THE CAMPAIGN IN GERMANY.

NONE OF THE PARTIES KNOW JUST WHERE IT STANDS.

It Is Thought Over 100 Second Ballots Will Be Necessary—Opening of the Berlin Art Exhibition—The Autumn Manœuvres of the Army Will Be on a Larger Scale than Ever Before—Hebrews in Poland.

BERLIN, May 13.—The first week of the electoral struggle ends without any of the parties knowing where they stand, and without any of them having anything like reliable data from which to forecast the result of the contest for members of the Reichstag. The leaders of the Social Democracy alone seem to retain a thorough grip upon their organization. They have to-night 142 candidates in the field, and can reasonably hope to secure fifty-five seats, a gain of nineteen seats over the number held by the party in the last Reichstag. From the unprecedented number of candidates appearing it will be impossible for the results of the first day's polling, on June 15, to decide the general issue, and it is expected that the vote on that day will not certainly establish the political character of the new House.

As is well known, the successful candidate requires a majority over all his opponents, and the large number of men seeking election and reelection in the various constituencies will make the required majority hard to obtain in many cases. It is thought that over 100 second ballots will be necessary to decide questions of election, and it is therefore highly probable that the end of summer will have been reached before the House is finally constituted. It is doubtful, whatever may be the result of the elections, whether the Reichstag will even then be convened for business. It is more likely that it will meet only to hear the Emperor's speech opening the session and then adjourn until the usual period of opening in October. In the mean time it is evident that the parties will be reconstituted on platforms in which the Army bill will have almost a secondary place. The foremost planks of the Conservative platform already decided upon are protectionism and bimetallism.

In the absence of recognized party leaders and a party manifesto some members of the Centre party will figure as independent Democratic Catholics. Dr. Sigl, a rabid anti-Prussian, will stand for election in Munich as a Catholic Democrat, and his programme is undoubtedly a significant feature of the campaign as regards south Germany.

Each party seems determined to expend every available resource in contesting districts where it has the remotest chance of success; indeed, in many instances candidates will stand in districts where success appears impossible. Thus in Berlin the Centrists will contest every district, although they know the Catholic vote is certain to be swamped by the immense preponderance of the Freisinnige and Socialist votes. In some constituencies each of the eight recognized parties has a candidate in the field. The contest is further complicated by class interests, which are demanding attention. The Agrarian League demands special pledges before giving its support to candidates, the trading guilds insist upon being heard, and the anti-Semites, bimetallists and a host of faddists are making a turmoil which will not cease until the first day's balloting clears the atmosphere and brings into prominence the grand principles at stake. The retirement of Count von Ballestrem and the other Centrist leaders is under reconsideration. The bulk of the party shrinks from the prospect of Dr. Lieber becoming the leader of the party. Under him the democratic evolution party would proceed at full pressure. The aristocratic element of the party view such a prospect with dismay. Dr. Lieber's recent declaration that he was a Prussian against his will and his attacks on the monarchical principles as represented in Emperor William have made it impossible for him to be recognized as chief of a united Centre party.

The two wings of the Freisinnige party have started in with opposing candidates in Berlin and elsewhere. The provincial Freisinnige organizations, however, generally support Herr Eugen Richter, the leader of the faction known as the Radical People's party.

The Government organs carefully reproduce the reports in French newspapers as to how France is rejoiced at the rejection of the Army bill, adding sinister rumors regarding the designs of the French Government. They also publish doubtful telegrams from Strasburg reporting that the French garrisons along the frontier have already been or are being reinforced, and that the granting of furloughs to all French soldiers and officers has been stopped. The alarm which these organs profess to feel has not spread among the people. Every one knows that the rejection has neither diminished the defensive strength of the Triple Alliance nor added to France's power of offence. Outside of Chancellor Caprivi's organs the idea is ridiculed that France and Russia will attack Germany because the Reichstag refused to grant all the Government demanded.

The annual Berlin Art Exhibition will be opened to the public to-morrow. A press view was given to-day. There are 2,500 exhibits, of which 1,725 are oil paintings, 380 water colors, 60 etchings, 250 sculptures, and 100 architectural exhibits. There are only a few works by foreign artists. Herkomer sent a portrait of the Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg, which is a fine study. Among the more prominent paintings are Lenbach's "Bismarck" and Huenter's "Hussars at Ligny." Wenglein of Munich has two views of the River Isar, and Neckel has "A Mecca Caravan."

An echo from some foreign quarter has reached here in regard to a newly published ukase ordering the wholesale expulsion of Hebrews from the Russian Poland frontier. By inquiries made it has been ascertained that the only movement against the Hebrews has been the dislodging at several places along the frontier of a number of Hebrews who were suspected of being engaged in smuggling. The families thus removed can settle in the interior.

Apart from the ordinary observance of the old decrees aiming to keep the Hebrews within fixed pales no movement against the race has taken place in Poland. The alleged outbreak of persecution is a myth.

