No other article of Human Food has ever received such emphatic commendation for purity, strength and wholesomeness from the most eminent authorities.

A cream of tartar powder, superior to all others in leavening strength.—U. S. and Canadian Gov't Reports.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

No other article used in the domestic economy of the household has so many enthusiastic friends among the housekeepers of America.

NEWS OF THE OLD WORLD.

BARON HIRSCH'S PLAN TO MITIGATE THE SUFFERING OF RUSSIAN JEWS.

He Would Bring the Facts to the Attention of the Czar and Would Organize a Grand Exodus—End of the Paris Strike.

PARIS, May 27.—Baron Hirsch, in an interview to-day, said: "The measures now enforced against the Hebrews in Russia are equivalent to a wholesale expulsion of the race from the Russian empire.

"Russia is persuaded that the Hebrews ought not to be tolerated within the limits of the empire, and that their presence there is literally a desecration of the soil of that country. This conviction does not arise merely from race antipathies, but is based upon religious belief. In proof of this it may be mentioned that dissenters from the orthodox faith are liable to measures analogous to those now enforced with such rigor against the Hebrews, though of a less violent nature.

"The treatment which the Hebrews of Russia are now subjected to is such as to excite the indignation of the entire civilized world. People against whom there is no shadow of reproach have been aroused from their beds at night, and have been driven with whips from their dwellings, loaded with chains, and plunged into the deepest misery. Women, girls, and children have been expelled from their homes and compelled to wander for days and nights in cemeteries, famishing for want of food, and exposed to all the inclemency of the Russian climate. Hebrew women thus driven prematurely from their homes have given birth to children while living in open fields, and have thus died from exposure and the want of medical attendance. Their expulsion is unjust, but the cruel manner of enforcing their expulsion is a disgrace to the age of civilization in which we live.

"There are two ways of alleviating the miserable lot of the Russian Hebrews. The first plan is to acquaint the Czar with the truth. I am personally convinced that an appeal to the Czar's sentiments of justice, humanity, and mercy would not be in vain. The Czar, most assuredly, is not aware of the facts.

"Secondly, some order and method should be established in the expatriation of the Hebrews from Russia. If the Russian Government wants to get rid of 5,000,000 Hebrews let it allow any people who, like myself, are prepared to make the greatest sacrifices in their behalf, to save them from the privations, hardships, miseries, and sickness which naturally attend the wholesale and disorganized expulsion. Otherwise, it is impossible to get rid of the Hebrews without slaughtering them en masse. The Hebrew nation is accustomed to emigrate, but give them time to seek new homes in other regions.

"Russia's Czar, who, with religious zeal, combines a sincere spirit of integrity and justice, will take the initiative in granting the Hebrews time to gradually and quietly leave the Russian empire and seek their fortunes in distant countries, where they will be more welcome than they are in Russia. I am strongly inclined to think, however, that the period of my twenty years be fixed upon as the time in which all Hebrews must leave Russia, and let it be determined that a certain number of Hebrews must leave that country annually. But, on the other hand, let the Russian Hebrews be in the peaceful possession of their present homes until such time shall have elapsed for their departure for other lands.

"If the Czar will order the adoption of these measures or of some measures similar, those who are so interested in the Hebrews will provide the funds necessary to convey the annual batch of expelled Hebrew emigrants to the countries where they can find new homes, free from suffering from illusions. I do not hope that this expression of my ideas as to what are the best steps to take in expelling the Hebrews from Russia will reach the Czar, but they may possibly find favor with the supreme Russian authorities, who may themselves submit to the Czar for his approval the necessary measures to carry out some such plan to save the Hebrews from further suffering."

Mrs. O'Neill's Poor Aim.

WIESBADEN, May 27.—Gen. O'Neill, who was wounded by his wife recently while she was attempting to shoot his mistress, remains in the hospital. Mrs. O'Neill, who attempted suicide after her vain effort at murder, slightly injured herself. A judicial inquiry into the affair is proceeding. Mrs. O'Neill is about 40 years of age.

In her examination by the District Judge, the prisoner said she and the General had been married twenty years. Her husband succeeded in time which she brought him. There is a daughter 15 years old, who was being educated at Florence. O'Neill was in the habit of neglecting her and lavishing attentions upon other women. The witness further testified that there were two women with her husband in the street when she did the shooting.

The case was adjourned to await the recovery of Gen. O'Neill.

No Trace of Pleuro-pneumonia.

LIVERPOOL, May 27.—Further particulars in regard to the reported seizure yesterday of the cargo of cattle on board the steamship Lake Huron, from Montreal, on the ground that pleuro-pneumonia existed among the animals shows that only one head of the cattle was suspected of being a sufferer from the disease, and the suspicion with regard to this animal turns out to have been incorrect.

Shocked at a Telephone Box.

PARIS, May 27.—Mr. Weller, an employee of the London Telephone office, while conversing over the telephone to-day, received such a shock on placing one of the receivers to his ears that he was thrown out of the telephone box. The officials complain that there has been a number of similar accidents recently. Experts are inquiring into the cause. Weller was not seriously injured.

