# ALL DE ATE WAS DANCING.

### ALL BUT SILVER DOLLAR, WHO CAN'T DANCE NOW, BUT IS A CONNOISSEUR.

**Barney Rourke in His Glory as Master of Ceremonies—How Could Brodsky Miss It, and Who Fired the Merang Pie?**

"And, ladies and gents, let me say in closing that I feel the spirit of our old chief, Johnny J. O'Brien, floating through the air with a peaceful smile, with his hands held out over us, and saying in that voice we loved so well: 'Bless you, my dear friends. Bless you, and enjoy yourselves.'"

"H-p-p-p'ra-a-a-y! 'Ze mazzer wizh O'Brien?"

"Who fired d' merang pie?"

"Biddim again."

The John J. O'Brien Association ball in Pythagoras Hall was fast nearing its end in the early hours yesterday morning when all these remarks were made. It was in the supper room, but even before the supper march began the brilliance and the enthusiasm of the ball were such as to merit description. The motto of the occasion was, "He still lives," referring, of course, to John J. O'Brien. The hall was gorgeously decorated with bunting and flowers. Some one was bold enough to say to Barney Rourke, the President of the association:

BOOM-LA-RARA, BOOM-LA-RA!

"De eclight uv de Ate's turned out in great shape, hey, Barney?"

"Yes, 'nd there ain't no flies on the f-light nor the g-light, neither." Barney answered with a grin.

There was only one drawback—Johnny Brodsky was not there. They all said that he had become too high-toned since he moved up town, but nobody cared. Gus Schürmann, Brodsky's rival in the field of politics, was there, however, wearing evening dress, a big badge, and a sweet smile.

"This affair is going off with great éclat, isn't it, Barney?" he said to the President.

"Now, se-a-ay," Barney said very deliberately, "just now some chump was stuffin' me with 'eclight,' and Jimmy's sister said she wasn't stuck on the idea of the supper being held on. Now you re comin' it wid yer eclairs. What struck de Ate, any way? Are ye puttin' up a job on me? The next feller who talks anything that ain't United States don't go down t' supper, see? This ain't no tough affair while I'm a runnin' it."

At about 11 o'clock two newcomers floated in. One was tall and blond; the other little and brunette. One had blue eyes; the other brown eyes. The first wore her hair in a Psyche knot; the other's was frizzed.

"Mr. Rourke," their escort said, "I have the pleasure of introducing Miss Laura Bigger of 'The Clemenceau Case' (the blonde bowed) and Miss Rosa Thurner, the song-and-dance artiste (the brunette bowed). The ladies have come for a good time."

"If they don't get it, it'll be their own fault, Girls, we'll ye have? Waiter, fetch a bottle."

"This is rich," Miss Bigger said to her friend. "We're just in it."

"You bet," the artiste replied.

"I saw you when you played *Iza*, Miss Bigger," Barney Rourke said. "It's a great play. I think. You did the statue act immense."

"Oh, you're so kind to say so," Miss Bigger said coyly. "Thanks. I don't mind if I do take another glass."

Silver Dollar Smith approached the group and was greeted with shouts of joy. The Alderman broke his left arm recently, and last night that member was in a sling.

"Ladies," Barney said, "I have the pleasure of introducin' the Great Silver Dollar, our Alderman."

"Delighted. I assure you," the ladies said in chorus.

Then, with a glance that would have made an iceberg melt, Miss Thurner asked:

"Does your arm hurt you, Mr. Dollar?"

"No, ma'am thank you kindly. It doesn't hurt. I assure you it doesn't. 'Pon my word. It's just broken a little."

"Po-o-or man!"

"M-may I sit out out the next dance with you?" the gallant Alderman asked, with a great light in his face. "I don't dance, you know."

Miss Thurner said that nothing would give her greater pleasure, and they entered upon a lively conversation, the principal subject of which was skirt dancing, on which the Alderman had some original ideas. Pretty soon the supper march began, and the entire room paired off and marched below, where bounteous tables awaited them. Then the real fun began. Down went the champagne and up went hilarity. Henry Loewy, as master of ceremonies, introduced Harry Miner, the theatrical manager, who made a speech, short and to the point. Then Henry Loewy himself made a speech eulogizing John J. O'Brien, George Washington, Julius Cæsar, and Silver Dollar Smith. A pale young man, who felt very happy, thought it was his duty to respond to this speech. He arose and began:

"Gents 'nd ladies, ah (hic) ah (hic) m-m-m, fren's, jevver see——

Just then the pie referred to above came sailing through the air and landed on the back of the speaker's neck. The young man left his place and walked around the room a dozen times, demanding of every one:

"Who fired d' merang pie?"

WHO FIRED D' MARANG PIE?

Silver Dollar Smith then made a speech which began "Dear friends" and ended "three cheers for the John J. O'Brien Association." The rest was drowned in the noise of the room. All joined in the chorus of "Boom-ta rara" and the dishes rattled on the table.

