The Sun.

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Parnell Politically Dead.

It appears that Mr. MICHAEL DAVITT, just before leaving Liverpool, declared that Mr. PARNELL after the next general election would have but four followers, and, as regards political influence, would be as dead as a dodo. Some persons, remembering the assistance rendered by Mr. DAVITT to the McCarthyites in North Kilkenny and North Sligo, may think he would have done better to have remained in Ireland and insured the fulfilment of his prophecy, instead of departing on a twelvemonth voyage. But as Mr. DAVITT has quarrelled with the McCarthyites on the land question, he may not unreasonably have considered that the day of his usefulness was past.

No careful observer of the recent local contests in Ireland can doubt that the Irish Catholic Church is abundantly able to annihilate Mr. PARNELL'S political power so long as it does not overlook the material interests of the Irish tenant farmers. There was grave danger that an error in political tactics might be committed during the debate on Mr. BALFOUR'S Land bill. It will be remembered that the Government rejected all amendments, limiting the amount of public money applicable under this measure to the creation of a peasant proprietary. It will, therefore, be at least possible, with the resources thus arranged for, to transform every tenant farmer in Ireland into the owner of the soil he tills. That is by no means the kind of consummation which Mr. DAVITT would desire to see. He is a convert to the doctrines of Mr. HENRY GEORGE; he believes in the nationalization of the land, and he does not want to see any one own a square rod of it in fee. He demanded, therefore, that the McCarthyites should vote as a body against Mr. BALFOUR'S Land bill, not only in detail, but in principle.

Mr. PARNELL knew the tenant farmers better; he knew that they want to own their little holdings, and that they ardently desire the State to lend them money for that purpose, at an insignificant rate of interest. From first to last, accordingly, he and his followers have supported Mr. BALFOUR'S measure, simply trying to extend its scope and increase the liberality of its concessions to the purchaser. The leaders, however, of the MCCARTHY wing of the Irish Nationalist party have shown themselves equally sagacious. They also know that the Irish tenantry constitute the backbone of the Nationalists' strength, and that any politician who deprives them of the proffered Government assistance will suffer for it at the ballot box. They have turned, consequently, a deaf ear to Mr. DAVITT'S remonstrances, and they have refused to join the English Radicals in opposing the Irish Land bill. The result of their strategical foresight has been to deprive Mr. PARNELL of the only ammunition which he might have employed against them. They may say with truth that they are better friends of the tenant farmer, for they have not only furthered the passage of a bill intended to make him a land owner, but they have spared no effort to apply the Land League funds, now deposited in Paris, to the relief of the victims of ejectment. It is Mr. PARNELL who has hindered that relief, and no single act of his life, if we except his relations to the O'SHEA case, is likely to prove more disastrous to his prospects.

We incline, therefore, to believe with Mr. MICHAEL DAVITT that Mr. PARNELL is politically defunct. Not, however, to Mr. DAVITT is due the extinction of his influence; on the contrary, had the McCarthyites listened to Mr. DAVITT in the matter of the Irish Land bill, Mr. PARNELL would have once more loomed up as a redoubtable figure in Irish politics at the next general election.

Invading the North Woods.

It was unfortunate that the Legislature failed to pass the Adirondack Park bill. The North Woods are about to be attacked, it seems, by a number of railroad schemes. If these schemes should be successful, the destruction of the State woods will not be long delayed, and the proposed State park will be disparked before it is established. Our esteemed contemporary, the *Herald*, gives this account of the projected railroads:

"As is well known, Dr. W. SEWARD WEED has a project on hand for building a railroad from Malone through the forest to Herkimer, where it strikes the main line of the New York Central. This road is also to be extended north of Malone to Canada. This would give the New York Central an outlet to Montreal, and prove very disastrous to the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, as it practically parallels their line into Canada. To build this Adirondack railroad Dr. WEED must necessarily cross large tracts of State land, particularly in the vicinity of Meacham Lake. Its route runs to the east of the lake, where all the land is owned by the State, and then turns eastward across mile upon mile of the State's territory, and so on down through the very heart of the forest, creasing here and there gems of woodland owned by the State, which the people hoped would some day be included in a beautiful park. * * * Nor is this all. The success of the New York Central in building its lines through the people's woods has angered the Delaware and Hudson Railroad Company and the Chateaugay Railroad Company. For self-protection the Delaware and Hudson people have decided to extend their branch road from North Creek right across the whole preserve to Malone. SEWARD WEED also intends to run the Chateaugay from Saranac Lake to Lake Placid, and perhaps still further southward. The right of way to Lake Placid has already been obtained. Work on the Delaware and Hudson extension will begin very soon."