The Paris Strike Ended.

PARIS, May 27.—Owing to the intervention of the Government the strike of stage drivers is at an end. This morning the stages are running as usual, and the drivers are victorious.

Gen Butler's Argument for Mrs. Johnson Postponed.

BOSTON, May 27.—Gen. Butler appeared with his client in the United States Circuit Court this morning before Judge Nelson to argue the petition for the release of Mrs. Clarietta Johnson from Sherborn prison on a writ of habeas corpus. District Attorney Allen objected to proceeding now, as he had not had sufficient time to prepare for the hearing. Judge Nelson then denied motions of Gen. Butler that Mrs. Johnson be released on her own recognizance pending a hearing, also that she be released on bail, and Mrs. Johnson was remanded to prison until May 29, to which day the hearing was postponed.

The Bunnell & Scranton Failure.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 27.—A goodly number of the creditors of the wrecked banking house of Bunnell & Scranton appeared personally or were represented by attorneys at the hearing on the appointment of trustees in the Probate Court this morning. E. G. Stoddard, President of the New Haven County Bank, was appointed trustee of Mr. Scranton's individual estate, with a bond of $10,000, and of the firm's estate at a bond of $150,000. Herbert C. Warren and Wilbur F. Day were appointed appraisers of both estates. The creditors are very angry at the poor showing made in the schedules, and a number of lawsuits are expected. Some of the creditors are demanding Scranton's arrest.

New Cup Ornaments for Steam Yachtsmen.

At a meeting of the American Yacht Club held at Delmonico's last night, Commodore Alexander Watt presiding, the constitution and by-laws were amended in some of the minor details, and a new cap device adopted. Yacht owners are to wear two crossed foul anchors over a silver maltese cross, and the members racing alone. Some slight changes were made in the uniforms of the officers.

FIREMAN WEISSE ACQUITTED.

Lawyer Purdy's Effective Use of Kinnehan's Record as a Policeman.

William H. Weisse, a fireman of Engine 26, was put on trial yesterday in the General Sessions, before Judge Fitzgerald, upon an indictment charging him with assaulting Assistant Foreman Richard F. Kinnehan of the same company on Nov. 3 last. Weisse was in court in full uniform.

On the afternoon of Nov. 3 an express wagon broke down at Eighth avenue and Thirty-eighth street. The expressman went to Engine 26's house, in West Thirty-seventh street, and asked Assistant Fireman Kinnehan to lend him a jack.

Kinnehan lent the expressman the jack, in violation, it is said, of the rules of the department. A few minutes later Kinnehan directed Weisse to get the jack and bring it back to the company's house.

Weisse, it is alleged, went into a saloon and had some drinks with Roundsman Sims and Policeman Oppenheimer, friends of his, but had come out of the saloon when Kinnehan met him.

Kinnehan testified yesterday that when he remonstrated with Weisse for not bringing the jack at once to the house, Weisse struck him upon the neck and head.

Then they were separated by bystanders, and both of them went to the Thirty-seventh street police station and preferred complaints against each other.

The sergeant at the desk took Kinnehan's complaint, and held Weisse to await arraignment in the Jefferson Market Police Court.

Lawyer Purdy, Weisse's counsel, cross-examined Kinnehan. His first question was: "When were you convicted in a court of justice?" Kinnehan refused to answer.

"Were you not once a police officer?" asked Mr. Purdy.

"I was," replied Kinnehan.

"Were you tried and convicted for clubbing a citizen while you were a police officer?" Kinnehan declined to answer on the ground that his answer would tend to degrade and criminate him.

"Were you not dismissed from the Police Department because of an assault upon a superior officer, a roundsman?"

"No, sir," replied Kinnehan.

"Were you dismissed from the Police Department?"

"Yes, sir."

"What were you dismissed from the Police Department for?"

But Kinnehan again claimed the privilege of refusing to answer, on the ground that his answer would tend to degrade and criminate him, and Judge Fitzgerald did not require him to answer. Then Mr. Purdy asked if Kinnehan was not appointed a fireman after his dismissal from the Police Department, and Kinnehan said he was.

"Did you not take an oath, when you were appointed a member of the Fire Department of this city, that you had never been previously convicted of any crime?" demanded Mr. Purdy.

"I decline to answer, on the same ground as before," replied Kinnehan.

"Did you not commit wilful perjury in taking that oath?" Mr. Purdy went on.

"I decline to answer, on the same ground," said Kinnehan.

"But you are now a member of the Fire Department of this city, with the rank of assistant fireman, are you not?" continued Mr. Purdy.

"I am," answered Kinnehan.