The supper was now over and one by one the couples returned to the ball room. The music started up with renewed vigor and the fun ran fast and furious. Miss Bigger and Miss Thurner, who had become acquainted with every man in the room, were the centre of a big group. Every newcomer was told:

"Ye got t' wemmup, ole man, if ye want t' hang around here."

The tables were covered with empty champagne bottles, and the two artistes were hard-for a moment without a glass in their hands. When they began to dance the group waited for them to waltz around the room, and on their approach began to applaud vociferously and yell: "Boom—ta rara, boom-ta-ra!"

Mrs. Ida Runkel, an enchanting widow of 10, who wore a bright red dress, showed some of her friends, in a corner of the room, how to dance the skirt dance in style. Miss Thurner watched her for a moment, and then with a pucker of her lips said: "She can't kick at all."

PATRICK J. HICKEY WIDE AWAKE

There were great demands then for Miss Thurner to try it, but she wouldn't. Mr. Morris Isaacs was about to add his voice to the request, when a tall woman approached and said: "Mor-r-ris!"

Mr. Isaacs replied he was going right home.

The lights began to dim. Slowly the brilliant throng faded away. The actresses went home and the place became cheerless. Patrick J. Hickey awoke from a deep sleep, felt for his diamond stud, and then with a sigh arose and went away. The milk wagons were rattling through the streets. With a big yawn the janitor locked the door, and then the sun rose.

**The Columbian Express of the Pennsylvania Railroad**

is the most popular train to the World's Fair city after the Pennsylvania Limited. It is equipped with Pullman sleepers, dining cars, and coaches, all vestibuled.

### ANOTHER SILVER FIGHT AHEAD.

**Senator Stewart to Call Up His Bill on Monday—Other Washington Topics.**

WASHINGTON, March 29.—It seems probable, after all, that the Silver bill is not dead, but only sleeping. There may yet be a silver contest in Congress, and it will probably take place in the Senate chamber on Monday next. Senator Stewart of Nevada is equally as enthusiastic and determined a champion of free coinage as Mr. Bland, and having formally announced at to-day's session that he would call up his Free Silver bill on Monday, there is no doubt that he will do so. The anti-silver men in the Senate will do just as those in the House did, and oppose its consideration. Whether they will succeed in this attempt it is impossible yet to say, although the chances are that they will.

There is getting to be a very ugly feeling on the Silver bill in both Houses of Congress. The followers of Mr. Bland in the House are not only despondent over their defeat, but they are in a desperate and belligerent mood, and determined, if possible, to have revenge. The most conspicuous silver men in the House persist in the statement that in the collapse of their plans yesterday they were the victims of Speaker Crisp's duplicity. Mr. Bland charges that the Speaker promised that the Committee on Rules would bring in another special order, and says that if this had not been a fact he would not have allowed the House to adjourn last Thursday night. The Speaker does not make an out-and-out denial of this charge, but says that having learned after the three days' debate that there was a large contingent of Democrats opposed to the bill, he did not feel warranted in providing for its consideration unless requested to do so by a majority of the Democrats. As this request was not forthcoming the Speaker held back the special order, and there is no hope, therefore, of taking the bill from the calendar.

The hope of Mr. Bland and his free silver friends now is to be able to pass the Stewart bill in the Senate and then to endeavor to take it from the Speaker's table in the House for action without reference to the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures. It may be possible to secure such action in the House if the bill can be passed in the Senate, but it is far from certain that this can be done. The silver Senators are quite confident that they can pass the bill by a small majority if it should come up for a square vote, but they are somewhat doubtful as to the outcome of Senator Stewart's attempt to have the bill taken from the calendar out of its order, weighed down as it is by the adverse report of the Committee on Finance. It is very unusual for the Senate to permit the consideration of a measure that has been adversely reported upon by one of its committees.

For two weeks two Senators from each side of the chamber have been making a canvass to determine what the chances of the Free Silver bill are in the Senate. This work was carried on while the Bland bill was pending in the House, and the report of the free-silver canvassers shows that they could pass the bill by a majority of two. The anti-silver canvassers report that they could not expect to defeat the bill without the casting vote of the Vice-President. This shows a remarkably small margin either way, and makes it impossible, therefore, to predict what the fate of Senator Stewart's motion, if brought to a vote, will be.