An Albany correspondent of the *World* furnishes details of the threatened invasion:

"The first of these three raids on the forest is that of the Adirondack and St. Lawrence. It has a capital of $2,000,000, was incorporated last December, and has paid an incorporation tax of $2,500 to the State. It contemplates running from Malone, in Franklin county, through Hamilton, Essex, Warren, Fulton, Saratoga, and Montgomery counties, and will come out at Benescadyo, a distance of 200 miles, where it will connect easily with a line to New York. From Malone it will go northward to the Cotsau bridge, across the St. Lawrence, and connect with the Canadian Pacific for Montreal and Ottawa. The route to Montreal will be nearly as direct as that of the Delaware and Hudson. It will be the most direct road to Ottawa. Indeed, it will parallel the Delaware and Hudson, and if made part of the New York Central will ruin the former.

"The prime movers in the Adirondack and St. Lawrence road appear to be E. J. CHAMBERLAIN of St. Albans, Vt., and C. J. MAIN of Montreal. A director in this company admitted that the scheme is not only to parallel the Delaware and Hudson but, to connect with the Canadian Pacific and give it an outlet to New York city.

"The second scheme is confessedly a VANDERBILT project, for SEWARD WEED is its chief incorporator. This is the Mohawk and Adirondack Railroad, incorporated a week ago, with a capital of $1,500,000. It will start at Malone, run through Paul Smith's, skirt all the famous Adirondack lakes, and go through the wildest parts of the forest to the village of Poland in Herkimer county, whence it will run down either to Utica or Herkimer. There is no concealment of the intention of this road to try and grasp all the summer travel to the forest. This road it is believed will be a continuation of the Mohawk Valley and Northern Railroad, which was incorporated last week.

"Last of all in the race is the Delaware and Hudson, which now operates a line from Saratoga to North Creek, near Schroon Lake, and proposes to extend it to Malone, a distance of 120 miles. It is a race to see which will get to Malone first. From that village to the boundary of Canada runs the St. Lawrence and Adirondack road, which is now believed to be under the control of SEWARD WEED. At the boundary it meets the Canada Atlantic, which crosses on the Cotsau bridge, and there branches to Montreal and Ottawa. At present the Adirondack and St. Lawrence is ahead in the race. It is said to have bought its rails, given out contracts for its rolling stock, and to have surveyed its line through the woods."

If the North Woods are opened by these railroads, great tracts which still remain heavily wooded on account of their present remoteness and inaccessibility will soon be denuded. The axe will be helped by the carelessness of the railroad laborers and the sparks from the locomotives. Avarice and carelessness will in a few years destroy what should be kept as a perpetual protection of the Hudson and a pleasure resort and health resort for the people of the State.

The destruction of the Adirondacks means the dwindling of the Hudson to a summer brook. That noble river and its tributaries will be dangerous, swollen floods in the spring, streamlets or dry beds in the summer. The whole State and in particular the dwellers in the prosperous towns and cities along the Hudson have a vital interest in the preservation of the Adirondacks. The question is not one of sentiment, nor does it concern the sportsman and the health seeker merely or mainly. It affects the commercial power and prestige of New York, and the health and comfort of future residents along the Hudson and its affluents. If possible, the building of these proposed railroad lines should be stopped. It would seem to be the business of the Forest Commissioners to try to keep the railroads out of the Adirondacks. It is true that the General Railroad law of 1890 provides that the Commissioners of the Land Office "may grant to any domestic railroad corporation any land belonging to the State excepting the reservation at Niagara and the Concourse lands at Coney Island, which may be required for the purpose of its road, on such terms as may be agreed on by them." The Commissioners of the Land Office are the Lieutenant-Governor, the Speaker of the Assembly, the Secretary of State, the State Treasurer, the State Comptroller, and the State Engineer and Surveyor. To these Commissioners one of the proposed lines, the Adirondack and St. Lawrence, has applied for permission to cross the State lands in the Adirondacks, and the application has been referred to the Attorney-General, who has been instructed to define the powers of the Commissioners and the law of 1890. That law did not go into effect until May 1, and the Commissioners may be called upon to act in a matter of the utmost importance almost before they have had time to consider the nature of their duties. They are all, however, men of high character and sound judgment, and we cannot doubt that they are fully aware of the necessity of preserving the Adirondack woods. The language of the statute seems to be permissive merely. The *Herald* quotes Attorney-General TABOR as saying that "the Land Commissioners have no power over the forest lands, and the Forest Commission now has all the power that it ever had." Probably the courts will have to settle the matter; and meanwhile every New Yorker who is not interested in the building of the projected railroads should constitute himself a society for the preservation of the North Woods and the North River.

A Yankee Ferment.

The State of Massachusetts had a round dozen of members in the last House of Representatives. Under the new apportionment it will have thirteen. In any other State than Massachusetts the addition of a single member to a delegation of twelve would scarcely furnish an occasion for animated controversy, but it has already had the effect of setting the Bay State by the ears and disturbing the placid existence of Messrs. HOAR and DAWES, two venerable Senators in Congress. For many years these statesmen have held up the two ends of Massachusetts, and very little of a political nature has been done there without their participation. They have stood like pillars, DAWES among the Berkshire hills and HOAR with his ancient and corrugated countenance turned toward the Atlantic, the acknowledged exemplars and champions of the sternest conservatism.

