THE TARIFF IN THE SENATE.

MR. DOLPH RIDICULES THE PLACING OF DIAMONDS ON THE FREE LIST.

Populist Senator Allen in Reply Says that All Poor People Should Be Entitled to Wear Diamonds—Messrs. Dolph and Gray Disagree About the Industrial Depression.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—Much of the morning hour in the Senate to-day was consumed in an attempt by Senator Dolph (Rep., Or.) to get up for consideration a bill for relief of certain settlers on public lands. The motion was resisted by the Democrats, and it failed, the vote being yeas, 19; nays, 25.

Dr. Carey of Wyoming then moved to take up the bill to protect the birds and animals and to punish crimes in Yellowstone National Park. While the bill was being read Mr. Allen (Pop., Neb.) remarked that it was evident that the morning hour would be consumed by the bill, and he therefore inquired of the Vice-President whether the Peffer resolution on the subject of Coxey's army would come up in the morning hour of the next Legislative day. He was informed by the Vice-President that that resolution had already had its day and had gone to the calendar. Mr. Allen will therefore have to seek another occasion to reply to Mr. Hawley's remarks of yesterday, in which his speech of the day before was characterized as containing the bacteria and bacilli of anarchy.

The Tariff bill was then taken up, and Mr. Dolph of Oregon continued his speech in opposition to the bill. He soon yielded, however, to permit Mr. Quay to present the memorial agreed to by the workingmen of Philadelphia, in convention in Washington, against any change in the tariff laws, and Mr. Quay read and presented it. After the reading was finished Mr. Dolph went on with his speech.

While Mr. Dolph was ridiculing the placing of diamonds and precious stones on the free list, he was interrupted by Mr. Allen (Pop., Neb.), who asked him whether it was not a fact that the duty on precious stones was 50 per cent. higher in the McKinley act than in the pending bill. Mr. Allen was told that he knew as little about the bill as the Chairman of the Finance Committee did. He (Mr. Dolph) knew what he was talking about. The Democratic party proposed now, in the interest of the poor man, to put diamonds on the free list.

"Well," said Mr. Allen facetiously, "all poor people should be entitled to wear diamonds. I have no objection to that."

Mr. Dolph—I have said nothing against the provision putting diamonds on the free list. All that I have said has been in praise of it. And why does the Senator undertake to put a false construction on what I am saying?

Mr. Allen—My reading of the bill is that the tax on diamonds is 50 per cent. greater than it is under the McKinley act.

Mr. Dolph (sarcastically)—If the Senator from Kansas (Mr. Peffer) and the Senator from Nebraska (Mr. Allen), instead of waiting for the Senate to adopt a resolution for the appointment of a "committee on communication," in the interest of the poor people of the country and of good order would go out and meet Coxey's army and take the pending bill with them, and show that diamonds and precious stones are on the free list, I am very sure that Coxey's army would disband and go home. They would cease to demand labor and money, and would be satisfied with free diamonds and free precious stones.

Mr. Peffer (specially)—If the Senator from Oregon will accompany us I will be willing to make the journey.

Mr. Dolph declined the offer, and said that the two Senators would have to go without him. He had been seeking, he added, the protection of the Senator from Kansas the last few weeks, and thought he had an understanding with him that when Coxey's army got here he was to be considered the Senator's friend. He would not go anywhere unless the Senator from Kansas preceded him.

Mr. Dolph then proceeded with his speech. He referred to the industries of Wilmington, Del.—shipbuilding, car building, engine building, and the like—which had prospered under the McKinley act, and which were now languishing. "If," said he, "the Senator (Mr. Gray) had had his way, and if the Democratic party had had its way, there would not have been a ship yardthere. Every vessel used in this country would be built on the Thames or in the shipyards of Europe. Not a car or a steam engine would be manufactured in Wilmington."

Mr. Gray—It is quite true that the city of Wilmington is a busy industrial centre. It is now going through a period of great depression, which seems to be the culmination of a period of thirty years' high protection. We all acknowledge that we are still living under the highest protection law ever inflicted upon the American people. There is not an industry there to which the Senator has alluded that has been benefited by the McKinley act; and I assert that there is not an industry there that will not be benefited when the McKinley act is modified by this or some other bill.