Col. Hinton Rowan Helper has received a letter from William F. Shunk, Chief Engineer of the Inter-continental Railway Commission, who is now in charge of the work in Colombia. Mr. Shunk says:

"I have postponed writing until all doubtful territory should be passed. We are now in the Cauca Valley, with no serious obstacle between this camp and the Isthmus; and we have come here on railroad ground. The summit of Santa Gertrudis, named by ourselves as the dividing ridge, on the flank of La Galera, south of Pasto; the broken region supposed to be impracticable, north of the city last named, including the Thwart, Chasmal Valleys of the rivers Juanambu and Mayo, divided by a formidable cordillera, where also we sought and found a new way; and the intricate topography to the southward of Popayan, which connects the eastern and western Andes, and forms the water shed for Pacific drainage on one hand and Atlantic on the other, all have been traversed with a careful survey which demonstrates the feasibility of the road from Quito hither at moderate cost. These four miles cover that portion of the inter-Andine upland heretofore regarded as the most difficult; by many, indeed, pronounced a wild tract of torrent streams, rocks, mountains, cañons, precipices prohibitory of any thoroughfare better than a mule path. Our studies, therefore, may be taken to imply the feasibility of the inter-continental railway, a just conclusion, upon which I would heartily congratulate the honored gentleman who first conceived the enterprise, who urged it forward to general acceptance, and who, I hope, may live to be the chief guest at its inauguration to the world's service."

Mr. Wolcott of Colorado made a speech in the Senate to-day in support of his resolution requesting the President to withhold from settlement in severalty the lands now occupied by the Ute Indians. He said these Indians were blanket Indians, who could not and would not cultivate the lands. They had entered upon them sullenly as a temporary measure, but nobody except a paid agent of the Indian Rights Association and two young men in the employ of a cattle company had ever reported that the reservation was a suitable one for Indian occupation. Less than three hundred acres of the reservation were now under cultivation. Mr. Walcott said he had no doubt that the Indian Rights Association had been organized by Christian men, animated by worthy purposes, but they had been misled by "this Pittsburgh cattle association," under whose influences they had fallen, and if they had sent their agents here to lobby in an unholy cause to secure the retention of these Ute Indians in Colorado for the benefit of the cattle company.

Mr. Dawes replied with some warmth. He said that if the Senator, before delivering his lecture, had taken the pains to call on the Secretary of the Interior, or even upon the Chairman of the Committee on Indian Affairs, he might have ascertained that the President had no such intention as that ascribed to him. He might even have read the letter of instructions to the authorities to refrain from doing it prepared some time ago. Mr. Dawes said he knew nothing about any Pittsburgh cattle company as having influenced the committee's actions, as charged by the Senator from Colorado, but he had heard of private claims and enterprises in Durango as being at the bottom of the movement on the other side.

Mr. Wolcott's resolution was adopted.

The Speaker laid before the House to-day a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury in reply to a resolution of the House asking for information as to the amount of gold, silver, and minor coinage executed at the mints of the United States from June 30, 1891, to March 1, 1892, and whether the present capacity of the mints was adequate to accommodate the coinage authorized. The statement shows that during this period 81,542,495 pieces were coined, valued at $31,326,433.75. Of these 1,237,004 pieces were gold, valued at $10,425,072.50; 34,683,501 were silver, valued at $10,814,304.25 and 50,621,900 were minor coins, five and one cent pieces, valued at $980,257.

In reply to the inquiry concerning the present capacity of the mints Secretary Foster refers to a letter to the Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations about the condition of the building now occupied by the Philadelphia Mint, and the need for an extension, and says that the necessity for better and larger facilities for this Mint is fully set forth in that communication, as well as in communications of his predecessors. He says that one of the most serious defects of the building is the lack of storage capacity for the enormous quantity of silver bars now being purchased by the Government under the act of July, 1890, and stored at Philadelphia.

Of the 4,500,000 ounces of silver required by law to be purchased monthly nearly 4,000,000 ounces are delivered at the Philadelphia Mint. About 60,000,000 ounces of silver, over 2,000 tons in the shape of bars weighing from 1,000 to 1,200 ounces each, are stored in the basement of this Mint. This is in addition to some $55,000,000 in silver dollars and $35,000,000 in gold. In concluding, Secretary Foster says that in view of these facts he would say that while the coinage authorized by law can be executed at the mints as at present existing, in his judgment it could be better and more safely executed if a new building were erected at Philadelphia.

The Silver bill being shelved, the House proceeded with the consideration of the Free Wool bill to-day. Messrs. Harter, Bretz, McCreary, and De Forest spoke against the bill, and Mr. Dolliver for it. Before the debate began Mr. Campbell of New York made a personal explanation of his absence last Thursday when a vote was taken on the Silver bill. He said that he was ill in New York, and was moreover paired with Mr. Boatner of Louisiana on the Silver bill. Had he been here he would have voted against the measure. Newspapers in New York had insinuated that he had been derelict in his duty. He emphatically denied this, and said that he had endeavored during a long public career to discharge his official duties honestly, fairly, and fully, and the insinuation that he was purposely absent or was neglecting the interests of his constituents was false.