Times change, however, even in Massachusetts, if Senators don't; and as the result of recent upheavals, the Legislature now contains a much smaller number of back numbers than usual, with a larger assortment of coltish youngsters, who have not the fear of HOAR or DAWES before their eyes. They constitute a majority of what is known in pompous phrase as the "Special Sub-Committee of the Congressional Redistricting Committee," and they have reported a new scheme that is calculated to make the Massachusetts elders truly unhappy.

It is customary in most States, when arranging an apportionment, to make an equitable division of population, so that the claims of neighborhood and a uniformity of interests may be preserved. Thus New York city has eight Congressmen, Brooklyn four, and Buffalo, Syracuse, Albany, and Rochester one each. The remaining eighteen are divided among the other sections of the State on a territorial basis. Apportionments are not made up in that way in Massachusetts. For instance, Boston is slashed into four parts, and to each is added a few towns, without much regard to proximity or appropriateness. In the first place, the youngsters of this sub-committee have chipped out of Boston Wards Four and Five—separated by the Charles River—and tacked them on to Lynn, Nahant, Malden, Swampscott, and Saugus, and thus put HENRY CABOT LODGE on a sound footing for reelection. Then they have taken Wards Nine, Ten, and Twelve, which include the Common, the Boston jail, and the Old Colony Railroad terminus, and added them to Cambridge, Woburn, Somerville, and Waltham, and some other places, to make up the district now represented by SHERMAN HOAR. HOAR is a Mugwump, and his district is to be so changed as to shut him out of any chance of reelection, an act of rank revolt against the officeholding rights of the HOAR family, and intended to make easy the success of a true-blue Republican from the district in 1892. Wards Thirteen, Fourteen, and Fifteen, which are in South Boston, have been tacked on to Milton and Quincy, and in consequence, as the *Boston Herald* informs us, "there was a howl of indignation when the members heard of this plan, and were not invited to express their opinion before it was decided upon." One of the howlers, a gentleman named BLISS, one of the old guard of beatific, bric-à-brac statesmen, was, says the *Herald*, "the most disgusted man at the State House." When Mr. BLISS learned that it was intended to join Dorchester with South Boston, Quincy, and Milton, he at once sent a note to the committee; but one of the flippant young men answered that as there were 40 Senators and 240 Representatives, it would be impossible to ask them all in to find out what suited them.

As a matter of fact nobody asked BLISS, and so he will have to suffer in silence, with HOAR and DAWES as his companions. To describe all the changes which the newcomers have wrought in the districts might be tedious, but it may as well be admitted that Danvers is to be taken out of the Essex county district and that North Andover will be with Lowell and so will Woburn. But Peabody is to remain with Salem and Topsfield, and Canton with Carver, Braintree, and Cohasset, while the Attleboros will still be with Sharon, and Chicopee with Long Meadow and Tolland.

No tidings have reached us concerning the manor in which these changes have been received by the Massachusetts people. Meanwhile, those of the back-number Bay statesmen who have hair to pull, are represented as now pulling it; those who have none are deploring their deficiency, and the disrespectful and unmannerly youths who have treated the towns and wards of the old Commonwealth like *Buttercup's* babies, by mixing them up, declare that the discomfiture of their opponents is an abundant reward for their efforts. Unfortunately, no reapportionment can reach HOAR and DAWES, for they are Senators; but we are told that coming events cast their shadows before.

The Queen Versus a Thief.

From a paper printed in the maritime town of Coleraine, county Londonderry, province of Ulster, Ireland, we quote the following report of a trial in the Coleraine Petty Sessions, before the Right Hon. Sir H. H. BRUCE, Bart., Capt. GAGE, R. M., and five Justices of the Peace. We print here merely the initials of the offender's name given in the court report:

"The Queen, at the prosecution of Sergeant GEORGE WILSON, Castlerock, charged a lad of 14 years, named J—— W——, with stealing four hens, the property of the Rev. JAMES ARMSTRONG, and one hen, the property of Mr. JOHN CARTON. The prisoner pleaded guilty. The Sergeant stated that the value of the hens was under five shillings. The boy had sold them to a lady in the neighborhood.

"The father of the boy stated that he intended to send him to America, where he had a brother and uncle already residing.

"The bench (the boy's father promising to make restitution for the cost of the fowls and to pay costs, and also to send the boy to America within four weeks) postponed their decision until that day four weeks."

As this trial was held and this promise was given in the court at Coleraine four weeks ago, it is to be presumed that the young rapparee of Coleraine has been shipped to America, and he may be here by this time.

Incidents of a similar kind are reported, from time to time, in the proceedings of British courts.

An American official in Liverpool has recently sent notice to our Government that many lawbreakers or ex-convicts, and mendicants or paupers, are sent to this country from that port. He says: "I think that at least one hundred of these very objectionable emigrants leave Liverpool for New York every week."

