town.

BROOKLYN.

Mary Ann McGrath, aged 80 years, fell down a flight of stairs at 243 Forty-ninth street, Brooklyn, last night, and was instantly killed.

The United States steamship Essex, now lying at the navy yard, is to go into commission on April 22. She is to be attached to the South Atlantic squadron and will go to Brazil.

The able bodied paupers in the almshouse do not take kindly to the new rule compelling them to work for two or three hours a day in the sand bank near the penitentiary, and last week sixty five of them disappeared.

Orders have been received at the navy yard from Washington to put the Enterprise out of commission as soon as possible. The vessel will be placed on the dry dock as rapidly as soon as the crew has been transferred to the Vermont.

A drowned man, about 40 years old, 5 feet 10 inches in height, and dressed in dark trousers, two gray woolen undershirts and gray stockings, was found in the river off the foot of Van Brunt street yesterday, and removed to the morgue.

Justice Calvin E. Pratt of the Supreme Court has been appointed Chairman of a committee which proposes to raise from $15,000 to $25,000 to establish an up town branch of the Bureau of Charities, with an office in the neighborhood of Fulton and Sumner avenues.

A committee from the Taxpayers' Association of the Eastern District called on Mayor Chapin yesterday and presented a strong protest against building a $1,000,000 sewer in the Twenty sixth ward at the expense of the people at large, and also against the continual increase in the salaries of city employees.

Justice Cullen in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, has granted the application for a new trial in the case of Dr. Theodore S. Wilcox, the aged manager of the sanitarium Hospital and Sanitarium, in Lawrence street. He was convicted last week of obtaining over $1,500 of the excise moneys for the support of the institution and presenting a fraudulent report to the Board of Estimate.

Dr. Benjamin S. Van Tyne, who is accused of having performed a criminal operation on Miss Lillie Cook, and who disappeared at the time of her death in December, has returned. Yesterday he furnished bail for his appearance in the Court of Sessions on Monday when he will be arraigned to plead to the indictment. Howard S. Terrell, the lover of Miss Cook, is also under indictment.

Gustave Anderson, a member of the South Brooklyn faith cure colony, has been indicted for manslaughter in the second degree in causing the death of his two-year old son David by administering to the child a powerful sedative instead of calling a physician or furnish me lcine during the sickness of the child. As Anderson and all the other faith curists profess to have abandoned their peculiar creed, the indictment will probably not be pressed.

H. S. BEATTIE FOR STREET CLEANER.

The Broom Changes Hands Again—The Appropriation $50,000 Behind.

The resignation of Horace Loomis, Commissioner of Street Cleaning, dated on Tuesday, was made public yesterday, when the Mayor announced the appointment of Hans S. Beattie to the office. Mr. Loomis says in his letter:

All my previous business experience has been in a line entirely different from the duties I have been called upon to perform in this office, and the worry, annoyances, and vexations connected with it have been so great and made such serious inroads upon my constitution that I was obliged to seek rest for a short period.

After careful consideration and consultation with my physician I have concluded that I cannot continue in this office without seriously endangering my health, the preservation of which must be a paramount consideration, and I, therefore, beg to be relieved of its duties as soon as you will name my successor.

The Mayor offered the place to Mr. Beattie, and, in answer to an inquiry from the Mayor yesterday morning, Mr. Beattie expressed his willingness to accept it. The Board of Health confirmed the appointment immediately.

HANS S. BEATTIE.

Mayor Grant was asked yesterday whether the opposition to Mr. Loomis's proposal to clean the streets by contract hadn't something to do with his resignation.

"Mr. Loomis resigned," replied the Mayor, "because he is ill and because he cannot stand the assaults of the press. So far as the contract system of cleaning the streets is concerned, I have no opinion to express on the subject."

Public Works Commissioner Gilroy was asked if Mr. Loomis would return to his old place as Chief Engineer in charge of sewers.

"I don't know whether he will or not," replied Mr. Gilroy, "but I sincerely hope he will. I have missed him very much, and the place is open for him if he wants it."

There was some comment on the fact that E. P. Hagan wasn't appointed head street cleaner. It is certain that he could have had the place if he cared for it.

"I would not take it," he said, "if it came to me on a gold plate. I have been pounded right along for taking the place of deputy, and I am sick and tired of it. I don't care for the job, and I would be just as well satisfied if I were out of it." The department is now almost entirely in new hands. The resignation of R. W. Homer, who was the private secretary of Commissioner Coleman, which was tendered when Mr. Coleman left the office, will now go into effect. He has opened a law office.

James A. Smith, the head bookkeeper of the department, who is another old hand, has also resigned.

Chief Clerk Beardsley said yesterday that the department has run behind nearly $50,000 in the last few weeks, and that the new Commissioner will find himself very much hampered when he begins work. "He will find it necessary," said Mr. Beardsley, "to do a great deal less work than has been done in order to make the appropriation hold out."

Mr. Beattie was born about 42 years ago in Belfast, Ireland. He came to this country when very young. He studied law for a time, and then was appointed a stenographer in the United States courts. In 1876 he published a paper on Staten Island. In 1881 William C. Whitney secured him a clerkship in the office of the Corporation Counsel. Two years later he was appointed deputy County Clerk by Patrick Keenan. Mr. Beattie was a County Democrat at this time, and was the leader of the Thirteenth district organization. In June, 1885, President Cleveland appointed him Surveyor of the Port. He held this office until last September, when he resigned. Shortly after this he joined Tammany Hall.

Politicians were speculating last night on the chances of Mr. Beattie succeeding James Barker as the Tammany leader in the Thirteenth district. Barker is under indictment for assault, and the idea is that Tammany will retire him in the interests of virtue and promote Mr. Beattie.