Postmaster-General Wanamaker has approved a contract for furnishing the Post Office Department with 100 stamp-cancelling machines at an annual rental of $400 each while in operation. These machines will soon be supplied to several of the larger Post Offices. New York will get five; Chicago, four; Philadelphia, three; Baltimore, Washington, Buffalo, Brooklyn, and Rochester, two each, and Newark, Albany, Syracuse, Hartford, New Haven, Jersey City, Harrisburg, Binghamton, Wilmington, Del., Scranton, and Providence, one each. The machines will cancel on an average about 30,000 stamps an hour. They will be delivered in a few days.

**Washington Limited via Pennsylvania Railroad.**

Vestibuled parlor cars, dining car and coaches. No extra fare. Chaperons and attendant in coaches.—Adv.

The credentials of Roger Q. Mills as Senator from Texas arrived yesterday. To-morrow Mr. Mills will be 60 years old, and he has chosen the anniversary of his birth to make his entrance into the Senate.

### NEW TAXES ON IMMIGRATION.

**$10 to $5 a Hundred Immigrants at Ellis Island and $2 at Quarantine.**

Assistant Secretary Nettleton of the Treasury Department, in charge of immigration matters, was in New York on March 12. At that time he had extended conferences with a number of the New York agents for the ocean steamship lines. As a result of those conferences a majority of the steamship agents have sent a letter to Secretary Foster, declaring that "at the suggestion of the Hon. A. R. Nettleton" they are ready to pay to the immigration fund $10 for every 100 immigrants, or part thereof, and $5 for every additional 100 immigrants, or part thereof, who are taken from their steamships by the Ellis Island officials between the hours of 2:30 and 5:30 in the afternoon. In the words of the combined letter to the Secretary:

"If the steamship docks after 2:30 P. M., or before 5:30 P. M., her company may have the privilege of landing her immigrant passengers on the same day, by paying for the extra work and time of the landing officials at Ellis Island, necessary to examine and transfer said passengers on that day," the amount of money specified above.

Some of the steamship agents refused to accept the "suggestion" of Gen. Nettleton, and they refused to sign the letter to the Secretary. They say that they already pay a head tax of 50 cents, and that the immigrant officials on Ellis Island ought to do their work for that money. They say that the "suggestion" has been accepted by the steamship agents who signed the letter to the Secretary because they did not dare to refuse to accept it. The Immigration Bureau, by delays and other hindrances, can make things costly for the steamship companies. Furthermore, they say that the money thus received is to go toward replacing the $362,000 which was taken from the head tax money for the Ellis Island building. As already said, some of the agents have refused point blank to contribute the additional tax to fill up the hole in the head money made under Gen. Nettleton's administration.

It was also learned that several days ago a meeting of steamship agents was called for the purpose of meeting Dr. Jenkins, the Health Officer. There were present F. J. W. Hurst of the National line, who was Chairman of the meeting; W. Coverly of the Anchor line, F. Fortmann of the Bordeaux line, the White Cross line, and the Compagnie Nationale de Navigation; Robert Floyd of the Cunard line; W. H. Schott, French line; Andrew M. Underhill, Guion line; E. L. Boas, Hamburg-American Packet Company; James A. Wright, Jr., and E. F. Wright, Inman and Red Star lines; Samuel Van Praag, Navigazione Generale Italiana; Gustav H. Schwab, Norddeutscher Lloyds; W. H. Vanden Toorn, Royal Netherlands; S. S. Cortis, White Star line, and Dr. William T. Jenkins.

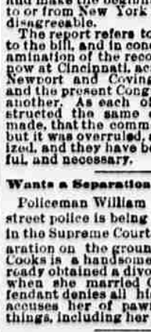
Dr. Jenkins was formally introduced, and he then explained that at present there was only one small tug for boarding purposes at the Quarantine station. This was in need of repairs, he said. There was a bill before the Legislature at Albany, he added, to appropriate money for these repairs, and also to build an additional tug. Meantime, Dr. Jenkins said, his present fees would not cover the extra expenses of running the new boat. The extra cost, he said, would be $8,220 a year, which included an additional deputy at $2,700 a year. The steamship agents discussed the situation, and, at the suggestion of Chairman Hurst, a resolution was adopted pledging those present to pay Dr. Jenkins $2 per hundred immigrants, or part thereof, for inspection of them. Nearly 400,000 immigrants landed in New York last year. At $2 a hundred this would furnish the amount which Dr. Jenkins says he needs. Some of the steamship agents also refused to go into this combine.

Dr. Jenkins said last night that the object of the assessment was to secure means to provide better facilities for the inspection of immigrants. All the agents of steamship companies were satisfied to pay the tax because they expect to be greatly benefited. A bill is to be introduced in Albany, he said, to make the charge legal.