It is not only the British authorities that adopt the method of procedure illustrated in the Coleraine case. We have given recently the evidence that the same method is taken by courts and by municipal functionaries in the German empire and also in the Austro-Hungarian empire. Certain classes of offenders are offered the alternative, imprisonment or emigration; and starvelings are shipped off to save the expense of keeping them in the poorhouse.

Our State Department has just begun to investigate this nefarious business, so far as Germany is concerned in it. Secretary BLAINE has instructed our Minister at Berlin to lay before the German Government the case of NIKOLAUS BADER, a felon, who, when he recently arrived at the Barge Office, admitted that he had been sent here at the expense of the authorities of the town of Stanzach.

The Austrian practice has just been illustrated by news from Vienna referring to the case of a notorious swindler, who, when arrested, "intimated his readiness" to go to America if released from the penalty of the law. His intimation seems to have raised no surprise. We have not yet learned whether his offer has been accepted by the Court; but, if it has been, the inspectors at the Barge Office must keep a lookout for Prince KARL LICHTENSTEIN of Vienna.

Now, the nefarious and scandalous practice which exists in several European States of sending miscreants and mendicants to this country must be brought to an end, and ended forever. Such immigrants will not hereafter be permitted to land at any of our ports or to come here by way of Canada.

We serve notice to this effect upon all the Governments, authorities, and courts in all the countries of Europe, including the Petty Sessions at Coleraine, the town functionaries of Stanzach, and the courts of Vienna.

A Union League Blunder.

The first essential to political reform would appear to be an accurate knowledge of existing political conditions.

In the Union League Club of this city there is a Committee on Political Reform. That committee on Thursday evening presented a report on the subject of immigration. A considerable portion of the report is devoted to a discussion of past and existing methods of naturalization, and the document concludes with a proposed petition to Congress, beginning thus:

"We respectfully ask your honorable body to enact a law or laws which shall restrict the power to the federal courts of conferring citizenship of the United States."

Of course this recommendation is based on the notion that the State courts as a rule are more careless in admitting aliens to citizenship than the courts of the United States.

That assumption is not founded on fact.

However it may have been years ago, the methods of naturalization in the State courts now compare favorably with those of the Federal tribunals.

Not only is this true, but the practices of the Federal courts in making new citizens have lately become so scandalous as to attract the attention of Congress and receive the emphatic condemnation of the Republican Judiciary Committee of a Republican House of Representatives!

Has the Committee on Political Reform of the Union League Club ever seen a report of the Committee on the Judiciary, giving the results of "an investigation of certain alleged illegal practices of the United States Courts," which report was ordered to be printed on the 17th day of February last?

It is a very interesting document. It shows that the United States District Judge for the District of Massachusetts has been in the habit for years of allowing the clerks or deputy clerks of the court to issue naturalization papers to aliens in the absence of the Judge, on the theory that he was constructively present, and, of course, without any actual knowledge on his part as to what was going on. And Judge NELSON himself, under whom this scandalous laxity prevails, did not seem to think there was anything wrong about it when examined as a witness on the subject. The Judiciary Committee commends the practice of the Massachusetts State courts in respect of naturalization, as compared with Judge NELSON'S inexcusable methods; and statistics show that "all the State courts throughout the Commonwealth during the last year only naturalized 1,505 aliens, while the two United States courts in the city of Boston naturalized nearly or quite 8,000 aliens, many of whom came from distant parts of the State, in parties of fifty or seventy-five at a time, *sometimes provided with only two witnesses to testify for all.*"

That the naturalization laws should be uniformly and more strictly administered in the State courts generally may be conceded; but that the Federal courts have shown any such superiority in their methods as to require the entire business of naturalization to be turned over to them, is a proposition which will not seriously be maintained by any one familiar with the abuses in the Federal courts developed by the Republican Judiciary Committee of the Republican Fifty-first Congress.

Fine Types of Manhood.

The cashier of a well-known firm of merchants in this city eloped with a school teacher at White Plains a few days ago, forsaking his wife and children.

It is now announced that he is to come home and be forgiven, and that the girl he ran away with is most to blame, as he tried in vain to get free from her.

We are glad this rapscallion has sense enough to repent and return; not on his account, but that of his wife and boys. But what sort of a creature is it that will sin in such a way and put the blame on the woman? Bah!

Another fine type of manhood is the Brooklyn police officer who is down with nervous prostration because the Commissioner of Police reprimanded him for some slight failure of duty. He has mistaken his vocation. A fit of nervous prostration in the presence of a burglar, or even of a runaway horse, would seriously detract from the usefulness of a policeman.

Manliness is a pretty good quality in the human male.

Congressman LODGE of Massachusetts, who was the author of a bill for restricting immigration that was defeated by the last Congress, has information that the Italian steamship companies "have agents travelling through Italy drumming up passengers for the United States." These companies are now aware that they can be compelled to take back to Italy all passengers arriving here who have been thus drummed into the steerage by their agents.