Mr. Dolph—We have heard that story here year after year. The Senator can preach that doctrine, but there are thousands of people out of employment in his city who know better, and who will show their appreciation of the Wilson bill.

Mr. Gray—They are out of employment while the McKinley act is on the statute books.

Mr. Dolph—The record will show that every industry in this country was stimulated by the McKinley act; that additional employment was given to labor; that new industries were started. Our industries would have gone on the same way for the next thirty years if the protection policy had been continued, and everybody would be employed and everybody prosperous.

Mr. Gray—But wages did not increase, and the Senator cannot point to an industry in which wages did increase.

Mr. Dolph—Yes, they did increase; they increased slightly. But the object of the McKinley act was not increased wages, but to give employment. And I undertake to say that no nation on the face of the globe has ever prospered or ever will prosper that does not provide employment for its own people.

Coming to the question of the income tax, Mr. Dolph opposed it as a tax inducing perjury and which would be largely evaded.

Mr. Walker reiterated the insinuation that the people of the United States would be less honest in making returns than the people of Great Britain.

At 5 P. M. the discussion for the day ended without Mr. Dolph finishing his speech, and the Senate adjourned till Monday.

LIVE WASHINGTON TOPICS.

Col. "Dick" Bright Rues Up Against a Texas Congressman Who Wouldn't Move On.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—Col. "Dick" Bright, Sergeant-at-Arms of the United States Senate, is beginning to realize that some of the new-fangled regulations relative to who shall use the Senate elevators are not only silly, but more or less dangerous. According to the Washington *News*, the Colonel had an experience with a Texas Congressman last Monday which he will remember for a long time to come.

Representative Hutcheson went over to the Senate to attend the funeral of the late Senator Vance, and when the ceremonies were over and he started to take an elevator on the Senate side to go to the basement floor, he was informed by the conductor that the elevator was for the exclusive use of Senators and newspaper correspondents. While the colloquy between the Congressman and the elevator conductor was going on, Col. Bright came along, and in a most offensive tone commanded the Texas Congressman to go about his business and allow the elevator man to attend to his. Mr. Hutcheson is about one-half the size of Col. Bright, but what he lacked in size he made up in courage, and he quickly inquired of the Colonel what he had to do with it? The Colonel replied that he would place the Congressman under arrest if he did not move on at once.

"If you undertake to do it there'll be two funerals here to-day," said the Texas Congressman, and his whole form indicated his purpose to carry out his threat.

Things were getting exciting by this time and the bystanders crowded up to see what was going on.

"I'll not do it myself," said the Colonel, with a shade less assurance in his voice, "but I'll have this man do it for me."

"If you do it will be at your peril," responded the member, quivering with suppressed excitement.

Irritated to the point of exploding, the Colonel turned to the officer, who had not interfered up to this time, and said:

"Put that man under arrest."

"I cannot, sir," he replied. "This gentleman is a member of Congress."

"That makes no difference; you do as I say," said the Colonel, angered beyond control.

He made a motion forward, but quick as lightning Mr. Hutcheson made a movement toward that part of his clothing where gentlemen from his part of the country are supposed to carry their guns. The gleam in his eye and the promptness in his manner seemed to cool the Sergeant-at-Arms. He saw that he had run up against the wrong man. Mr. Hutcheson had stepped back a pace or two, and his hand still remained in a suggestive place.

"Come," said the Colonel, "We don't want any trouble; give me that," holding out his hand.

"Place your hand on me and you will get it as sure as your throat," said the Congressman.

Mr. Bright then turned on his heel and entered the elevator. Mr. Hutcheson turned to the chief police that had been drawn by the altercation and were waiting to see the end of it, and appealed to them to know if they did not think that he was justified in what he had done. The nerve of the Texan and his cool manner had already won the crowd to his side, and with the assurance of all who had witnessed the quarrel that he was in the right, he walked away.