### THE MACHINE HIT BACK.

**And Mr. Tarpey Wants $1,500 Damages For His Broken Hand.**

This afternoon Mr. John Tarpey of Baltic street, Brooklyn, will be examined in the office of his lawyer, H. Clay Trumper, in order that there may be drawn from him further details of a singular accident which befel him. For this accident Mr. Tarpey is suing Mr. Thomas Curtin, proprietor of the Long Branch Hotel at Albany and West streets, and also the Universal Striking Machine Company, in the hope of recovering $1,500.



TARPEY'S CONTESTANT.

In the bar of the Long Branch Hotel stands the penny-in-the-slot machine set forth in the picture. You put a penny in the slot, then you hit the leather pad that sticks out in front with your double fist propelled with your full muscular force. The register indicates how many pounds your fist has struck. In the prospectus of the machine company it is set forth that "a peculiar advantage that this machine has is that no sooner does a man have one blow at it than he wants another or two right away."

According to Tarpey, this was not the case with him. He says that he put his penny in the slot and let fly with his fist, that the machine was out of order and the pad refused to give, and, as something had to give, his fist was not a little shattered and several bones of his wrist were broken. Mr. Curtin says that he does not remember Mr. Tarpey's being in the place, and that, as the pad gives whether the machine is in order or not, Mr. Tarpey must have hit something other than the pad. Mr. Curtin's barkeeper says that hundreds of people, both horny and tender of hand, have struck the pad and have expressed their entire satisfaction with the result, and that those who have struck when the machine was out of order have not been damaged, as the pad gave, although the register failed to record. Mr. Tarpey says that these cases have nothing to do with his broken hand or the $1,500 worth of damage and suffering he has incurred.

**Favorable Report on the New Jersey Bridge Bill.**

WASHINGTON, March 29.—Mr. Geary, from the House Committee on Inter-State and Foreign Commerce, reported to the House to-day, with a recommendation for its passage, the bill introduced by Mr. Covert of New York to authorize the New York and New Jersey Bridge Company to construct and maintain a bridge across the Hudson River between New York city and the State of New Jersey.

The proposed bridge, the report says, will practically annex New York to the continent and save hours of delay in travel and lessen expense and annoyances. Nearly or quite 130,000,000 tons of freight, the report says, are brought by rail to the west side of the river annually, and nearly or quite 80,000,000 persons pass yearly over the Hudson River by ferry. These are subject to delays and dangers by reason of fogs, ice, and river crafts, and make the beginning and end of a journey to or from New York expensive, tedious, and disagreeable.

The report refers to some objections made to the bill, and in conclusion says that an examination of the records show that there are now at Cincinnati, across the Ohio River to Newport and Covington, five large bridges, and the present Congress is asked to authorize another. As each of these bridges was constructed the same contention was, as here made, that the commerce did not require it, but it was overruled, and the bridge authorized, and they have been found profitable, useful, and necessary.

**Wants a Separation from Policeman Cooks.**

Policeman William Cooks of the Thirtieth street police is being sued by Charlotte Cooks in the Supreme Court in Brooklyn for a separation on the ground of ill treatment. Mrs. Cooks is a handsome brunette. She had already obtained a divorce from Robert Johnson when she married Cooks in 1879. The defendant denies all his wife's allegations, and accuses her of pawning clothing and other things, including her wedding ring.

"Prices always lower" at Geo. C. Flint Co.'s Furniture Emporium, 104 West 14th st.—Adv.

### HARRIS'S STORY OF MISFORTUNE.

**He Tried to Escape from Life, but Got No Further Than the Hospital.**

W. S. Harris, a painter, 30 years old, tried to commit suicide at his home, 1,803 Third avenue, on Feb. 23. He made a pill of Paris green and arsenic and swallowed it. An hour later his neighbors heard him groaning and he was sent to the Presbyterian Hospital, a prisoner. Yesterday he was arraigned in the Harlem Court, accompanied by Chaplain Wall of the hospital.

Harris told of his years of sickness and misfortune as an excuse for his attempt on his life. He was walking delegate of Painters' Union No. 1. His first wife died in September, 1890, leaving him with three small children. Six months before her death Harris had had two bullets extracted from his hip. He had carried the bullets since the Modoc campaign, in which he took part. In October, a month after his wife's death, one of his children died. Shortly after Harris was taken sick and underwent an operation in Bellevue Hospital. He recovered, and a year thereafter another of his children died of typhoid fever. He married a second wife, and a short time later his only remaining child died. Harris's misfortunes brought a return of his old trouble, and he spent two months in St. Luke's Hospital. Once more he recovered sufficiently to leave the hospital, but had been home only a short time when his wife ran away, taking all his savings with her. A cold brought on a return of his internal troubles and he made up his mind that he had had enough of life.

The hospital surgeons think Harris's complete recovery doubtful, and Mr. Wall told Justice Meade that Harris should have work about the hospital if he recovered sufficiently to work at all. Justice Meade paroled Harris in custody of the chaplain.