Then Mr. Purdy offered to prove by the record that Kinnehan was convicted on Nov. 20, 1886, when he was a policeman, of assaulting James Hearer with his club, and was fined $50. Mr. Purdy said the record showed that Kinnehan was indicted for a felonious assault, but was allowed to plead guilty of simple assault. He was then attached to the second division. Mr. Purdy also offered to show that Kinnehan was dismissed from the Police Department for assaulting Roundsman Miles Du Shay, afterward a sergeant of the Leonard street police.

James McIlgerney testified that he saw Kinnehan and Weisse meet at Eighth avenue and Thirty-eighth street, and they had a quarrel about the jack. Weisse turned to walk away, and Kinnehan stepped up behind him and struck him on the side of the head, whereupon Weisse turned around, and caught hold of Kinnehan as Kinnehan reached out to strike him again. Weisse and other witnesses testified to the same effect.

The jury acquitted Weisse without leaving their seats.

ACAPULCO BADLY SCARED.

Its Appeals for Aid to Save It from Bombardment by the Esmeralda.

CITY OF MEXICO, via Galveston, Texas, May 27.—*El Partido*, a Liberal semi-official Government organ, has received by mail the following telegrams which passed between President Diaz, the Governor of the State of Guerrero, and the Mayor of the city of Acapulco:

"ACAPULCO, May 19.

"To GOV. ARCE: The military commander has placed barges of coal near the Government wharf. The city is exposed to an attack from the Esmeralda. In the name of the people, try to remedy this. "PEDRO, Mayor.

"BRAVAS, May 19.—The people must aid the Government forces in repelling any attacks from the insurgent vessel Esmeralda, without paying attention to the town's security.

"ARCE, Governor.

"CITY OF MEXICO, May 19.

"To GOV. ARCE: Your telegram received. Please express to the people of Acapulco that I echo your sentiments. PORFIRIO DIAZ.

"ACAPULCO, May 19.—The coal has been unloaded and is on the wharf under guard of federal troops. Commerce is being frightened. I beg that this state be modified. I will obey the military. The Esmeralda directed an electric light on Fort Galeron and the shore.

"GAONA, Political Prefect.

"BRAVAS, May 21.

"To PREFECT: Obey orders to repel all attempts of Esmeralda. See that the national honor is upheld. "ARCE, Governor."

The Nineteenth Infantry has been ordered here from Bravas.

The *Anglo-American* says that the Government allowed the Esmeralda to coal.

Somebody is Giving Tips to Britton.

Agent Britton of Dr. Gunn's society has been getting out warrants for policy dealers by the dozens lately, but in some inexplicable way the gamblers get wind of the fact that warrants are out for them, and are not on hand when Britton calls. He is at present centring his efforts on finding out who the mysterious "tipper" is. He says he doesn't think he will have to look far for him. Yesterday he got out warrants for Peter Melau and Nathan Solomon of 25 Forsyth street, and went at once to the place. Somebody had been there before him and given the tip. He got his men, though, and later in the day they were held in $1,000 bail each for trial.

Anthony Comstock arrested five policy dealers yesterday and arraigned them at the Tombs, where they were held. They are: John J. Murphy and Thomas O'Neill of 2,170 Second avenue; Cornelius Smith and Emil Martin of 146 East Twenty-ninth street, and Henry Himmers of 23 Manhattan street.

Killed His Wife With a Brickbat.

UNIONTOWN, Pa., May 27.—While in a drunken passion last evening Taylor Taggart, a Fayette City contractor and builder, killed his wife with a brickbat. He had been on a spree for several days. His wife started to run around the house and he hurled a brickbat at her, which crushed in her head. They have two children, the eldest a daughter of 15.

Observing Tom Moore's Birthday.

The Philo-Celtic Irish Language School celebrated the 112th anniversary of the birth of Tom Moore at Nilsson Hall last night. Among those on the platform were Judge Fitzgerald, the Rev. Joseph F. Egan, the Hon. Denis Shea, and Mayor Gleason of Long Island City. Dr. J. A. Hogan presided, and made the principal address. There were songs and recitation

A FULL CALENDAR.

But Recorder Smyth Adjourned Court at the Usual Time.

Recorder Smyth met District Attorney Nicoll yesterday morning as the Recorder was about to enter Part I. to go upon the bench. Mr. Nicoll has expressed of late great solicitude about the condition of the Recorder's left foot, which was disabled several weeks ago by a swollen joint. The Recorder read yesterday morning in THE SUN that Mr. Nicoll had injured his left foot while playing lawn tennis at Sing Sing on Saturday. So Recorder Smyth said to Mr. Nicoll:

"I am sorry to hear, Mr. Nicoll, that you have injured your left foot. I trust that it is nothing serious."

"Oh, no," replied Mr. Nicoll; "I trust that it will not be serious. May I ask how your Honor's foot is?"

"In very good condition, indeed, replied Recorder Smyth, blandly. "It has not interferred at any time with my doing a good day's work."