Tears came to the President's eyes, and his utterance became so choked that he could say no more. He soon recovered, however, and extended a cordial welcome to the Indianapolis Reception Committee.—*New York Tribune.*

This is a common enough phrase, especially in this country, but it has no justification in sense, logic, or philosophy. To extend is simply to stretch out, or to enlarge. In neither sense can the word properly be employed respecting the proffer or tender of an invitation. In fact, the phrase is nothing but a piece of American slang, without the picturesqueness which American slang sometimes exhibits.

It is acceptable news from Mexico that President DIAZ'S Government has at last taken a stand against the overreaching of the national credit for the building of railroads. It is high time for Mexico to call a halt in her subsidizing policy, and to take warning from the financial ruin of the Argentine Government, and from the fall of Brazilian credit through that policy. In Mexico, within the past ten or twelve years, the Government has subsidized railroads until, at this time, its financial obligations to them amount to nearly $100,000,000. Twelve years ago there were but 372 miles of railroad in the country, while now, according to a report just made, there are nearly 6,000 miles. Few of the lines are paying expenses, and the traffic over many of them is very light.

President DIAZ holds that the existing lines of railroad are all that will be needed for many years to come, and is opposed to the continuance of the subsidizing policy as dangerous to Mexican credit. There is reason to believe that his views on this subject will meet with the approval of the Mexican Congress.

The Grand Jury in New Orleans has done the right thing in calling upon the Italian Consul to give the names of those of his countrymen there who went to his office and told him of the murderous projects which they were about to execute. Most certainly, it is Consul CORTE'S duty to give the names to the Grand Jury. By withholding them he will assume a very serious responsibility.

It turned out all right in regard to the millers who attended the Millers' Convention here this week. They had a profitable, a festive, and a fine time every day of their stay in the city, and the Produce Exchange did its duty toward them.

To-morrow the corner stone of the new St. Joseph's Seminary at Yonkers, the first institution of the kind to be established within the boundaries of the diocese of New York, will be laid, with appropriate ceremonies, by Archbishop CORRIGAN. Since the year 1864 candidates for orders in the Catholic priesthood in this diocese have been educated at St. Joseph's Seminary in Troy. About a year ago Archbishop CORRIGAN appointed a committee of priests and laymen to select a site for the new institution, and land to the extent of sixty acres, at a cost of $70,500, was secured at Valentine Hill, Yonkers. The seminary edifice itself is to cost half a million and is to be capable of accommodating 150 theological students and their instructors, and to contain besides an ecclesiastical library. Bishop RYAN of Philadelphia, whose fame as an orator is as extensive as his distinction as a prelate, will deliver the dedicatory address, and the attendance of Bishops from neighboring dioceses is expected, as well as the representatives of other Catholic seminaries, notably Bishop KEANE of the Washington University. As zealous efforts will be required to secure the necessary funds for the erection of the new seminary, Archbishop CORRIGAN has determined to signalize the laying of the corner stone to-morrow by an appeal to the young men of the diocese, and therefore the various associations of Catholic youth in the societies connected with each parish church will participate, to the number, it is expected, of 25,000. The Rev. R. J. KEEFE of the Church of the Holy Cross, in West Forty-second street, and the Rev. J. J. MORRIS of St. Joseph's Church, Sixth avenue and Washington place, constitute the committee charged with the arrangements. The iron steamboat Cygnus has been chartered. The excursion trip upon it will cost twenty-five cents for each individual, and tickets can be procured from the Secretaries of the respective societies. The steamer will leave Pier 1, North River, at noon, the foot of West Twenty-third street at 12:30, and 129th street at 1 P. M., arriving at Yonkers at 2 P. M. The laying of the corner stone will be at 3:30. Special trains will also be run on the New York Central and Harlem Railroads.

In reading of the conspiracy that has just been thwarted against President RODRIGUEZ of the republic of Costa Rica, and of the revolutionary movement against President BONAN of the republic of Honduras, and of the preparations made by the malcontents for a revolt against President EZETA of the republic of Salvador, it is well to keep in mind the fact that war, civil or foreign, is a recognized feature of political campaigning in the republics of Central America.

Why Madame BLAVATSKY made converts.—*Cincinnati Leader.*

Because there is a large proportion of fools in every educated community.

The Italian Consul at New Orleans has done more injury to the large body of his countrymen living there, by his account of the projects which he says they have entertained, than has ever been done by all their adversaries in that city. The statements he has made, however, will be of service to the lawful authorities in New Orleans and elsewhere, and to the American people at large.

A very interesting illustrated journal is the *Oesterreichisch-Ungarisch Zeitung*, published in this city by Mr. D. Schlezer, editor and proprietor. It is especially valuable for the information it gives upon Hungarian subjects.

SUING FOR HIS SALARY.

A Suit Involving the Question of Who Is the Rightful Governor of Connecticut.