In the autumn manœuvres of the German army on the vastest scale ever attempted will be held between Treves, Metz, and Strasburg. Emperor William has invited the Emperor of Austria, the King of Italy, the Duke of York, the Duke of Connaught, and all the German princes to attend the manœuvres.

THE CRISIS IN SPAIN.

Republican Members of the Cortes Decide to Withdraw.

MADRID, May 13.—The Republican members of the Cortes, at a meeting to-day, decided, by eleven votes to ten, to withdraw from the Cortes as a protest against the action of the Government in rushing through the bill postponing the municipal election.

When the Premier received the official notification of the decision of the Republican members he appealed to retain patriotism and begged them to take their seats, declaring that the financial condition of the country called for the coöperation of all the members of the Cortes. The city to-night is quiet.

Attacked by Striking Carpenters.

VIENNA, May 13.—Several hundred striking carpenters attacked in this city to-day the men who had been employed to do their work. They fought the police called to disperse them, and six or seven of them received sabre wounds. Many of them were arrested during the conflict.

Notes of Foreign Happenings.

Louis Kossuth has advised his partisans in Hungary to support the Weckerle Cabinet and its liberal policy.

The Pope has confirmed the appointment of Mgr. John Joseph Kain of Wheeling, W. Va., as coadjutor to Archbishop Kenrick of St. Louis.

Still Shipping Goods to Chicago.

PANAMA, May 5.—One hundred and seventy-two packages of exhibits for the Chicago Exposition were shipped from Valencia up to the 10th ult. Among other articles of historic interest was the standard of the great Pizarro, foremost among the conquering Spaniards of the olden days of America.

The King May Identify This Body.

The crew of the tugboat Grace Fee found a drowned man floating in the East River, near the bridge, yesterday afternoon, and towed him to the foot of Main street, Brooklyn, where the body was taken to the Morgue.

The man was about 40 years old, 5 feet 8 inches in height, with brown hair and moustache, and wore a dark suit of clothes. The body had not been many days in the water. There were no papers or money found in the pockets, but on one of the fingers there was a solid gold ring with this inscription on the inside: "J. A. M. to D. W., March 3, 1878."

PIGOT NOT CONVICTED.

The Jury Stood Seven for Conviction and Five for Acquittal.

Judge Moore delivered his charge yesterday morning, in the Court of Sessions in Brooklyn, in the case of James H. Pigot, the clerk in the Building Department whose trial for aiding and abetting in the presentation of the alleged false and fraudulent $11,400 Columbus Celebration bill had occupied the four preceding days. Judge Moore told the jury that Pigot could not be held responsible for what the city authorities had done, or for any illegal appropriations in connection with the Columbus celebration. The prosecution would have to show that this bill was false and fraudulent, and that Pigot connived at its presentation.

The contention of the prosecution was that no contract for the erection of the stands had ever been made with Patrick Ross; that Ross was set up as a dummy, and that he presented the bill with Pigot's connivance. The work done, as alleged, was actually done by Pigot. If the jury concluded that the value of the work was almost $11,400 the difference was small, and there was no contention in such a case that the bill was fraudulent. If it was true that Ross was a man of straw and that the defendant was the real contractor, with whom no contract was made, and that he connived at Ross presenting the bill, which he knew was false and fraudulent, than the originality of the offence changed. If the jury should find that the subcommittee of the Aldermen made a contract with Ross for a specified price and that the work was performed by Ross, then the bill could not be considered as false or fraudulent. The vital question was whether such a contract was made. The case depended on that.

The jurymen retired to deliberate at about 9 o'clock yesterday morning, and as the hours passed and nothing was heard from them, except a request for their dinner, the impression gained ground that there would be a disagreement.

During the day Judge Moore received several messages from the jury room all intimating that an agreement was impossible, and at 5:45 o'clock, after they had been out about eight hours, he sent for them.

When they had taken their seats he said that it was a matter for regret that a verdict could not be reached, so as to save the time and money necessary to be expended in a new trial. He asked the foreman to say how the jury stood without answering whether the majority was in favor of conviction or acquittal, and if there was any chance of an agreement on further deliberation.

The foreman answered that from the start the jury stood 7 to 5, that eleven ballots had been taken with the same result, and that, in his opinion and that of his fellow jurymen, an agreement was out of the question.

Judge Moore then discharged the jury and released Pigot on his former bonds in $2,500. It was learned after the discharge of the jury that the majority was in favor of conviction. Just what action the District Attorney will take in reference to the trial of the other indicted persons in connection with the Columbus celebration bills will not be determined until to-morrow.

Aldermen McKee, Heaney, and Wofer, who were jointly indicted with Pigot for presenting the grand stand bill, have each demanded a separate trial. The result of the Pigot trial is believed to foreshadow a disagreement in all the other cases.

It is admitted that the testimony against Pigot was stronger than could be produced against any of the other accused persons, with the possible exception of Patrick Ross, who will probably never be in a physical condition to appear for trial. Pigot's friends confidently looked forward to an acquittal, and the result of his trial has been a great disappointment to all the officials and others involved in the scandal.