Then the Recorder went into Part I., and found that there were 19 cases on his calendar, all of which Mr. McIntyre said he hoped to try. The Recorder told Mr. McIntyre that he would be pleased to try them, and would sit until midnight, if necessary, to finish them. Whereupon Mr. McIntyre started to try them. At half-past 4, when a case was on trial and a jury was impanelled in readiness to try another case, eight cases having been disposed of, Recorder Smyth said, "I regret to have to keep you, gentlemen of the jury, here so late, but we must try all the cases that the District Attorney puts on this calendar."

Mr. McIntyre explained that he had not wished to be understood, at the opening of the court, as saying that he was ready to try all of the nineteen cases.

"Still, they were put on the calendar," rejoined Recorder Smyth.

"But I hope that your Honor will not believe that I intended to practice such deception upon the court," said Mr. McIntyre.

"Not at all, Mr. McIntyre," said Recorder Smyth. "I believe you to be incapable of anything of the kind, but perhaps some one else might be."

At 5 o'clock Recorder Smyth told the jury that Mr. McIntyre asked him to adjourn, and, as a courtesy to Mr. McIntre, he would do so, and the case on trial, and the case in which the jury were impanelled would go over until the morning.

SECRETARY FOSTER'S VISIT DEFERRED.

Meantime Appraiser Cooper's Friends Are Rallying to His Defence.

Word was received from Secretary Foster yesterday that he would defer his visit to New York until some time next week.

There are important matters in Washington requiring his attention, and as he has practically engineered the scaling of the bulk of the $51,000,000 4½ per cent. bonds to 2 per cent. after Sept. 1 next, he evidently thinks the situation at the Appraiser's stores is not a matter of life and death.

It was very frankly said yesterday by Appraiser Cooper's friends that they had not by means given up the fight for him. They understood that on the Secretary's visit there will be a conference between him and many dry goods men, importers and others, as to the charges of inefficiency made against the Appraiser by the special Treasury agents. These friends of Mr. Cooper said that they could amply refute any such statements at the proper time. They are strongly opposed to the conduct and methods of the Treasury agents, and declare that they have persecuted the appraiser.

Mr. Foster is to hear all this evidence and give it full consideration before any decisive action is taken.

Senator Hancock, ex-Senator Platt, and Collector Erhardt have returned from Washington. The Collector said he went over on routine matters, and late yesterday his special deputy, J. J. Couch, went to Washington to have conferences with the officials of the Treasury Department as to the workings of Secretary Foster's order that Custom House brokers must give the ultimate consignee on all invoices. Every effort has been made to carry out the order, but there has been frictions and muddles, and experts in customs matters say the new Secretary's order is impracticable and cannot be enforced.

Senator Hiscock and Mr. Platt did not wish to speak of the reports concerning Appraiser Cooper further than to say that it was not on that matter that they went to Washington.

NEITHER PARTY SATISFIED NOW.

Mr. Cleveland's New Valuation Too High for the City and Too Low for the Langdons.

Referee Grover Cleveland has made another report in the Langdon suits against the city to recover damages for wharfage and cranage rights to property appropriated by the city. The plaintiffs are the grandchildren and great-grandchildren of John Jacob Astor. They sued to recover nearly $1,000,000.

Augustus C. Brown, as referee, reported in favor of the plaintiffs at the rate of $1,000 a foot, but the General Term set this report aside. Mr. Cleveland found that the plaintiffs were entitled to compensation at the rate of $100 a foot. The General Term held that Mr. Cleveland had erred in rejecting certain evidence offered by the plaintiff, and sent the matter back to him.

Yesterday he filed a new report awarding $600 a foot. Exceptions have been filed to the report. The plaintiffs want judgment on Mr. Brown's report, and the city will claim that judgment should be entered according to Mr. Cleveland's first report.

The Judicial Appointments Questioned.

PITTSBURGH, May 27.—Serious doubts have arisen in the minds of lawyers here to-day as to whether the three judicial appointments made yesterday by Gov. Pattison to the new Common Pleas Court of Allegheny county are constitutional.

It was expected that at the June term Fitzsimmons, the murderer of Detective Gilkinson, would be tried before them.

This is doubtful now, as in that event it is likely that their jurisdiction would be questioned.

The question turns on whether there is a judicial vacancy under the constitution caused by the Legislature's creation of a new court in Allegheny county.

J. C. Shoemaker, Deputy Attorney-General in Gov. Pattison's first term raised the point to-day. He also makes the further point that the Governor has not the constitutional right to name who shall be the presiding judge.

The Proposed Railroad in the Adirondacks.

ALBANY, May 27.—The Commissioners of the Land Office will meet at the Secretary of State's office at 10 A. M. to-morrow to consider the application of the Adirondacks and St. Lawrence Railroad for a grant of about thirteen miles of State land in the Adirondacks 100 feet wide for the purpose of its roadway. Martin E. McClary, the agent of the road at Malone, to-day filed an amended application, which specifies the State land applied for by the road, all of which is in Franklin county.

Mr. McClary said that Dr. Webb had already the right to build his road to within three miles of the Saranacs, where the first State land is encountered by the route of the proposed road, and he is pushing that portion of the road rapidly to completion.