HARTFORD, May 15.—The suit of Austin Brainard, Executive Secretary of Gov. Bulkeley, against Comptroller Staub, to compel him to give an order for Brainard's salary, came up this morning before Judge J. M. Hall in the Superior Court. The hearing was on the motion of Mr. Brainard's counsel to strike out certain clauses in the Comptroller's answer. Charles J. Cole appears for Mr. Brainard and William Hamersley for the Comptroller. Mr. Cole claimed that the Court should strike out these claims in the Comptroller's answer:

First, that the defendant was duly qualified to act as Comptroller on Jan. 13; second, that as Comptroller he has an independent power vested in him by the Constitution to adjust public claims and accounts, excepting grants and orders by the General Assembly; third, that there was no money due the plaintiff; fourth, that the General Assembly could alone adjust claims refused by the Comptroller; fifth, that Bulkeley's term of office expired on Jan. 7, 1891.

Mr. Cole insisted that in this case the Court could not inquire into Bulkeley's title to office.

Mr. Hamersley denied that the plaintiff had shown sufficient ground for striking out the allegations, and that, if the motion were allowed, the case would be reduced almost to an absurdity. In this suit, according to Mr. Hamersley, the Court is really asked to determine who is Governor, a question that is to be brought before the highest tribunal of the State on the writ of quo warranto. This great question the plaintiffs were trying to forestall on this minor issue.

Judge Hall took the papers and reserved decision.

THE NAVY YARD EXAMINATIONS.

Some of the Questions Put to the Candidates By the Examiners.

Secretary Tracy's civil service examiners expect to complete their work at the Brooklyn Navy Yard some time next week. They have concluded the examination in the construction department, and yesterday began investigating the qualifications of applicants in the department of steam engineering. When their work is over the examiners' reports will be sent to Washington, and the result of their work will not be known until Secretary Tracy makes public the ratings of the various competitors. These were among the questions submitted to the candidates from the construction department:

Sketch a reverberatory furnace?
Describe the making and fitting of a spar band?
How do you test the quality of a bar of iron?
Describe the tools used in drawing and tempering?
How would you make a mansole shackle for a large ship?
Describe the arrangement of what you consider an efficient smithy for general work—angle and beam work?

The candidates say these questions were easy, but that there were some much more difficult ones put to them. Foreman James Howatt of the machinists' department was one of the first candidates in the department of steam engineering examined yesterday. This is one of the questions he was expected to answer:

You are required to fit up a crank shaft as per drawing. It is forged solid in three interchangeable sections. Describe how you would fit one of the sections of the shaft, step by step, until its completion, and make a rough sketch of it, and describe the kind of tool you would use in boring the shaft?

CRISIS IN CANADA.

The Speedy Downfall of the Macdonald Government Predicted.

TORONTO, May 15.—The *Globe* predicts the downfall of the Macdonald Government in the near future. It says matters at Ottawa are in a painfully critical condition. Sir John Macdonald is ill again, suffering, it is said, from a collapse similar to that which came upon him at Kingston during the elections. His oldest colleague, Sir Hector Langevin, is under indictment for fraud and malversation of public funds. Everything is in confusion, everybody is alarmed. There is talk of sending for Tupper, but no one believes that his presence could avert the crash that is imminent. If the Tory party alone were in danger the case would not be so grave, but it is notorious that the best men in public life are troubled and perplexed about the immediate future of the country. Sir John has governed for many years upon the maxim of "after me the deluge," and it is feared the deluge is at hand.

STATE OFFICERS AT ELECTIONS.

Special Constables to Offset Deputy Marshals in Delaware.

DOVER, May 15.—A bill passed the House by a party vote this morning, directing the Governor to appoint special constables for Wilmington at Congress elections to offset the deputy marshals. The constables are empowered to protect voters and election officers, and prevent the marshals from making arrests unauthorized by the laws of the State. If resisted they can call out the posse comitatus.

The Senate bill for the erection of a college for the instruction of colored people in agriculture and the mechanic arts passed the House, with an amendment authorizing the Governor to appoint the college directors.

The Walcott Ballot bill with amendments passed both Houses. It provides for a modified Australian system of voting.

NIGHT SESSIONS NOW.

Recorder Smyth Proposes Long Hours for the Rohan Trial.

Assistant District Attorney Bedford moved yesterday in the General Sessions, before Recorder Smyth that the second trial of Charles De Anford or Rohan, charged with burglary in the first degree, be set down for the 27th inst. Recorder Smyth asked how much time was taken by the first trial, in which the jury disagreed, and Mr. Bedford replied, five days.

"Well, it will not take as long as that next time," said the Recorder, grimly. "I will shorten the time by holding night sessions."

Mr. Bedford has just recovered from the grip, and his face indicated that he did not like the idea. Recorder Smyth is fond of work.

HE'S WELCOME TO USE 'EM.

A Fat Person who Claims He Doesn't Read The Sun Makes Free with Its Phrases.

From the Hartford Courant.

It is the general impression that ex-President Cleveland isn't really fond of THE SUN. But we notice he didn't allow any private feeling of dislike or resentment he may cherish toward that brilliant newspaper to interfere with his appropriation of one of its new-coined phrases for the adornment of the Tuesday night speech at Buffalo.