TERRE HAUTE'S POSTMASTER.

The New Man Gets the Office and His Carriers Will Probably Stay.

TERRE HAUTE, May 13.—The transfer of the Post Office was made to-night according to instructions from Washington. Mr. Greiner retiring and Mr. Donham being fully installed in the office where for two days he has been in partial possession. The Donham people insist that the letter carriers appointed by him are legally entitled to the places, because their appointment was prior to the first civil service examination in this office, which was held to-day.

This view of the law is based on Attorney-General Olney's opinion regarding the extension of the law by President Harrison to all free delivery offices. It is a disputed legal question. The National Civil Service Commission is watching events here, and it is probable that a test case will be made. The Denham people are acting on the advice of Senator Voorhees.

The old letter carriers were notified late last night, after Donham and his friends forced their way into the office, that they were "removed forthwith" from office. The men telegraphed to Postmaster-General Bissell and to Mr. Lyman of the Civil Service Commission. This morning Postmaster Donham thought better of his act and raised no objection to their going on duty when they reported. Later he heard from the Postmaster-General, and soon showed a new spirit. Mr. Greiner also received a message from the department, saying: "Postmaster cannot employ, reinstate, promote, or remove carriers."

GREAT HAUL OF CRAPS PLAYERS.

Seventy of Them Caught at It Back of a Bowery Cigar Store.

Police Captain Creeden of the Mulberry street station made a big haul of prisoners last night in the Bowery in a raid on a craps game.

He got a letter a while ago telling him that an innocent-looking cigar store at 282, kept by John Burns, was merely a cover for a resort in a big back room for craps players.

He sent men there and got evidence of the truth of the charge, and last night about 9:30 went around there with the thirty men of his second platoon and captured every one in the place. Three games of craps were going on at the time, and there were seventy persons in the room.

There were beardless youths, middle-aged men, and old men. One prisoner is 73 years old, with white hair and whiskers. All of them were locked up at the Mulberry street station, and will be taken to court to-day. Burns, the reputed proprietor of the place, was one of those arrested.

Detectives Lang and Sullivan raided Mary Monroe's rooms in the Dore flats, at 151 West Thirty-fifth street, last night and collared the proprietress and three other women and three men. All hands were locked up in the Thirtieth street station for a time and part for all night. The rest gave bail.

Theodore Hill is Missing Again.

HACKENSACK, May 13.—Theodore Hill, lately paymaster of the New Jersey and New York Railroad, who disappeared last winter, and was found in a weak mental condition afterward at Smith & McNell's Hotel in New York, has been missing again since Tuesday and has not been heard from since, except that he registered at the Continental Hotel, Broadway and Twentieth street, New York, on Wednesday night.

On Monday he went to work in the office of Harris & Fuller, brokers, of New York. Mr. Harris lives here, and is a friend of the Hill family.

Mr. Hill's late trouble with the railroad company preyed upon his mind so strongly that his friends and relatives could not revive him. A general notice has been sent to the police of all nearby cities, with a request to send any information which they may get about the missing man to his son-in-law, Charles Conklin, Hackensack.

The Home Rule Concert This Evening.

Preparations have been completed for the home rule concert which will be held this evening. Dr. William J. O'Sullivan, the medico-legal expert who took a conspicuous part in the Buchanan trial, has prepared an oration on the Irish question. James McClenahan, treasurer of the fund, acknowledges total subscriptions to date $2,890.50.

Among the contributors are: Dr. J. W. O'Brien, editor of the *Sunday Union*, $50; West Side Bank, $25; James McClenahan, $25; J. J. & F. P. Treanor, $10; the Hon. G. W. Plunkitt, $5; the Hon. T. J. Brady, $5; Judge J. F. Newburger, $5; the Hon. J. R. Fellows, $5; Hilton, Hughes & Co., $5. Judge Wauhope Lynn will preside at the concert, and the Hon. John Quinn will act as treasurer.

Mr. Morrissey Still On Deck.

Mr. James W. Morrissey says he has not resigned the place of business manager of the Madison Square Garden, as was reported. Mr. Morrissey will continue in control, and under his able direction the summer season of operetta, vaudeville, ballet, and concert performances, which begins May 29, will undoubtedly fulfil its present promise of very pleasing success.

Signed by the Governor.

ALBANY, May 13.—Gov. Flower has signed these bills:

Chapter 695—Senator Parker's bill making an appropriation for the payment of canal awards by the State Board of Claims.

Chapter 696—Assemblyman Thomas Finnegan's bill amending the General Village Act incorporated a section relative to damages in connection with street openings.

Chapter 697—Providing that Brooklyn Police Surgeons shall possess the same rights and privileges as other members of the police force.

A TOUGH PROBLEM IN PIGS.

ONE MAN CLAIMS THREE, ONE TWO, AND ONE ONE.