An early adjournment of Congress is regarded as a political necessity by many members of the House, and especially by those from the South who voted for the repeal of the Sherman Silver Purchase act. Some of these gentlemen have already been apprised of the fact that their opponents at home are endeavoring to secure their defeat because of their position on that measure. Members who voted thus and who represent outlying, or what is known in the South as "piney woods districts," are having the most trouble. They complain that the isolation of their constituents puts them beyond the reach of the great daily newspapers and other vehicles of thought which have a tendency to educate and liberalize the masses. Under such circumstances it is impossible satisfactorily to explain their position except by a careful canvass of the districts. At this point they are confronted by a new difficulty. If they leave Washington while Congress is in session they will be accused of neglecting their public duties for personal reasons, while on the other hand if the session be prolonged until August or September the intervening time will be too short to neutralize the opposition by a series of personal explanations from the stump. As one of these gentlemen expressed it to-day, "We are between the devil and the deep sea, and the only thing that will save our political scalps is an adjournment not later than July 1."

The question whether the Post Office Department has the power to compel the railway officials on land-grant systems to carry the mails on their roads, irrespective of the present strike on the Great Northern and Northern Pacific railways, was to-day submitted to the Attorney-General for an opinion. In view of the serious delays of the mails occasioned by the strike, Superintendent White of the railway mail service requested that an opinion be rendered as quickly as possible. This afternoon the Solicitor-General gave his interpretation of the law in a brief opinion, which was immediately telegraphed to Assistant Superintendent Neilson of the railway mail service at St. Paul. The officials of the department declined to make known the nature of the opinion on the ground that the premature publication of the action of the Government would seriously injure their plans and would result in further complications. It is believed, however, that the opinion of the Solicitor-General is that the Postmaster-General has the power to demand that the roads carry the mails without regard to their labor troubles, or else subject themselves to forfeiture of the privileges accorded to them by acts of Congress.

The statement cabled yesterday that ex-United States Consul John L. Waller has secured a concession which will enable him to control the commerce of the southern part of Madagascar Island, and that this may involve complications with France, does not cause any concern at the State Department. Edward T. Wetter of Georgia, who succeeded Mr. Waller as Consul at Tamatave last fall, is said to be one of the best men in the consular service, and the department has confidence that he can be relied upon to act with discretion in any controversy that may arise if American interests are in danger. The Government of Madagascar is said to be somewhat anomalous, and the extent of French influence is not clearly defined. Consul Wetter's instructions, however, are such that he will not antagonize the French officials, at any rate to the extent of supporting an American claim which conflicts with French supremacy in the island.

The House to-day continued the consideration in Committee of the Whole of the Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill. All amendments as reported by the committee were voted down. Mr. Cannon of Illinois raised a general laugh upon the item appropriating $800 for the rent of a steam launch for the legation at Constantinople. He said that way back in the dawn of history Jupiter eloped with Europa and swam the Hellespont; later Leander swam the Hellespont that he might pay his devotions to Hero, and Lord Byron swam the Hellespont. With these illustrious examples before him, said Mr. Cannon, any one appointed to fill the office of Minister to Turkey, if he wanted to cross the Hellespont, should be willing to swim. He charged the committee to consider the propriety of striking the appropriation at the figure named. "You have cut the figure for rent of the launch in two," said Mr. Cannon, "and I insist that if your man can swim half the way across he can swim all the way."

Without completing the consideration of the bill, the House adjourned to eulogies on the late Senator Gibson of Louisiana, adopted the usual resolutions of respect, and adjourned until Monday.

The total number of fourth-class Postmasters appointed to-day was fifty-eight, of which forty were to fill vacancies caused by resignations and death. Among the appointments were the following for New York State: J. H. Cotter, Jackson Corners, vice W. P. Cole, removed; G. C. Scott, Junius, vice N. G. Fury, resigned; J. S. Beaty, Penfield, vice G. C. Schermerhorn, resigned; Melvin Reckard, Shelter Corners, vice E. L. Fellows, resigned; Robert Baker, Union Falls, vice F. E. Duneah, removed; C. B. Terwilliger, West Cornwall, vice George Cornell, resigned.

THE VOTERS' OATH IN HAWAII.

It Pledges Them to Oppose the Restoration of the Monarchy.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—The President sent to the Senate this morning a further installment of the Hawaiian correspondence, the matter being of the greatest importance to American citizens on those islands. The correspondence contains a letter from Minister Willis in which he tells what the oath is that citizens of Hawaii are required to take before they can become voters. This oath binds them to allegiance to the Provisional Government and pledges them to oppose the restoration of the monarchy. In reply, Mr. Gresham notifies Minister Willis that the United States Government does not recognize the doctrine of perpetual allegiance, and that those American citizens now on the islands engaging in Hawaiian affairs will probably not have the right to demand the protection of the United States. Minister Willis's letter follows:

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
HONOLULU, H. I., April 5, 1894.