Ninth Regiment Veterans Dine.

It was thirty years ago yesterday that the Ninth Regiment marched out of New York, and half a hundred veterans sat down to a dinner last night at Clark's, Twenty-third street, to commemorate the event. Gen. Allan Rutherford presided. Among those present were Gen. Sickles, Gen. King, and Col. Seward. Speeches were made in response to appropriate toasts, and patriotic songs were sung by the whole company.

PAUL T. PAULME'S LIFE.

After Years of Search He Finds the Mother of His Son Living with Another Man—A Romance of New York and San Francisco

One of the richest and best known ladies' tailors in New York city, says the *San Francisco Chronicle*, is Paul T. Paulme, whose establishment is at 379 Sixth avenue.

Paulme is a gray-haired man, bent with the weight of 70 years. Thirty-eight years ago he married in the south of France an estimable woman, with whom he lived happily until he met Josephine Fouchard. Paulme was a prosperous ladies' tailor, and Josephine was employed as his assistant. According to his own confession Paulme loved his pretty assistant better than he did his wife. He provided for her a separate establishment and neglected his wife altogether.

For eighteen years this secret love affair was carried on, a son being born to Josephine, while his wife was childless, and at the end of that time Paulme quietly sold his business and, with Josephine and their child, eloped to New York. Mme. Paulme, the trusting and loving wife, not convinced until then of her husband's perfidy, never recovered from the shock, and died two months after her desertion. Her death left Paulme free to marry Josephine, who lived with him as his wife at 125 West Twenty-fourth street, New York. The laws of France at that time did not recognize divorce, and Paulme was only waiting for the death of his wife in order to enable him to marry the mother of his child and give his son a name. He made all arrangements for the event, and came home one night to propose his plans for the future to Josephine.

The house was empty. Josephine had disappeared with Eugene, their son, and $800 of their savings. One Charles Greffe, a young Frenchman, was also missing at the same time, and putting this and that together, Paulme concluded that the woman had deceived him in the same way that he had deceived his wife and eloped with Greffe. Josephine was then 43 years old. Eugene 19, and Greffe 26. Paulme thought that the disparity of their ages would make life uncongenial for Josephine and Greffe.

"The woman will return," he said.

He waited a year, living at the same place. No tidings came from the elopers, and Paulme finally came to the conclusion that the words "You will never see us again," which Josephine wrote in the letter she left behind, were true. He kept his own counsel for sixteen years, hoping all the time to hear some news from Josephine and his child.

Some four months ago Paulme, having amassed a fortune, made public the story of his life as told in the hope that his son might see it. He also went to the Pinkerton detective agency, and offered a reward for any tidings of his son or the mother. The detective agency issued the story of Paulme's life to be published in the *Chronicle*, and it made at the time an impression on the mind of one of the reporters who read it, which resulted in his finding Paulme's son and his mother in this city.

Eugene Paulme, the son, now 35 years of age is the proprietor of a ve-making establishment at 629½ Minna street, in this city, and so prosperous is his business that he employs from twenty to twenty-five hands constantly. He is married and has children. When shown the article giving an account of his life, he said he knew that he was the son sought for, and said that never before had he known anything concerning his father's residence. Ten years ago the son and mother quarrelled, and since that time neither has spoken a word to the other. Paulme, Jr., says his mother always led him to believe that his father was in San Francisco, and in very reduced circumstances, but would never give him any clue by which he could find him, for the son was making money fast and wanted to aid his father.

Paulme, Sr., in closing the story of his life, said:

"My desire is to make Josephine my lawful wife, and to make at this late day, as far as lies in my power, amends for the wrong I have done. Josephine was my partner in business, and I have always considered her as such. I have kept carefully an account of all earnings, and have saved a snug little fortune, which I would be happy and proud to share with me in my old age. If Josephine is alive and will come back to me, I will forget and forgive all. I love her still."

The desire of Mr. Paulme to marry Josephine will not in all probability be gratified, as she is and has been for years the wife of Charles Greffe, the man with whom she is alleged to have left New York sixteen years ago. Greffe is a well-to-do cabinetmaker, having a large shop on Fifth street. He resides at 223½ Clara street, where he was seen last night. Mrs. Greffe refused to see the reporter, but her husband, while tacitly admitting the truth of the main circumstances of Paulme's published story, asserts that his wife said she had no claim on the New York tailor's thousands and no desire to have anything to do with him.

Paulme's son telegraphed his father and received an answer, and he will in all probability soon go to New York to see him. He says he, too, will try and persuade his father to come to this city to live, but if the father refuses he will not give up his business here.

The New Hebrew Butchers' Association.

About 250 members of the recently organized Hebrew Butchers' Stock Association met at 66 Essex street last night to elect officers. It was found, however, that there were certain defects in the make-up of the ticket proposed, and it was decided to postpone the election.