From the Post-Express.

In his arraignment of the Republican party for its extravagance, Mr. Cleveland made use of that peculiar phrase, "A Billion Dollar Congress." The phrase was invented by THE SUN as a sort of popular summary of the whole case against the Republican party for reckless expenditure; and it is somewhat curious to find Mr. Cleveland adopting it. It is certainly a formidable watchword for a Democratic canvass.

THE SUN coined the phrase which won the canvass of 1884: "Turn the Rascals Out!" And it is a noteworthy fact that it has furnished a rallying cry for 1892 which even Mr. Cleveland, who never reads the paper, has taken up.

We believe many Democrats refuse to consider THE SUN as a party paper at all; but none of the recognized Democratic organs or Democratic leaders seem to have the faculty for coining phrases that put a political policy into a few words and capture the popular fancy. They have to borrow from THE SUN.

A Mississippi Opinion.

From the Vicksburg Herald.

Gov. David B. Hill seems to be master of the situation in New York. He can go to the Senate, or he can again run for Governor, and succeeding, could undoubtedly secure the New York delegation to the next National Democratic Convention. Should he carry out that plan, the most persistent Cleveland man must admit that he would be entitled to the Presidential nomination, if the party goes to New York for a candidate.

Taken Seriously, As It Was Meant.

From the Rochester Democrat.

THE SUN advises the Republicans to nominate the Hon. Chauncey M. Depew for Governor. THE SUN is humorous in making the suggestion, but it may be assured that the Republicans will consider the matter. The nomination of Mr. Depew depends largely upon Mr. Depew himself.

No Danger of War.

From the Minneapolis Tribune.

It costs $500 to fire a shot from one of the Italian ironclads. It would take about seven shots to throw the country into the hands of a receiver.

A Cynical View.

"If all men whistled at their work the world would be a winner," said Cynicus.

"Why do you think that?"

"Well it would stop burglary and preaching."

To Mesdames Maggie Mitchell and Patti.

When Carlisle spoke of the eternal stars,
Mechlinks, most noble histrionic two,
It must have been—I'll wager the cigars—
That he referred to you, immortal you.

INSANE OR SIMPLY OVERWORKED?

Rudolph Sigel Sent to Bellevue for Examination—His Fears of an Asylum.

Rudolph F. Sigel, a son of Gen. Franz Sigel, was arraigned in the Tombs Court yesterday on a charge of insanity, and was sent to Bellevue for examination.

Young Sigel, who is 32 years old, was employed in the Park Department as a civil engineer up to a week ago. He received a good salary, and had a surveying business of his own from which he derived a good income. According to his family's statements he was very ambitious, and often worked all night, after returning from the department offices, looking over the work done by the two men he employed.

His wife says that freqently she has gone to his room at 3 or 4 o'clock in the morning and found Mr. Sigel fast asleep at his draughting table, his pencil in hand, and his head bent over a sheet of paper covered with calculations.

The result of this overwork was nervous prostration. The strain began to tell on him about a week ago. He went to City Island for rest and remained there until Wednesday. On his return to his home at 583 East 136th street, Dr. Emil Heuel of 142d street and Willis avenue pronounced Mr. Sigel insane, and advised his immediate removal to Bloomingdale. Sigel suspected that there was a plan to remove him to that institution, and took advantage of the delay in procuring the commitment papers to make his escape from the house. On Thursday he asked his uncle, Rudolph Dulon, to take a walk with him. At High Bridge he gave Mr. Dulon the slip and took the Sixth avenue elevated road to 125th street. Making his way to the Fort Lee Ferry, he hired a rowboat, leaving $35 as security for its return, and rowed across to Fort Lee. There he went to Birkmeister's Hotel and telegraphed to his uncle that he was aware of the conspiracy to place him in an asylum, and that he should remain in New Jersey for safety.

He left there about 4 o'clock, struck across the country, and about 6 o'clock rang the bell at the residence of W. H. Brady at Palisade Park. Young Sigel explained the situation and said he was not insane, but only prostrated by overwork. He insisted that if he was at all unbalanced it was owing to the heroic doses of bromide of potassium which had been administered by Dr. Heuel. He said that he had taken thirty-grain doses repeatedly. About 12 o'clock he crossed by the Twenty-third street ferry and took a cab to the International Hotel, where he registered as "John Halifax." Apparently he feared that he was about to be taken sick, as he telegraphed to a friend, a city marshal, to come to him. Dr. Heuel meantime had notified the police.

The manager of the billiard room at the International Hotel says that young Sigel played several games of pool, and that his nerve was remarkably good, and he made shots which required great delicacy of touch.

His memory of dates and figures was infallible, and during his four hours' conversation with Mr. Brady he never contradicted himself. At the Park Department offices he had the reputation of being remarkably clear headed.