SIR: By section 18 of act 68, "An act to provide for a constitutional convention," the following oath is required of the voter:

"I, ——, aged —years, a native of ——, residing at ——, in said district, do solemnly swear, in the presence of Almighty God, that I will support and bear true allegiance to the Provisional Government of the Hawaiian Islands and will oppose any attempt to establish monarchical government in any form in the Hawaiian Islands."

There appearing to be some misunderstanding as to the effect of the oath, the Hon. W. O. Smith, Attorney-general, makes the following authoritative statement on the subject:

"The word 'oppose' in the form of the oath relates to the duties of those taking it, as voters and as delegates; the former binding themselves, in voting for delegates, to vote only for such persons as are opposed to a reestablishment of the monarchy, and the latter, as members of the convention, binding themselves to work in the convention against the introduction of any provision in the new Constitution tending to a reestablishment of the monarchy. The word 'resist' was in the first draft of the oath, and was stricken out as possibly misleading."

Inquiry having been made of me by citizens of the United States residing here as to their status, should they take the above oath, I respectfully ask an instruction on this point.

It may be proper to call your attention to previous correspondence on this subject, to be found on page 346 of "Foreign Relations of the United States, 1892" (case of Mr. Peter Chasman Jones), and page 338, part 1, "Foreign Relations of the United States, 1893," being the decisions of Secretary Frelinghuysen and Secretary Bayard.

The period of registration closes on the 27th inst. I have the honor to be, &c. ALBERT S. WILLIS.

Secretary Gresham last night sent the following telegram to Mr. Cooper, the United States marshal at San Francisco, to be forwarded to Mr. Willis at Honolulu:

"Your despatch No. 47 received. This Government does not hold to the doctrine of perpetual allegiance, and an American citizen who voluntarily takes an oath to support and bear true allegiance to a foreign power, contemplating participation in its affairs, probably abandons his right to claim protection from the United States."

New Corporations.

ALBANY, April 21.—The following companies have been incorporated:

The Westchester Auxiliary Fire Alarm Company of Yonkers, to manufacture and deal in fire alarm apparatus. Capital, $15,000. Directors, James Waterbury, Charles F. Parmly, and Joseph B. Baucus of New York city; Richard E. Alexander of Yonkers, and Frederick Reckenmann of West Hoboken, N. J.

The Hillside Suburban Homes Company of Greenburgh, Westchester county, to deal in real estate for homes and factories. Capital, $20,000. Directors, Walter F. Hinsdale and Harold C. De Wolfe of Mount Vernon and William F. Fletcher of White Plains.

H. Batterman of Brooklyn, to manufacture and deal in men's, women's and children's wearing apparel. Capital, $250,000. Directors, Henry Batterman, Wm. H. Nager, and Frederick Dickeman of Brooklyn.

Bingham Bros. Company of New York city, to deal in printers' supplies and to manufacture printers' roller composition. Capital, $12,000. Directors, Charles Bingham, Fred'k L. Bingham of New York city, and Herbert M. Bingham of Franklin township, N. J.

The New York Fur Cutting Company of Brooklyn, to prepare and cut hatters' fur. Capital, $100,000. Directors, Elliot L. Butler, Joshua S. Fiss, and States M. Sackett of New York city.

Herman Asher Company of New York city, to deal in tailors' trimmings and supplies. Capital, $5,000. Directors, Henrietta Asher, Herman Asher, and Henry H. Browne of New York city.

An Anti-Vaccination League.

An Anti-Compulsory Vaccination League has been organized in Brooklyn. It is composed mainly of homœopathic doctors and laymen who are opposed to the present system of inoculation by virus, and favor the varioline treatment. These are the officers of the league: Dr. H. Hitchcock, President; Dr. Alice B. Campbell, Vice-President and E. C. Townsend, secretary.

A. A. Vantine & Co

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18, 20, 22 East 18th Street,

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Japanese Folding Fans.

Hand-Painted Paper Fans, wide and narrow fold, silk tassels, 13 inch, at 25c., 50c., 75c., to $2.00, less 25 per cent., 19c., 38c., 57c., to $1.50 each.