They Are Long Island Pigs, Lean and Clever, and the Case is Still Further Complicated by an Appeal to the Sense of Smell.

Two nice little pigs, with fascinating quirks in their tails, were the joy of Hugh Carleton's heart last fall. Mr. Carleton keeps a grocery in Long Island City. He kept the pigs in a spacious pen just back of his house in Vernon avenue and Tenth street. Just across the street from Mr. Carleton lives Mr. John Dean, whose wife had a pet porker that she called Algernon.

Algernon was a very intelligent pig, and would follow his mistress about like a dog, and it was quite a blow to Mrs. Dean when her husband decided to put Algernon out to board last fall with Hugh Carleton's pigs. Whether Algernon had an evil influence over his fellow porkers or whether his morals were corrupted by them is a mooted point, but certain it is that from the time that he arrived in the Carleton pen there was a noticeable fall from grace on the part of himself and his companions.

They began to go out of nights. They became careless in the matter of food, and they grew lean like the other Long Island pigs, it being well known that the more a Long Island pig eats the thinner he becomes. The neighbors said that the three pigs used to break into chicken coops for the purpose of eating the chickens.

They were seen to pull Johnny McBride's Sunday trousers off the line, where they were drying out after his being caught in a rain storm at a Sunday picnic, and devour the garment, not omitting the buttons. Despite the evil things that people said of them, the three pigs prospered and grew thin, until one night they disappeared entirely.

Now there lives just a few doors from Hugh Carleton's house one Tom Dowdell, who is a great admirer of pork in the active state. Mr. Carleton is inclined to believe that Mr. Dowdell corralled the pigs and kept them. At any rate, it was two months before any of them were seen at Carleton's place. Then one of Carleton's pigs returned, leaner and friskier than ever. A few days afterward Algernon sauntered in in a careless manner and secured his former abode in the Carleton pen. Shortly after his advent Dowdell came to Carleton and said:

"Hughey, yez hov got my pig."

"I don't know," replied Carleton."

"Yez hov, that. There's a mark on th' left hind fut av him."

The mark was there, sure enough, but Carleton insisted that the pig had been branded after escaping from him. Finally, after some discussion, it was agreed that the subject of the dispute should be taken to a place half way between the houses of the two men and left to his own devices. If he turned toward Carleton's house, Carleton's he was; if in the opposite direction, Dowdell was in just so much pork. The neighbors gathered to see the test, and the porker was brought out.

It did not take thirty seconds for him to reach the home of his childhood in Carleton's back yard. Dowdell went home unsatisfied, and it was darkly hinted that Carleton had placed some very noticeable garbage in the pen, and that the wind being from the pen toward the pig, the latter was attracted by the promise of a meal. At any rate, he became a better-behaved animal after that, and refused to go back to his evil ways even after Mrs. Dean's pet, Algernon, returned once more to his two companions.

All went well until about a week ago, when Dowdell went before Justice Kavanagh and got a search warrant to go through Carleton's pen, on the ground that all three pigs were his property. He went there with two officers and drove the pigs to his house. When Mrs. Dean learned this from Carleton she sent her husband, John Dean, over to Dowdell's, and the subsequent interview resulted in bringing men, women, pigs and all into court.

Dean opened the meeting by a request for the return of Algernon. Dowdell replied to the effect that the pig was his, and that there would be skating on the surface of Hades before he'd give him up.

"Yer a t'ief," said Dean. "I'll have the law on ye."

"Get out o' me house," shouted Dowdell.

"I'm goin' into the pin fer my wife's pig."

"Av yez git into that pin there'll be one more pig there, an' he'll be yours before he iver gits out," was Dowdell's onpleasant reply.

Dean retorted to the effect that Dowdell was a variegated liar with exclamation points. Whereupon Dowdell hit his visitor squarely between the eyes. Dean went home and told his wife he wished the pig was in purgatory. Mrs. Dean advised him to go to court and get a warrant for Dowdell's arrest, which he did, and the case came up yesterday. It was a strange gathering in the court.

Mr. Carleton and Mr. and Mrs. Dean were on one side. Mr. Dowdell was there as defendant, and, to cap the climax, Mrs. Dowdell got her husband, Mike O'Houlihan, to help her get the pigs to court. Mrs. Dowdell cast bits of corn meal dough in front of them to coax them on, while Mrs. O'Houlihan guided them from the rear with persuasion and a club.

An admiring crowd followed. The pigs were anchored to a post in the court yard, where they manfully vigorously all through the proceedings, and dodged the missiles that the town boys threw at them.

When the case was called in court, Justice Kavanagh was confronted by this problem. Given, three pigs and three men. The first man claims all three pigs, the second man claims two pigs, the third man claims one pig. Wanted, justice and a fair division of the pigs.

In addition to this the case was complicated by Dean's charge of assault against Dowdell. After considering the case Justice Kavanagh decided that he needed some time for thought, so he ordered the pigs taken back and postponed the case until Monday.