### THE TRIAL OF MAYOR GLEASON.

**Witnesses for the Defence Describe His Struggle with Nelson.**

As the trial of Mayor Gleason for dislocating Alfred Nelson's shoulder draws near the finish the people of Long Island City become more interested in the probable result. The case is being tried before Judge Garretson in the Queen's County Court.

The trial was resumed yesterday with the cross-examination of Samuel H. Anschell, Chairman of the Citizens' Committee which called on the Mayor on the night of the alleged assault. He was a deputy sheriff, and attempted to arrest the Mayor. The next day the Mayor had him arrested for assault. A Police Justice found him guilty, but the decision was set aside on an appeal. Mr. Anschell said he had begun a civil suit against the Mayor for $20,000 damages for false imprisonment. He admitted that he had expressed a hope that Mayor Gleason would be convicted, and had bet that he would be.

Several other witnesses were examined, and late in the afternoon the prosecution rested.

Lawyer Jerome presented the case to the jury, and Stephen J. O'Hara, clerk to the Board of Health, was called as the first witness for the defence. He testified that when Nelson seized the document which the Mayor, as President of the Health Board, had ordered to be torn up, the Mayor asked, the document, he seized him, and they dragged each other about the room, and finally Nelson got the papers and left the room with them. At no time did the witness see the Mayor have Nelson on the floor.

E. M. Whitney, Registar of Vital Statistics, and Health Commissioner Louis Wokal, gave similar testimony. It is thought the taking of testimony will be finished to-day.

**A Mystery Explained.**

BANGOR, March 29.—It is believed that a Waterville mystery of many years' standing has been cleared up by information from California. About fifty years ago V. P. Coolidge, a young doctor, settled in Waterville, and in 1848 he was tried, convicted, and sent to the State prison for life for the murder of an intimate friend, Edward Matthews. It appeared from the testimony that Coolidge had lost large sums of money in gambling; that he had applied to Matthews for aid; that the latter had procured the amount asked for from his uncle, and that Coolidge had poisoned his friend and stolen the money that he might have had as a loan. Soon after he was sent to prison it was announced that Coolidge had committed suicide in his cell, but many people who had known him failed to recognize the body shown as his, and suspected a plot to secure his freedom. That suspicion was greatly strengthened when, shortly afterward, the prison physician made public Coolidge's pretty sister, but no investigation was made, and the matter was forgotten. Last week L. T. Boothby of Waterville received a newspaper and a letter from Sonora, Cal., with the news that Coolidge had died and been buried there, and that he was recognized soon after his arrival in California, during the gold excitement, by Mrs. Richard Parker, formerly of Dover, Me., who kept the secret of his identity and his crime until he was beyond the reach of the law.

**Civil Service Commissioner Thompson to Resign.**

WASHINGTON, March 29.—In a few days the President will be called upon to appoint a member of the Civil Service Commission, as ex-Gov. Hugh S. Thompson of South Carolina, the Democratic member of the triumvirate, contemplates resigning to accept more lucrative employment with the New York Life Insurance Company. Gov. Thompson was the very capable and popular Assistant Secretary of the Treasury under Secretary Fairchild during the Cleveland Administration, and was appointed Civil Service Commissioner by President Harrison on the recommendation of every Democrat in the United States Senate, and of many Democrats and Republicans in the House. The Governor did not desire to have his contemplated resignation become known at present, but an enthusiastic friend in South Carolina made the matter public prematurely.

**The New York Methodist Conference.**

The New York Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which begins its annual meeting this morning in the Park Avenue Church, will continue in session for a week. Bishop Cyrus D. Foss has been appointed to preside at the Conference. On Friday six ministerial delegates will be chosen to the quadriennial General Conference which meets in Omaha on May 1. Simultaneously with the New York Conference, the New York East and Newark Conferences will convene, the former in Brooklyn under Bishop Goodsell, and the latter in Morristown under Bishop Bowman, who is the oldest Bishop in the Methodist Church.

**Censure the Windermere's Officers.**

The new steel British clipper Windermere, which ran on Deal Beach on March 18, while making her maiden voyage to this port from Milford Haven, was floated by the Merritt Wrecking Company at high tide yesterday morning and towed to Stapleton, Staten Island. The British consular court of inquiry finds that Capt. O. A. Windermere committed several grave errors of judgment, and it severely censures him and his chief officer. The court decides that the master should not have thought himself relieved of responsibility after taking on Pilot Walsh off Barnegat.

**Off for Europe.**

The White Star steamship Majestic, which sails for Liverpool this morning, carries away in her saloon several persons well known in New York society. Among them are Mr. George Peabody Wetmore, Miss Wetmore, Miss Maud Wetmore, Sir Roderick Cameron, M. and Mme. F. E. Bertier, Mrs Russell H. Hoadley, Miss Hoadley, Miss Mildred Lee, a daughter of the late Gen. Lee; Mr. and Mrs. Lansing Zabriski, Capt. Gerald Langley of the British Legation, and Commander Paget of the royal navy.