Hand-Painted Silk Fans, 12 inch, at $1.75 and $2.00, less 25 per cent., $1.32 and $1.50 each.

Mourning Fans, plain black silk, wide and narrow fold, at 60c., 75c., 90c., $1.00, less 25 per cent., 45c., 57c., 68c., 75c. each.

Children's Paper Fans, hand painted, at 20c., 35c., 50c., less 25 per cent., 15c., 27c., 38c. each.

Children's Silk Fans, hand painted, at $1.00, less 25 per cent., 75c. each.

Also a wide assortment of Fans exquisitely painted and embroidered on grounds of imported silk and gauze.

THE BATTLE WITH THE DALTON GANG.

Not So Fatal as Reported—Bill Dalton's Death in Doubt.

CHICAGO, April 21.—A special despatch from Perry, O. T., says the battle between the Dalton gang and the posse of deputy United States marshals was not so fatal as reported. According to this account Bruce Miller, whose home is near McElroy's ranch, has been harboring the Daltons of late. The posse of deputy marshals, led by George McElroy and Bill Tighman, learned that the Daltons slept at Miller's Sunday night, and they surrounded the house Monday morning. Bruce Miller, his brother, his wife and daughter, and a hired man were there, but the Daltons had left only twenty minutes before. The marshals' posse consisted of but eight men, and when they surrounded the house of Miller they despatched a courier to Tulsey for assistance.

The marshals guarded the house from Monday at 9 A. M. to Tuesday night at midnight, when a terrible rain storm came up and they were compelled to leave. Miller and his crowd were in the house all this time, and hundreds of shots were fired by both sides.

During the storm Miller and his brother left the house. With the morning came a reinforcement of twenty-five men, under Burt Cox. Miller's hired man appeared at the door and was killed. Mrs. Miller tried to draw his body out of the door, and was struck by a bullet, and her daughter was shot through the shoulder.

A posse ventured into the house and found that the Daltons had fled. James Dunn's place was visited next, and there the gang was found. A battle took place on Wednesday night, and the marshals think Bill Dalton and Bill Doolan were both killed, but the darkness prevented them from being sure of their identity.

Thirty deputy marshals are in the Daltons' nest, and they are bent on the extermination of the gang. A number of men have gone to the scene of the battle.

District Attorney's Employees Vaccinated.

Dr. Lachlan Tyler of the Board of Health corps vaccinated the employees in the Chief Clerk's department in the General Sessions building yesterday. It is not customary for the clerks to appear on Saturday. A physician from the Board of Health told Clerk Flynn that the subpœna servers should be vaccinated, as they may be called upon to visit infected districts. The result was that District Attorney Fellows ordered all the employees to appear, but about a third of them remained at home.

William Heyer, who also goes under the name of William Hill, a lodger at 69 Bowery; Carrie McGeehan of 2,429 Seventh avenue, and August Stoeffel of 436 East Eighty-third street, were sent to Riverside Hospital.

Inspectors of the Health Department went through twenty-three lodging houses on Friday night and vaccinated the lodgers.

Francesco Blew Out the Gas.

Constantino Francesco and his wife, Italian immigrants, who arrived in this country a few days ago, have been living at a small hotel at 2 James street. Before going to bed on Friday night Constantino blew out the gas, and yesterday morning when the clerk broke open the door of the room he found the man dead in bed from asphyxiation, while his wife lay unconscious beside him. The woman was removed to the Chambers Street Hospital where she now lies in a precarious condition.

Mrs. Travejo 100 Years Old.

Mrs. Loe Travejo has just celebrated her 100th year at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Benjamin, of Riverhead, L. I. Mrs. Travejo was born in France. During the last years of the revolutionary troubles there her family were compelled to seek safety in flight. They went to Hayti, where another revolution drove them to the United States. Despite her years Mrs. Travejo is in good health, and has a vivid recollection of the trials of her family in Hayti.

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FLAGLER'S YACHT BURNED.

SUNK BY A QUICK FIRE AT HER ANCHORAGE AT NORTHPORT.

She Was an Unlucky Boat, and One of the Garrett Brothers Lost His Life on Her—Three Theories to Account for the Fire.