The association has 300 members. It proposes to limit the number of Hebrew butcher shops on the east side to 100. It is said there are now too many shops to make the business profitable. Members of the association who give up their shops will be employed in the shops which continue. Everybody who joins the association pays $100 and gets one share of stock.

Good News for the Farmers.

The irregular line of seaweed at the high-water mark at Rockaway Beach had a yellowish tinge yesterday. This was caused by millions of potato bugs, nearly all of which were dead. They had been blown off shore and had dropped into the water. Some few of the big ones clung to bits of weed and driftwood, and, with other debris, floated in with the tide, and were cast upon the beach by the surf.

Arthur C. Nellis Charged with Forgery.

Arthur C. Nellis, until recently in the seed business at 62 Cortlandt street, was arrested yesterday, charged with forgery. He was indicted in Montgomery county last week.

Nellis was formerly the President of the Nellis Seed Company of Canajoharie, which concern is now legally prosecuting him on the charge of conspiracy to wreck the company.

White House Musicale.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—Mrs. Harrison gave a musicale at the White House to-night, to which a number of friends of the President and herself were invited. Secretaries Rusk, Foster, and Tracy, Postmaster-General Wanamaker, Mrs. Breckinridge, Mrs. Rusk, and Mrs. Catlin were among those present. The musician of the evening was Master Bertie Shelley, who gave several violin recitals.

A Baptist Mission Car.

From the Kansas City Times.

CINCINNATI, O., May 23.—The American Baptist Publication Society met to continue its sixty-seventh anniversary meeting to-day. At the Central Union Railroad stat on special services were held in the new "chapel car" just given to the society by generous Baptists. The car presentation was made by the Rev. Wayland Hoyt, D. D., of Minnesota, who gave the history of the origin of this evangel idea. The railroads will carry the car and its missionary, Boston W. Smith, with one other, free of all expense. It will be a distributing car of Christian literature, and a place for meetings.

COMPLAINT AND ANSWER.

Mrs. Lowell's Response to a Letter About the Charity Organization Society.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* There is a corporation in this city called the Charity Organization Society, 21 University place. Mr. Kellogg, manager. They are now spending from $40,000 to $50,000 a year in salaries, rents, and investigating committees. I am told not 25 per cent. of this money goes to real charity, and in no case, I understand, do they aid any person whom the investigating committee deem unworthy. Their cards appealing for money are in most of the representative business houses of New York, also requesting individual cases of suffering to be referred to them.

The poor tramp, while waiting for investigation, becomes discouraged and blows his brains out. The honest poor man gets enough for one night's lodging and a meal, leaving him in the same condition the following day. What does such charity amount to, and how long will people give to support this damnable machinery? I like the good old-fashioned godly way of giving, each individual giving to his suffering neighbor according to his needs. Every dollar thus given enriches the soul of the individual giver, and if the merchants down town were never called upon to give to individuals their souls would become dwarfed, thus losing the best of their nature, which is charity.

I am told this organization not only realizes this $40,000 to $50,000, but realizes a large fund from the State and city. As the Englishman said while visiting our country: "There is much popular charity given in America without regard to the vast amount of suffering in the dark corners." I am a citizen of New York. I do not send this for publication, neither do I ask you to take my word for it; but for humanity's sake visit this so-called "Charity Organization," and discover whether they are worthy or unworthy. I could name individual in this organization. It is their law of investigation, suggesting a spirit of suspicion to all who ask for help, and thus robbing the gift of all sweet charity.

A close observer of the charitable institutions of New York city, fraternally yours,

CITIZEN.

This letter was shown to Mrs. Josephine Shaw Lowell, who is a member of the Central Committee of the Charity Organization Society and is familiar with its workings.

"I don't think it is very sensible," she said yesterday. "It is either written by one who does not know the facts, or by one whom the society has refused to recommend for as much aid as he thinks he should have. I only wish we did have $40,000 to $50,000 to expend for salaries and rents. As for the investigating committees, they receive no recompense, any way. It is not the society's business to directly dispense alms, and the money is not solicited for that purpose. Our work is to cooperate with charitable agencies by sifting the needy from the impostors, to furnish work for those who are able and willing to work, to prevent the overlapping of relief, and to make inquiry for those who desire to place their charity in a certain direction. It is not a detective agency, but the society aims to prevent poverty being too easy. It is supported by voluntary contributions, and our receipts for the year 1890 were $39,467. We have interest on permanent funds and an income from our woodyard loan, which brings it up to $39,157. That is solely disbursed in the support of the society. Our employees are not as well paid as they should be, and we have a deficit this year.