AMUSEMENTS.

Hans Von Bulow.

Probably no musician now living has so thorough a knowledge of the literature of the piano forte as Dr. von Bülow. His acquaintance with all great works is not limited, either, to a casual or superficial idea of them; but he can play them all, and again that must be qualified, for he does not read them at his performances, but plays them from memory. When we stop to consider the enormous amount of musical matter contained in the storehouse of that active, lintense brain, the thought is one which must bring us before the artist with deep astonishment and reverence. He is indeed tenderly and warmly spoken of by all his brother artists and musicians. His opinions carry great weight, while students, young and old, flock to listen to his interpretations of the masterpieces of his art.

Yesterday's recital was an interesting one for many reasons, one of which being the fact that the programme was of unusual difficulty, another because the pieces selected were all of them but little known and very seldom played, thirdly, on account of von Bülow's mood, which was very genial and favorable. This was shown in the lovely *andante* of the "Third Sonata" by Brahms, as well as in the *adagio* of Schumann's "Fantaisie." That the character of the programme was highly intellectual and romantic in nature, seen from the names, which included, besides those mentioned above, that of Chopin, Mozart, and Haendel. The two latter composers lent enough directness and primitive method to the scheme to counteract what might otherwise have been overplus of the extravagant ideas. The concert was most enjoyable. Bülow played delightfully throughout, warming to his work as is his custom, and becoming amazing in his industrious perseverance in overcoming difficulty after difficulty, marching on with the steady tread of a soldier, and conquering at last like a hero. The next recital will take place on the afternoon of May 1.

Daniel Hogan Missing.

ELMIRA, April 3.—The police of this city have for the past few days been trying to find Daniel Hogan, a foreman in the Erie shops. Nothing has been seen or heard of him since a week ago last Tuesday night. On that day he drew his month's pay and spent the evening in a saloon on Fifth street. At about midnight he started for home in company with a friend, but when within one block of his house he changed his mind and started off down Columbia street alone. This is the last time he is known to have been seen in the city. He was well known to all the railroad men, and none of them have seen him, either on a train or at any station along the road. Columbia street terminates at the river, and the police think he might have walked into the river. The river bottom at this place was dragged and searched, but without result. He had considerable money on his person, and was intoxicated at the time of his disappearance, and the police now fear foul play. He leaves a wife and one child.

He Says He Is an Injured Man.

CLEVELAND, April 3.—Dr. D. B. Smith, a physician in this city, was sued to-day by George Sinclair, a dry goods merchant, for $25,000. Sinclair asserts that Smith alienated the affections of his wife. Smith is a candidate for the Board of Education, of which Sinclair is President, and his alleged relations with Mrs. Sinclair are the talk of the town.

WRECK ON THE NEW YORK CENTRAL.

Smash-up of Freight Cars Caused by a Fall of Rock in Deep Rock Cut.

NEWBURGH, April 3.—An accident occurred on the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad this morning in Deep Rock Cut, a mile and a half south of Garrison's. The sides of the cut are perpendicular and fully sixty feet high. A watchman is stationed there constantly. At 4:48 A. M., just after the fast mail from the West had passed, a great mass of solid rock broke loose from the east side and fell on the tracks. The watchman hurried into his cabin, awakened his wife, and sent her up the track with a red light to stop the Atlantic express train, which was due in a few minutes. The woman ran in her night clothes and stopped the express at Garrison's.

The watchman himself ran down the track, followed by his daughter, with a bed quilt wrapped about her. They heard a freight train coming around a curve, and met it only a few hundred feet below the cut. The girl waved the bed quilt and the father swung his light, but it was impossible to stop the heavy train in time, and it ran into the great boulder almost at full speed. The crash was terrific. The trucks and the other parts of the engine beneath the boiler were ripped off, the tender broke loose and turned over on its side, and in a twinkling the wrecks of twelve or fifteen cars were piled in a heap thirty feet high around and on top of the big rock. Engineer John Powers, Fireman John Doyle, and the head brakeman fell beneath the engine when the tender broke away, but all three escaped with their lives. The brakeman, however, was badly bruised and injured internally.

One of the freight cars stood on end like a church steeple on top of the other cars. In it was a fourteen-year-old boy asleep in a buggy and in charge of a horse. The animal rolled out through the broken side of the door and climbed down the heap of wreckage to the ground. It was severely hurt. The boy escaped uninjured.

The cut was choked with the wreckage. Four wrecking trains and several extra engines were quickly on the scene, and were soon hauling out the broken cars and rolling them off the tracks into the river. The size of the rock that came down was about 20 feet long, 11 feet thick, and 25 feet wide, judging from the hole it left in the cliff and from what could be seen of it beneath the wreck. The passengers on the south-bound express trains were transferred across the river at Cold Spring to the West Shore road.

The accident completely revolutionized the running of the express trains out of the Grand Central yesterday. The State express, which leaves at 8:50, was discontinued, and the Chicago limited, at 9:50, went out over the Harlem road and the Boston and Albany, the old route which was used years before the Hudson River road was built. The Albany local express at 3:30 was sent out in the same roundabout way, and several of the local trains were discontinued. At the office of the general manager of the road it was said yesterday afternoon that the track would be cleared by 4 o'clock, when trains would be run through.

MICHAEL COLOMA A NOTABLE.

The Collector Pondering About the Guatemalan and his Jewelry.

The Custom House authorities wrestled yesterday with with a trunk full of jewelry which arrived with Michael Coloma on La Normandie. They were also in complications over the contents of a miniature jewelry shop found in Mr. Coloma's coat p