NORTHPORT, L. I., April 21.—All that remains above water of the once handsome steam yacht Isolene, owned by the millionaire, J. H. Flagler, are the two masts, smoke stack, and pilot house. The vessel herself was burned and sunk early this morning.

The yacht had been laid up here since last November. She was first seen to be on fire at 3 o'clock this morning by Postmaster Charles T. Sammis, whose residence is on the shore opposite the point where she was anchored. Mr. Sammis was awakened by the flames illuminating his bedroom. He aroused Capt. J. W. Bell, the sailing master of the yacht, who is his neighbor, and the Fire Department was called out. The wind was blowing heavily from the south, and it caused the fire to spread rapidly. The flames started in the stern of the boat, among a lot of piled-up carpets and mattresses. They reached the engine room, where they found new substance to burn in the shape of kerosene and naphtha. The coal was next reached, and when this was set on fire it gave out such heat that the firemen did not dare to approach the vessel.

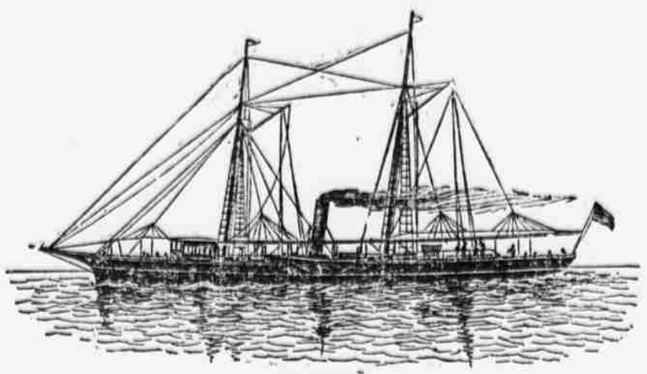
Three distinct explosions were heard when the fire began. The fire continued until 10 A. M., when the yacht broke in two just aft of the engine room. The forward part sank, and the other half broke in pieces and floated away. This latter half was completely burned out, nothing but the iron frame remaining. The wreck now obstructs the channel.

The Isolene was one of the fastest yachts afloat, having been built for speed. She was 130 feet long and 16 feet beam. At other points she was only 10 feet wide. She was built twelve years ago by the Herreshoffs at Bristol, R. I., for the Messrs. Garrett, and was then named the Gleam. In the summer of 1888 she was run into on Chesapeake Bay by the side-wheel river steamer Jopps, and was sunk in the collision. One of the Garrett brothers was drowned.

In the autumn of 1888 she was purchased by Mr. Flagler. During the winter the yacht was lengthened ten feet. When ready the following spring to go into commission she had cost about $80,000. In 1892 she was taken to Bridgeport, where she received a new boiler.

Last summer the yacht had a series of accidents and escapes. She was run into, and in a thick fog went ashore on North Brother Island. After being laid up at Northport she was just receiving her finishing touches on Sunday, Nov. 20, when a can of naphtha exploded and she was damaged by fire. The engineer's clothes caught fire, and he saved his life only by jumping overboard.

The yacht was nicely fitted up. Her interior was all in hard wood finish, and her pilot room and the reception room adjoining were new. The upholstery was plush and the carpets heavy Brussels.



THE ISOLENE.

After the yacht went ashore last summer Mr. Flagler decided to sell her. The reason given was that he was going to build a larger yacht. His price was $80,000. It is not yet known whether the yacht will be raised, but it is thought an attempt will be made to save the machinery.

There are three theories of the origin of the fire. One is that the flames were started by spontaneous combustion among the pile of carpets. The second is that the yacht was struck by lightning. The third is that the yacht, which had all her furniture and silverware aboard, was robbed and set on fire. A vessel which was anchored in the harbor near the yacht the previous night was not seen after the fire, having left suddenly.

The Isolene was the flagship of the American Yacht Club. Mr. Flagler having been elected Commodore at the annual meeting of the club in January. She was also enrolled in the New York Yacht Club's fleet. Her boiler was especially interesting because it was designed by Mr. Flagler. It had an alleged speed of nineteen miles an hour, but about sixteen knots was all her engineer ever got out of her.

TO SEE WHAT "HANNELE" IS LIKE.

The Rosenfelds Ask Mayor Gilroy and Mr. Gerry to Witness a Rehearsal.