**The Boyd-Thayer Contest.**

OMAHA, March 29.—The Boyd-Thayer Gubernatorial case was argued in the Supreme Court this morning. Thayer takes up the old claim that Boyd's father never completed citizenship; that Boyd never exercised citizenship prior to October, 1880, and was not a citizen prior to Dec. 10, 1880. Mr. Cowin, attorney for Boyd, submitted the decision of the Supreme Court as argument for not reopening the case. A decision is expected to-morrow.

**Where Yesterday's Fires Were.**

A. M.—3:15, 149 Willis avenue, Cavanta Bros., damage $100; 8:00, 504 East Eleventh street, Henry Dently, damage $800; 9:05, 340 East Forty-eighth street, Mrs. Ann McKenna, damage $10; 11:10, chimney, 189 Fifth avenue, James A. Burden, damage $100.

P. M.—7:15, 1,054 Second street, Jacob B. Jordon, lodgings, damage trifling; 3:40, 19th street and Sedgwick avenue, fire in woods, caused by sparks from Harlem R. R., no damage; 4:00, 623 West Thirty-fourth street, damage trifling; 7:00, 20 Cornelia street, no damage; 7:15, 203½ Bowery, F. Morris, jeweler, damage $25; 7:45, 827 Bowery, Abraham Spiegel, damage slight; 9:30, steam lighter Despatch lying at Pier 10, East River, owned by Pennsylvania Railroad Company, damage slight; 11:45, 421 West Twenty-fourth street, William Kilgalar and Mary McBride, damage $200; 10:50, 699 Third avenue, John Schlierloh's grocery, damage $150.

**An Important Difference.**

To make it apparent to thousands, who think themselves that they are not affected with any disease, but that the system simply needs cleansing, is to bring comfort home to their hearts, as a costive condition is easily cured by using Syrup of Figs. Manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Company.—Adv.

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Absolutely Pure.

A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all in leavening strength.—*Latest United States Government Food Report.*

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall st., N. Y.

### OBITUARY.

Orlof Raynor Gottfried Lundberg, who died suddenly at the New York Hospital, was born in Stockholm and was 35 years old. He came to this country about ten years ago and obtained a place as mechanical engineer with the Washburn & Moen Manufacturing Company at Worcester. He was with this company two years and then was employed by Rathbone, Sard & Co. of Albany. Four years ago he came to New York to be superintendent of the Jordan L. Mott iron works. He had been sick for a long time and expected to go to Stockholm this summer. Mr. Lundberg was not married. Mr. Mott cabled to his relatives in Sweden and will wait to hear from them before disposing of the remains.

Mrs. Clark, widow of the founder of Tombstone, Ariz., died at the Providence Hospital in Washington on Monday. She came to Washington from San Francisco a month ago with her daughter, just out of school. After a few days' sightseeing she was taken ill, and grew constantly worse until she died. Mr. Clark died several years ago in Washington under similar conditions, having gone there to see the sights of the capital. He was buried in the Congressional Cemetery, and Mrs. Clark will probably be by his side.

William Frederick Wallett, the oldest and most famous clown in England, has died at the age of 84. He had been before the public from his boyhood until 1870, and for thirty years had been called "The Queen's Jester," gaining the title from the date of his performance before Victoria, at her request. Wallett came to America about forty years ago, and travelled with Spaulding & Rogers's floating circus and other old-time shows. He was an Elk in Philadelphia.

The Prince de Chimay, Belgian Minister of Foreign Affairs, is dead. He has had a remarkable career. His full name is Marie Joseph Guy Henry Phillipe de Riquet, Prince de Chimay et de Caraman. He was born in 1836, and was the son of the celebrated Prince de Caraman, who came to France to make a revolution of 1830 made Belgium a nation, and represented Belgium at the Hague, Frankfort, Rome, Florence, and Paris.

The Hon. Charles Young, Judge of Probate of Prince Edward Island, is dead. He was a brother of the late Chief Justice Sir William Young of Nova Scotia. He was admitted to the bar fifty years ago, sat in the Legislature many years, was Attorney-General and administrator of the Government, and was the first man on the island to advocate responsible government. He declined the honor of knighthood on two occasions.

Edward H. Coster died on Monday at his residence, 145 West Fourteenth street. Mr. Coster was born in New York sixty years ago, and has never engaged actively in any business. He was a member of the Union Club, and until recent years he had spent much of his time abroad. He was a widower, and has no close 22 years old. The funeral will be on Thursday, at Hyde Park on the Hudson, where Mrs. Coster was buried.

James J. Donovan, who was President of the City Club for four years up to the time of their last election, died on Monday at his house, 239 Division street. He was 41 years old and was born in the Seventh ward. He was a Democrat and a friend and backer of Timothy J. Campbell. He leaves a widow and three sons. He will be buried to-day in Calvary.