Rudolph is Gen. Sigel's favorite son and was his mainstay during the trial of the General's eldest son, who was recently sentenced to State prison for forging his father's name to a check.

HE LEAVES 600 DESCENDANTS.

Death of Charles King of Salem, Who Had Lived 110 Years.

BOSTON, May 15.—Charles King of Salem, Mass., who was a kicking baby when Cornwallis surrendered to George Washington at Yorktown, died yesterday at the age of 110 years, leaving more than 600 direct descendants through four generations. It is evident that longevity is an inherent quality in the family. The aged man's brothers all reached ripe ages, one dying when 89 years old, another at 104, and the third at 107.

Charles King had eight sons and six daughters. Of his children's children, Charles, jr., has fifteen, Michael twelve, and Jean, with whom he lived, seventeen, seven boys and ten girls, most of whom are enjoying good health. William, another son, who lives in Vermont, has fourteen, and a daughter, a resident of Kansas, seventeen. A son, Francis, had fourteen, and Peter fourteen also. A grand-daughter, married sixteen years ago, when but 14, already takes care of a family of nine offspring.

In his family circle Mr. King never tired of relating his war experiences. He fought under the English flag in the war of 1812, and drew a pension in consequence.

SENATOR FASSETT CONTRADICTED.

Organized Labor Did Persistently Urge the Passage of the Weekly Pay Bill.

ALBANY, May 15.—The following appeared in the *Argus* to-day concerning the Weekly Pay bill, which passed the Assembly this year, but failed in the Senate:

Attention having been called to the statement made by Senator Fassett, in an interview published in the New York *Tribune* of May 11, in connection with the Weekly Pay bill, we deem it our duty to contradict the same. The Senator is quoted as saying: "No body of railroad employees asked for the bill, and organized labor, as such, has no peculiar interest in the same." This is not so. The bill was originally drafted by a Knight of Labor assembly of railroad men in this city in 1886, since which the Workingmen's Assembly has persistently advocated the passage of the bill. Representatives from the various railroad organizations appeared year after year before the Senate and Assembly committees and urged the measure. During the legislative session of 1891 the railroad employees, including engineers, firemen, brakemen, trainmen and laborers, had a special representative in the Capitol looking after their interests, principal among which was the bill demanding the weekly payment of wages. The bill has been repeatedly indorsed by every labor organization in the State.

THOMAS J. DOWLING,
President Workingmen's Assembly.
P. J. BOYLE,
Chairman Legislative Committee Workingmen's Assembly.

ALBANY, May 13, 1891.

The Contested Nebraska Governorship Before the Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—Justice Brewer of the United States Supreme Court to-day granted the application of counsel for Mr. Boyd, who was elected Governor of Nebraska, for a writ of error to the Supreme Court to test the questions involved in the decision of the majority of the Supreme Court of Nebraska, who decided that he was not an American citizen, and therefore not eligible to the office of Governor. The Supreme Court meets again on the 25th inst., and it is the intention of Mr. Boyd's counsel to move to advance the case on the docket and secure as speedy hearing as possible. The court adjourns for its summer recess on the 25th, and there is a possibility that an effort will be made to have the case argued on that day or to have the time fixed on that day for the hearing at the new session of the court. Mr. Boyd is represented by Messrs. Garland and May of Washington and Mr. R. D. Esterbrook of Nebraska. It was Mr. Boyd's contention, when the case was being heard before the State Supreme Court, that he was a citizen by virtue of the action of his father in taking out naturalization papers, and also from the fact that he was an inhabitant of Nebraska at the time the State was admitted into the Union.

Fisticuffs in the Caucus at Tallahassee.

TALLAHASSEE, May 15.—The seventy-seventh ballot for United States Senator last night stood: Call, 52; Mays, 44; Bloxham, 2.

When the name of Saulsbury of Citrus county was called, he sent to the Clerk's desk and had read a copy of a petition from Hernando county, addressed to A. S. Mann, representative from that county, asking him to vote for Call. He said this petition had been sent to Mann by registered letter and that Mann had refused to take it from the Post Office, and that citizens of Hernando county had asked him to have the petition read in caucus.

Senator Kirk of Hernando replied to Saulsbury, and, becoming excited, denounced a number of this friends and supporters, directing his epithets chiefly at Frank Clark of Polk county. Clark replied to him, and Kirk, again taking the floor and advancing toward the centre of the hall, called Clark a liar. Clark jumped from his seat, rushed at Kirk, and struck him behind the ear. Kirk sprawled over the press table. Clark held Kirk down with his left hand and was striking him with his right when the two were separated by a reporter. The roll call was then concluded and the caucus adjourned.

Bridge Salaries Increased.

There has been a general increase in the salaries of the bridge employees, although no reference was made to the matter at the recent meeting of the trustees. The increase is said to be as follows:

Superintendent Martin, from $6,000 to $7,000; Secretary Beam, from $4,000 to $4,800; Treasurer McClellan, $4,000 to $4,800; General Ticket Agent Van Keuren, $2,800 to $2,750; Time