It is expected that all parties will then be provided with lawyers, and all are confident of proving their titles to the pigs. There is a rumor that Mr. Carleton will begin suit against Mrs. Dowdell for alienating the affections of his pigs, and using undue influence by means of the corn meal.

AN IRON-BOUND AGREEMENT.

The Contract Between the New Haven and Boston and Maine Companies.

BOSTON, May 13.—The full text of the agreement of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company with the Boston and Maine Railroad Company, for the division of New England between them, was made public to-day. The following are the important items of the agreement:

"First—That the Boston and Maine Railroad Company shall not, directly or indirectly, construct, lease, or otherwise acquire the ownership or control of the Boston and Albany Railroad, or of any other railroad south of the line thereof, or of any of the securities of the same, but will approve the acquirement by the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company of any such properties.

"Second—That the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company shall not, directly or indirectly, construct, lease, or otherwise acquire the ownership or control of any railroad or any of the securities of any railroad north of the line of the Boston and Albany Railroad, but will approve the acquirement of the same by the Boston and Maine Railroad Company.

"Third—That each of the parties hereto will interchange with the other, so far as they legally and properly may, all the business originating and terminating in either of their respective territories, and at such convenient points and upon such joint rates and divisions as may be agreed upon from time to time by the proper officers of the respective companies. Should it be hereafter decided to run solid trains between New York and Bar Harbor or other points on the coast of Maine or New Hampshire, it is agreed that each of the parties hereto shall have the right to furnish the through cars of all kinds in proportion to their respective mileages, the Maine Central Railroad being, for the purpose of this contract, considered a controlled line of the Boston and Maine Railroad Company."

The contract is to remain in force for one year from its date and thereafter until the expiration of twelve months after written notice of a desire to terminate the agreement shall have been given by either party.

A Decision in the Texas Land Suits.

PARIS, Texas, May 13.—The Federal court, after hearing the case of the Houston and Texas Central Railroad Company against the State of Texas, granted an order restraining the State courts from proceeding with suits filed for the recovery of 103,000 acres of land in the Panhandle of Texas. The State asked for the recovery of the lands because the railway had failed to construct the road according to the terms of its charter. Plaintiff averred that it was a case where the Federal jurisdiction obtained exclusively. This is a decided victory for the railroads against Gov. Hogg's policy. Judge McCormick and Judge Bryant sat upon the case and concurred in granting the order.

Ticket Forgers Again at Work.

CHICAGO, May 13.—The counterfeiters and forgers who recently foisted on American railroads a large number of tickets purporting to have been issued by the Sibley, Lake Bristol and Southern, have let loose another batch of tickets bearing the name of a hypothetical road, the Portage Creek and Rich Valley. The method of operation was the same as in the other case.

THE MUGWUMPS AT THE CAPITOL.

They Continue to Persecute President Cleveland.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—The bulletin issued on the 8th inst. by President Cleveland warning all Mugwumps, under penalty of forfeiture of every future claim to officeholding, to desist from their importunities in and about the White House has had a salutary effect. A danger line, so to speak, has been established, and the trusty outposts, recruited from the domestic service of the White House, are vigilant, alert, and well trained. They spot a Mugwump as readily as a receiving teller in a bank recognizes an Indiana counterfeit. Six days' practice has made them proficient in handling elusive Mugwumps and in crowding them from the outer grounds, portico, or basement of the Presidential residence.

But notwithstanding this improved condition, whereby Mr. Cleveland secures immunity from the visits of these pestiferous office seekers, it appears that the number of Mugwump arrivals in Washington has not decreased. These unwelcome visitors, denied an audience at the White House, insist upon personally presenting their demands at the various department offices. They loiter about the hotels. They patrol the sidewalks. They repose themselves upon the benches in the parks. They are waiting to pass through the line of lynx-eyed orderlies, in response to the hoped-for loud call for their aid in the administration of the public business.

In this they err. Their judgment is at fault. The hope which sustains them is mistaken. It is doomed to disappointment. Washington is no place for them. The weather is becoming warm. There are many departures among the residents of the capital city in consequence. Congress is not in session. Public interest has been diverted from the routine affairs of government to the glorious celebration of the year: the festive hospitalities in New York, the national exhibit of America's progress in Chicago, and the commemorative entertainments in other places.

That the distressed and disappointed Mugwumps who, a few years ago, departed from their respective places of residence, to get office in Washington, should be reluctant to return among their neighbors empty handed, and with their pretentions to importance utterly discredited, is natural. It is human nature.

That they should not wish to go to New York is also natural. The people there have no manner of use for Mugwumps. The metropolis is a place to be avoided by them.

Where then should they go? I recommend Chicago.