M. Lauwers, the French baritone singer, is dead in Paris, aged 46. He was a Belgian by birth, and made his operatic debut. He went on the operatic stage at the Lyrique and from there migrated to the Opéra Comique and the Chatelet, becoming famous at the latter house. He had several times visited America professionally.

George L. Guthrie died on Monday afternoon at his residence, 75 East 115th street. When the war broke out he joined the Duryea Zouaves as a private, and he rose to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. In the battle of Petersburg he was hit in the hip by a fragment of shell, and the wound never healed. He leaves a wife and one child.

Stephen B. Babcock, for thirty-five years a ship broker in this city, died yesterday of pneumonia, aged 60 years. He was the son of Judge Babcock of the Supreme Court of Connecticut. He was born in New Haven, and came to New York when he was a young man. He was a member of Dr. Heber Newton's church.

Gen. Constantin von Alvensleben died in Berlin yesterday at the age of 83. In the Franco-Prussian war he commanded the Third Army Corps in the first battle. He took part in the battle of Gravelotte and the siege of Metz. A fort at Metz was named in honor of him.

The Rev. Lucius B. Eastman of Framingham, Mass., for more than fifty years a preacher in the Congregational denomination, died yesterday, aged 84 years. He had preached until within a few weeks of his death.

Max Phillips, one of the best known musicians in St. Louis, died in that city on Monday night as the result of injuries self inflicted. He was a composer of some note in the West.

**Funeral of Capt. Beaty.**

The Park Commissioners, clerks of the department, and representatives of city offices attended the funeral of Capt. Thomas Beaty of the Park police yesterday morning from St. Lawrence's Church, Eighty-fourth street and Park avenue. At 10 o'clock the funeral procession started from the residence of Capt. Beaty's family, at 110 East Eightieth street, at its head the mounted squad of twenty men under command of Sergeant McKenna. Then followed a battalion of four companies, Sergeants Ferris, Mullingham, Ingham, and Roundsman Morgan being at the head of the respective companies. Acting Captain Louis Flock was at the head of the cortège.

The pall bearers were Sergeant Meany, Sergeant Fitzpatrick, and Roundsmen Hodgins, Dillon, McGonigal, Dolan, Driscoll, and Wallace, and Patrolman James Whalen. In the church were Park Commissioners Gallup, Dana, Straus, and Tappen, ex-Commissioners Salem H. Wales, Robb, and Crimmins, Joseph J. O'Donohue, Isidore Wormser, Simon E. T. T. Marsh, Commissioner of Charities, Edward C. Sheehy, Henry R. Beekman, and Deputy Sheriff Lawrence Delmour. The interment was in Calvary.

**Dr. Parkhurst's Agent the Complainant.**

Nicholas English, proprietor of Barney Bourke's old saloon at 35 Forsyth street, was arraigned at the Tombs Court yesterday, accused of violating the Excise law. Agent W. J. Harmon of the Rev. Dr. Parkhurst's Society for the Prevention of Crime told Justice Duffy that he bought liquor from English last Sunday afternoon. English was released examination and gave bail in $100 for trial.

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IS CAUSED BY A COLD

which settles in and inflames the air tubes leading to the lungs. It is the beginning of

Bronchial Consumption,

and if neglected leads to that disease very speedily. A sharp, metallic cough accompanies it. Take it in time and you can certainly cure it with

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Which is Without an Equal for

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### SKIP THE HARLEM, ALDERMAN.

**Try Him on Spring Street, Penna. Pennett, Quoit Avenue, or Feathered Lane.**

General order 77 of the year 1831 popped up again at yesterday's meeting of the Board of Aldermen. It has moved up this year, and is now known as 97. Its reappearance is proof that Alderman Flynn meant it when he threatened that he would have some street of this city named "Harry Howard" if he had to begin at the Battery and take up every street until he got to the Harlem. The Alderman from the First struggled vainly last year to give Baxter street this name. This year he has begun with Bayard street. He said of Harry Howard: "There ain't a member of this Board but what knows that in every capacity he served he done it with honor. We have streets named after great statesmen, orators, and soldiers, and this man holds a position in the Department of Public Works. It is no more than just and proper that we should honor Harry Howard like this."

Nobody seemed to care to reply. Finally President Arnold said:

"I have no desire to undervalue the services of Mr. Howard, but I am opposed to changing the names of streets unnecessarily. Bayard street was named after one of the most prominent families of early New York. It is not customary to name streets after distinguished men until after their death. Mr. Howard is doubtless an excellent man, yet it seems to me that he is too wrapped up in his object of gaining notoriety."

A motion to change the name of the street was lost. Fourteen Aldermen voted "aye," but it needs a vote of twenty to pass a resolution involving the expenditure of money.

Alderman Flynn grew very angry.