"Regarding the unworthy—those whose morals are at a low ebb—it is our policy to give even more attention to them than to others who are more able to help themselves. Yes: most certainly we ask business men to report cases of suffering to us; it is our business to attend to them. We provide for the poor tramp, while we are investigating his case, by setting him to work in our woodyard. There he can earn his board and lodging, or, if he is a married man, he can have fifty cents a day. We sell the wood at regular woodyard rates. The tickets are sold for twenty-five cents to the various charitable agencies, and they give them away to applicants, but out of 5,780 tickets given away last year only 419 were presented at the yard. Each individual giving to his neighbor is all right in the country, but when the needy man or woman is a wayfarer other means must be resorted to. It is true that we make one liberal annual offer of a fund from the State, but we declined it. We never had any money from the city. If charity, so called, is misplaced, it is not charity. Begging is profitable in this big city, and the temptation to beg instead of work is not appreciated. It was only the other day that a woman wrote to a wealthy man telling him a pitiful story of being a helpless widow. Her yarn was false, but she got a check for $50. Her husband was living, and the family were in moderately good circumstances. We do not want to keep the rich from giving, but we want to protect the poor. When once a woman has been successful in this easy begging she will never work again. By writing letters each day to well-known men she can actually make more money than our clerks, who work pretty hard for their $45 a month."

Told by Mark Twain.

From the Buffalo Courier.

Mark Twain told me a good story the other day. It illustrated his point that all the clerks in our bookstores are not well informed in literary matters. The humorist's wife and a friend recently went into a bookstore in a city of good size not many miles from New York. Accosting a clerk, Mrs. Clemens said that her friend decided to secure a copy of "Tales of Ancient Régime."

"Beg pardon," said the clerk, "what book did you say?"

Mrs. Clemens repeated the author and title of the book.

Going to the rear of the store, the clerk soon returned, only to inquire: "May I ask you to repeat the name of the author?"

"Why, Taine," replied Mrs. Clemens, becoming a little annoyed.

Assuming an air of superior knowledge, and looking at his customers with a piteous glance of sympathy, he ventured to Mrs. Clemens:

"Pardon me, madam, but you have the name a trifle wrong. You mean Twain—not Taine."

JOTTINGS ABOUT TOWN.

Secretary Blaine, accompanied by Mrs. Blaine and Mrs. Damrosch, enjoyed a drive through Central Park yesterday afternoon.

The State Board of Health yesterday returned without their approval the plans for a sewerage system at Norton's Creek, Far Rockaway.

Isaac Dangler, the Postmaster and merchant at Oberlin, Pa., who was shot by burglars last night, died on Tuesday night. No arrests have been made.

Phillips's Business Directory for 1891 is out. It has 1,041 pages, is printed by Rand, McNally & Co., and James F. Hudson, attorney of New York, who claim that amount for clients who allege an infringement of a steam fire engine patent.

Yale seniors have voted to wear caps and gowns at commencement. The individual preferences were 102 strongly in favor of gowns, 30 moderately in favor, 30 moderately opposed but willing to wear gowns if the class so voted, and 14 dead against them.

In the Rhode Island Senate yesterday Senator Garvin presented a joint resolution proposing an article of amendment to the Constitution of the State providing that hereafter a plurality only of the votes cast at any election shall be necessary to determine such election.

Eight judgment notes aggregating in amount $18,481, were entered yesterday against the American Machine Company of Philadelphia, and executions were issued. The company manufactures freezers and postal scales, and has a paid up capital of $150,000. Its liabilities are believed to be about $50,000.

George McQueeney of New Haven, an employee of the New York and New Haven railroad yesterday sued John Griffin, another employee, for $5,000. McQueeney claims that while he was at work Griffin intentionally turned on the water in a coal water escape pipe, thereby scalding McQueeney badly in a frightful manner.

The Wells Fargo Express yesterday morning struck two of a party of boys who were standing on the Erie track about one mile west of Union, watching a freight train which was passing on the east bound track. One boy named Stillman, aged 12, fell on the section foreman, was instantly killed. Another boy named Coates, aged 10, had one leg and three ribs broken. He will live.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.

When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.

When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.

When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

GOV. ASHLEY'S TAXES.

A Suit to Recover Delinquent Taxes on $28,000,000 of Property.

TOLEDO, May 27.—The delinquent tax case against Gov. James M. Ashley now aggregates $28,000,000.

When Mr. Ashley appeared in Toledo last night to deliver a lecture the papers were ready to serve.

The Governor was cited to show cause why the sum of $28,385,713 should not be placed on the tax duplicate for several years past.

The most of this property consists of bond in the Toledo and Ann Arbor Railway. Mr. Ashley has had a fixed residence for a number of years.

For special reasons he has at various times claimed a New York residence, at other times a Michigan residence, but last fall, when the Republicans nominated him for Congress in this district, he declared that Toledo was his home.

He refused to talk about it and says that the only thing in it is that is a surprise to him to know that he is worth so much.

The case will be fought through all the courts. The taxes will amount to nearly $300,000 and as the tax inquisitor gets 25 per cent. the fee will be about $75,000.

A VICTIM OF THE EXPLOSION.

Angelo Centride's Body Found Floating in the Hudson at Thorn's Dock.