The big city of the inner lake would welcome them cordially. Its doors swing inward. They are wide open. The great Fair is in progress. Its marvels may be viewed at 50 cents admission, exclusive of side shows, and for these the Mugwumps need be expected to have no liking; they are side shows themselves. Nothing is lacking in Chicago for their entertainment. Why, therefore, should not the Mugwumps, disappointed in Washington, rise to the requirements of the occasion, and putting aside for once their petty greed for Government office, and light work at the people's expense, take part in a patriotic manner in the great Fair? Through trains run from the national capital to Chicago. The rush of sightseers has not yet begun, and the Mugwumps are not gregarious, and abhor throngs, this is the most appropriate time for them to start. Chicago's loss will be Washington's gain. Let them adopt this suggestion and the White House pickets can be withdrawn; the business of the Government can be resumed in an orderly manner, and the scandalous insistence of the Mugwumps upon political rewards for services not rendered, can be terminated.

Mugwumps, start for Chicago!

Washington Gossip.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—It will not be many days before President Cleveland will go to his summer home. It is in a pleasant locality, less than eight miles from the White House. For weeks Mrs. Cleveland has been busy superintending everything from top to bottom, refurnishing and renovating the fine old mansion, and it would hardly know itself, if old mansions can be said to know anything.

A woman's judgment, taste, and dexterity are to be seen everywhere. No limit having been placed on the expenditures, save her own good sense, Mr. Cleveland has seen nothing of all these things.

The place is too far to walk, not easy of access by street railroads, expensive for carriages, and precious few unbidden persons will ever go there in any manner. This, it can be said, was among the reasons for selecting it. To this retreat the President will betake himself for days together, and it will be bad luck to any office seeker to pursue him there. There will be plenty of company, however, but none of the sort the master does not want.

The country home will exalt Private Secretary Thurber. Persons wishing to communicate with the President, in a great majority of cases, will be told to "see Thurber," and Thurber will make a note of what they want to see him about. In that way precious few of them will ever get any further.

Though the Cleveland country house will be put to other purposes, it will be there the President will hide himself from the crowd who, ever since the riot act was read to them, have still pursued him. The house will have it work rooms, its rooms for feasting, and its rooms for domestic living, but there will be no place for office seekers or those who, for any reason, the President will not want to see.

In one light this is a grand arrangement, different from anything yet seen at the Seat of Government.

Mr. Cleveland will soon make a fishing excursion, taking along a few favorites, inside and outside of the Administration. It was not altogether to get rid of the Democrats who came for offices that the riot act was read to them. The season of fishing must be improved; and he is going to do it, but whether before or after the impending house-warming, is uncertain. The fishing cannot be long postponed.

The new blood that is coursing in the Treasury Department promises to work great things. Nobody is to be thrust aside on the White House plan. The cases of all comers will be considered. Mr. Logan Carlisle, the Secretary's son, of true Kentucky grit and character, with independent views of civil service reform, holds that a public office is indeed a public trust. More especially offices are to be held in trust for Democrats that win victories. Being Chief Clerk of the Treasury, he considers himself a sworn agent in this light. Scores of good Democrats who have been unfortunate in their attempts to do business at the White House have turned to the Treasury, some with immediate success, others to be treated in a manner that begets confidence. Democrats who apply there run little risk of being turned away without consideration.

There is a rumor that Secretary Hoke Smith intends to open the doors of his department, and that all comers will have an equal chance, first come first served. If appearances are not deceiving, the tide is turning for those who have had bad luck with Cleveland, provided they will wait a little longer.

It is currently reported that Democrats armed with recommendations signed by Vice-President Stevenson stand no better chance of success in hunting for a place in this Administration than those whose papers are signed by ordinary individuals or none at all. One could name scores of Democrats with no standing out of their wards or school districts who seem to possess more influence with this Administration than Vice-President Stevenson. Notwithstanding the title of his office and the fact that, were Mr. Cleveland to die to-morrow, or become incapacitated under the Constitution, Stevenson would succeed to all the powers and duties of the President, the Vice-President is not even a cipher, except as he presides over the Senate. The possibilities of the Vice-Presidency are about all there is of it. It would not be exaggerating the facts, not even uttering anything new, to say that, as a rule, the Democrats who, for whatever reason, have come to Washington during the last ten weeks, have been more disposed to turn to Stevenson than to Cleveland.

NOTES OF MUSIC EVENTS.

The Hinrichs grand opera company will begin a brief season of opera at the Grand Opera House to-morrow evening, May 15. On Monday, Thursday, and Saturday evenings of this week "Il Trovatore" will be presented; on Tuesday evening, "Traviata;" on Wednesday evening and Saturday matinée, "Maritana;" and on Friday evening, "Cavalleria Rusticana" and "Ernani."

Seidl's orchestra and the Seventh Regiment band will combine in giving a grand concert at Madison Square Garden this evening, which should prove a delightful event. The Garden is well calculated to afford the best effects from such a combination of string and brass instruments. Among the numbers to be presented are the "Prophet" march, excerpts from "Aida," and "Cavalleria Rusticana," and several Strauss waltzes. Several soloists will assist, Miss Ida Klein among the number, and will be heard in excellent selections.

The two Materna concerts to be given at Music Hall on the evenings of May 24 and 25 are arousing considerable interest. Mme. Materna has not been heard here in nine years, and the memory of her to met triumphs forecasts a notable event in her reappearance. The Oratorio society, of 500 voices, and the symphony orchestra will take part in the concerts, as will also a number of noted soloists including Miss Lillian Blauvelt, Mrs. Carl Alves, Orlando Harley, Herbert Clarke, William Ludwig, and Paul Fischer. On Wednesday evening a programme of Wagnerian and Beethoven music will be presented, and on Thursday "Elijah." The sale of seats will commence to-morrow, Monday, morning.

The Eldorado Sunday concert season will be inaugurated this afternoon at 3 o'clock. The house will be furnished by the Eldorado band, composed of fifty musicians and by a number of capable vocal and instrumental soloists. Among the latter are Miss Ida Klein, Herr Conrad Behrens, and Mr. Tom Short. Mr. William W. Lowitz will direct the concerts.

NO PURSUIT OF WEEKS YET.

HIS SHORTAGE BELIEVED TO BE NOT MORE THAN $1,000,000.

It Has Not Been Learned What Trusts Suffered Besides the Bristed Estate—Everything He Had Was Mortgaged to the Limit.

In the absence of any official statement from Mr. R. W. G. Willing, the assignee of Lawyer Francis H. Weeks, street rumor yesterday ran the total of the alleged embezzlements of the missing lawyer up to the millions. Two millions was the very lowest total mentioned. This is, no doubt, exaggeration.

It came out yesterday afternoon in an interview a SUN reporter had with Mr. Cromwell of the firm of Sullivan & Cromwell, counsel of the West Superior Land and Improvement Company of which Weeks was the President, Treasurer, Secretary, and general manager, that it had been discovered three month ago that Weeks had been bleeding the company. Mr. Cromwell said:

"Our suspicions were aroused more than three months ago, and we began an investigation. Almost the first thing we ran against was a shortage of $80,000 in his accounts as Treasurer of the company. There had been no attempt on his part to conceal it for it showed right on the face of his own books. There was not a suspicion at the time that there had been anything crooked in the management of the company. The attention of Mr. Weeks was called to the shortage. He hemmed and hawed about it, and looked over the books himself. Then he said: 'Well, I suppose, if I owe you the money why I will make it good,' and he did make it good at once."

It was this making good at once probably that allayed suspicion. At all events no further shortage was discovered until after Weeks made an assignment.

In answer to the question, "What is the total embezzlement charged against Mr. Weeks?" Mr. Cromwell said:

"Well, the first transaction that was uncovered was really not crooked. You see Mr. Weeks was in both the West Superior Iron and Steel Company, which is the largest steel company in the Northwest, and employs a thousand or more men, and the Land and Improvement Company. Now the Land and Improvement Company is a very wealthy concern. It has large sums of money to lend. Money was needed for the steel company, and Weeks borrowed $400,000 of the land company, and lent it to himself for the steel company. He had no business to do it, but there was nothing criminal in it, for the money actually went into the business of the steel company. But after the discovery we discovered a shortage of $150,000 in his accounts as Treasurer of the land company. That is an actual shortage. There is no record on the books to show that the money was borrowed for any purpose or by anybody. But in this case, too, we have succeeded in tracing the money to the Steel Company, or at least a part of it, and we have put an attachment on that company's property to cover that. Our company cannot lose anything, for the property we have attached is many times more valuable than the amount of our claim."

"Will you take any steps to have Weeks arrested, or if he is arrested will you prosecute him?" asked the reporter.

"We don't want Weeks," said Mr. Cromwell, laughing. "Really we don't. We have our attachment on the property. Our claim is filed first and must be settled first, so we can rest content and let the other fellows do the hunting and the prosecuting."

"Is $2,000,000 too large an estimate to put on the alleged defalcation of Weeks?" asked the reporter.

"Oh, my, yes," was the answer. "Why, it won't be half that. Not half of it. A million is an exceedingly large estimate, I should say."

"The current stories are that the defalcation in the trust moneys, outside of the Bristed estate, is more than $500,000," said the reporter.

"I should say that the estimate was very, very large, indeed," was the reply.

One of the members of the firm of Sullivan & Cromwell has been investigating matters in West Superior. Mr. Cromwell was asked what chance other creditors had of realizing on the investments other than the steel company.

"Very little," he replied. "Everything was found mortgaged up to the limit. Mr. Weeks had been borrowing a great deal of money, and the real estate and other investments he had then in West Superior was the collateral he put up to get the money. All his affairs there are in a very bad shape."

A story of dishonesty on the part of Weeks which came to light yesterday was that he had tingled with mortgages and chattel clients. One method mentioned to THE SUN reporter by a gentleman who represented a victim was this: The victim had lent money on a mortgage through Weeks. He knew that the mortgage was about to run out and that the mortgage intended to pay it. So he gave a receipt to Weeks to give to the man when he came to settle the debt. Weeks turned over the receipt and got the money. The victim is still waiting.