The body of a man was found floating in the Hudson River at Thorn's Dock, just north of Spuyten Duyvil, yesterday morning by Fireman Lefferts of Engine 52 at Riverdale.

The body was removed to the Kingsbridge police station.

Later in the day it was identified as that of Angelo Centride, an Italian, 38 years old, of 556 Morris avenue.

Centride was a victim of the explosion at Tarrytown a week ago. Word was sent to his home, but his wife had removed to Peekskill.

When found the body was almost nude. What little clothing remained had been blown to shreds in the explosion.

The left leg was broken, and the body was cut and bruised in many places.

There were powder marks on the back of the head and neck.

The body was taken to the Morgue. No other victims of the explosion are missing.

Has a Mania for Stealing Locomotives.

From the Globe-Democrat.

SACRAMENTO, May 20.—Peter A. Short, who is in jail here, has a record as a man with a mania for stealing locomotives. About two years ago he stole an engine out of the Pacific land, Oregon, yard, and ran it to Oregon City before he was captured. The track was kept clear by telegraph. He escaped, and next appeared at Sacramento, where he indulged in a precisely similar break. Last December there was a bad wreck at Fresno, which cost two lives. It was traced to a runaway engine, and Short was the man in charge. A reward of $2,000 was offered for him by the railroad people, who propose to put him in State prison.

Wine that Money Can't Buy.

From the Cincinnati Times-Star.

The most precious wine in the world is that contained in a cask named the "Rose," in the Bremen Town Hall cellars. It is Rudesheim Rhine wine, from the year 1653, and the cask is replenished by degrees whenever wine is drawn with carefully washed and dried gravel. It is never sold, but destined exclusively for the sick of Bremen, who receive a small quantity on production of a doctor's certificate. At present the supposed value of this unique wine has so increased that a bottle containing eight glasses would cost 18,000,000 marks, a glassful 2,000,000, and a drop 2,346 marks.

Seconded Her Motion.

From the Atlanta Constitution.

A number of ministers at Clarksville were relating their experience the other day. One of them said that, while he was preaching a sermon some time ago, an old lady in the congregation arose, and addressed the minister:

"Merciful Father, if I had one more feather in my wing of faith, I would fly off to glory!"

A worthy brother immediately replied:

"Good Lord, stick it in and let her go; she's but a trouble here."

That quieted the old lady.

Sir Charles Russell and Chess.

On the occasion of a dinner party at the British Chess Club, 37 King street, Covent Garden, London, the eminent English barrister, Sir Charles Russell, made the following neat after-dinner speech: "I have been for a great many years interested in chess, but principally as a critic and spectator. My memory goes back a long time. I well recollect the old West End Club, and at Simpson's Divan I used to see games on at different games. I have formed among chess players many friendships, not the least valued of which was that of the late Mr. Barnes, one of the ablest men I ever knew. There was also my late friend Brilliant Burden, who, notwithstanding that he continually suffered from ill health, invariably comported himself with cheerfulness. I have pleasing recollections of Bird, and best of all of Boden. The latter was a man who had many varied tastes outside of chess, and I never met a more courteous gentleman. My only connection with serious chess consisted in the fact that I was one of the small number of amateurs who arranged the match between Steinitz and Andersen in 1866. I remember watching the games at the hotel when the match was played. It was certainly the most interesting chess contest that I ever witnessed. Steinitz was still unknown as a chess player, but Andersen, who was professor of mathematics at Breslau, was a man of European reputation.

"No doubt he lost the match through underrating his opponent, but Steinitz then was not the Steinitz that he is to-day. It was interesting to watch the styles of the two players. Andersen was bold as a lion, he made dashing attacks, and acted promptly on his conclusions. Steinitz, on the other hand, reminded me less of a lion than a terrier. But the terrier won, and, from a pecuniary point of view, very much to my grief. Since that time I have not failed to take an interest in chess, but except for occasional moments of relaxation in the House of Commons chess room my opportunities of play are limited."

SPARKS FROM THE TELEGRAPH.

Max Cleaber, 14 years old, died of hydrophobia in Philadelphia yesterday. He was bitten by a dog three months ago.

Chief of Police Michael Keating of Danbury has resigned. George B. Beebe, formerly of the New York police, will be chosen his successor.

A boiler in the engine house at Lyon Mountain, Clinton county, burst yesterday, wrecking the building and three other boilers, and injuring three men, two of them seriously.

Jacob Baiser of Morris Cove, Conn., caught a salmon in his shad net on Tuesday. The fish weighed a fraction over fourteen pounds, and was nearly three feet long and four or five inches wide.

The dead body of Bertha Tieter, who disappeared recently from Ulsacc, Ulster county, was found in the Hudson River at that place yesterday morning. She is believed to have committed suicide.

Damages to the amount of $20,000 were demanded from the city of New Haven by Ralph J. Monroe, Jr., and James F. Hudson, attorneys of New York, who claim that amount for clients who allege an infringement of a steam fire engine patent.

Yale seniors have voted to wear caps and gowns at commencement. The