The District Attorney was asked whether any steps had been taken to apprehend Weeks. He said: "No formal complaint has been lodged against Weeks, though the case has been informally discussed in this office. If a complaint should be lodged the extradition treaties between this country and Canada or Cuba, if he is in either of these places, would enable us to bring him back provided he was found."

THE FREE PEW SYSTEM.

Mr. Bradish's Opposition to Its Introduction Into the Church of the Ascension.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* In the comments of your paper of the 12th upon the parish meeting of the Church of the Ascension, held on the 10th, much is said about Mr. George Bradish and his pew and the part that he is said to have taken in the meeting. In regard to which allow me to say that Mr. Bradish did not address the meeting, as some have asserted, or attempt to address it, nor did he take any part in the proceedings whatever, except by his presence. As I presided at the meeting I would have known if it had been otherwise. I am told that after the meeting adjourned there was some conversation between him and others, besides the reporters, in which they say he used harsh language toward our venerable Warden, Mr. W. K. Lothrop.

As so much has been said about it, it may be proper for me to state that Mr. Bradish is, and has been for a long time, the owner of a pew in Ascension Church, which he has not occupied for several years. It was once rented for his account, and the rent money received was paid to him after deducting the amount of ground rent, which was perfectly just, as the terms of the deeds by which he and all others hold their pews stipulate for this tax, and, failing the payment of which within certain limit of time, the pews would be forfeited. His charges against Mr. Lothrop are wholly groundless, and his grievance is a fancied one. Mr. Lothrop was then Treasurer of the parish, and simply did his duty.

Now, in reply to the comments which have been made in your paper and others, I wish to say that, in making the church free it is not proposed to interfere with the proprietary rights of any pewholder; that could not be done, and the vestry would not attempt it if they could. It was clearly stated at the meeting that the parish is now the owner of nearly half of the pews, and that they expect many more will be given up to the parish, and that they will offer to make free only such as they own at the time. Private owners may, of course, continue to occupy their pews after the church is made free, or let them to others; but as the pews have no market value, and as the owners would pay the further ground rent, according to the terms of their deeds, many of them would probably give them up. It has been stated that in the case of St. George's parish in this city, at the time that church was made free, all the pew owners but one voluntarily relinquished their pews, and I believe that that will be the case with all our pewholders, except, possibly, Mr. Bradish.

I am sorry that the newspapers say so much about Mr. Bradish's pew and so little about the propriety of making Ascension Church, or any other church, or, if you please, all other churches, free. That is a question of vital importance to a Christian community. It seems to some of us strange that a lot of mortals journeying through this wicked world to a better—or worse—and who come together on Sundays to inquire the right way to the better one, should discriminate between the rich and the poor, or between those who are able to hire a pew and those who are not, saying to the latter: "We have no room for you here, but we have established a mission church down in your part of the city, where you may freely go." The principle upon which free churches are established is that God is not a respecter of persons. I would inscribe over the open door of every Christian church these words: "Whosoever will, let him freely come."

D. F. APPLETON.

Lord Aberdeen's Appointment.

OTTAWA, May 13.—The Governor-General today notified Acting Premier Lowell that he had been officially informed by the home Government that Lord Aberdeen had been appointed his successor. It is not yet decided when Earl Derby will leave, but it will probably be about the middle of July.

THE CRONINS EVICTED.

Final Victory for the Mission of the Immaculate Virgin.

The protracted litigation between Contractor Michael Cronin of Rockaway Beach and the managers of the Mission of the Immaculate Virgin, in Lafayette place, New York, culminated yesterday in the eviction of Cronin. Cronin is a squatter.

He lives in a cottage on a tract of land in Rockaway presented to the late Father Drumgoole twenty-five years ago by Mrs. Donohue, the wife of ex-Judge Donohue of New York. The land has a frontage of 700 feet on the ocean. Its value is estimated at $100,000.

Cronin says he purchased the property from Remington Vernam. Several suits have been instituted to oust him from possession of the lots. The eviction of yesterday was brought about by a decision of the Supreme Court, which denied the validity of Cronin's claim. Eight deputy sheriffs, under command of Under Sheriff Louis Walters of Long Island City, marched on the Cronin cottage shortly after 1 P. M. yesterday and ousted Cronin and his family.

A representative of the Mission of the Immaculate Virgin said that a new building would be erected on the grounds at once for the care and training of homeless children.

Wrote Letters to Those He Intended Robbing.

A sneak thief was arrested on Friday night at Madison avenue and Sixty-third street, who is supposed to have robbed a number of houses in the neighborhood recently. The police had received a number of complaints about a thief who gained admission to the houses he plundered by presenting at the door a letter for the master of the house. When the servant went to deliver the letter the man would seize what valuables were in reach and make off.

The prisoner is Benjamin W. Scott, a deserter from the United States steamship Kearsage. He is 18 years old and the son of a well-to-do Fulton Market fish dealer, who lives at 1,017 Third avenue. When arr