Gerhart Hauptmann's play "Hannele," which Elbridge T. Gerry does not think is the sort of a drama Miss Alice M. Pierce should act in, will be given first at a public rehearsal at 4 o'clock to-morrow afternoon at the Fifth Avenue Theatre. This will be done in order that Mr. Gerry and Mayor Gilroy may see the play before the public hearing on Tuesday morning at the City Hall, when the Mayor will be called upon to decide whether or not he will allow the child actress to perform.

The brothers Rosenfeld have written a long letter to Mr. Gerry asserting that he did not give the play sufficient attention before pronouncing its condemnation, that he merely glanced over the manuscript, and did not take in the true significance of the work. They ask Mr. Gerry to attend to-morrow's rehearsal with the Mayor, and promise to abide by the result of such a test. As an alternative, the Rosenfelds suggest that the Mayor appoint a jury of three men who are not connected with Mr. Gerry's Society.

The Rosenfelds assure Mr. Gerry that the following is a terse and accurate description of the plot of the play:

A motherless child, beaten and driven out to beg by a brutal stepfather, is welcomed, her head, in despair, bordering on insanity, tried to drown herself and is brought into an almshouse, where the action takes place, by a young schoolmaster of noble and tender nature. The child is so nearly starved that she cannot take food. Lets alone in sleep, a broken and interrupted sleep, her delirium which continues even her waking impressions brings before her eyes her dead mother and angels and other personages, who appear and are clothed and behave and speak in accordance with her childish ideas, warped and uncertain in delirious ecstacy.

While awake she has spoken lovingly and worshipfully of the saviour once, in the weakness of brain and body, confounding His personality with that of the schoolmaster, who has been tender and lovingly good to her, the schoolmaster, in her delirium toward the end of the play, a mysterious stranger appears, speaking musically in the language of the gospel, bearing a resemblance almost of identity to the schoolmaster, and the child who has died and been placed in her coffin (in her dream), rises and falls at his feet, greeting him as the saviour.

The whole scene is full of childish ideas, the gospels and choral services and infantile fairy tales teemingly mingle in her hallucination.

When this is past the stage is darkened and again lighted, and we see the poor child lying still in her cass in the almshouse, her head in the nurse and the physician bending over her. She has just died.

The letter concludes as follows:

"The production has been the greatest dramatic and artistic success of the day in Germany and Austria, where it is still being performed. We all know how severe is the Government censorship of the text, plot, and action of a play in Germany, and yet "Hannele" has been for months on the boards of the Hof-Burg Theatre at Vienna, which is supported by the Government. If at this time we are to reverse the existing order of things and substitute censorship in place of intelligent public sentiment and opinion let us at least have official, responsible censorship that shall be amenable to an enlightened public opinion, and of which the public shall have a chance to get rid when the bigotry, incompetency, or attempts to mislead the public have been exposed. We again protest against the continuation of the attacks that are now being indulged in through the influence of your society for the purpose of prejudging our case, and appeal from your hastily formed impressions to the fair tribunal of public opinion. If, after witnessing a private rehearsal, any fair-minded man of broad religious conviction can be found who believes the play to be indecent, immoral, or blasphemous we will surrender our judgment to his. Until then, and in the face of the repeated offers we have made you, we cannot but regard the continuation of these attacks as an unfair attempt to misrepresent us."

"It is ridiculous," said Mrs. Pierce, the child's mother, "to say that she would be affected by the performance. The angel of death, for instance, is to her only Mr. So-and-So, with whom she has been for a month, and with whom she will probably chat after the performance. She has no illusions about the performance, and it could not possibly affect her nerves. She is far happier when acting."

"We know," said a representative of the Rosenfelds, "that it is not the child's appearance in the play that Mr. Gerry objects to. He as licensed her twice before. He objects to the play itself, but it will be acted. Whatever the outcome of the present case may be, the Rosenfelds will positively produce 'Hannele' at the Fifth Avenue Theatre."

Striking Weavers Return to New Jersey.

The striking silk ribbon weavers from Paterson, Union Hill, and West Hoboken, who paid a return visit to the New York strikers, returned yesterday to New Jersey and marched homeward. They had been quartered for the night in various halls and in the homes of New York strikers, and, after an early breakfast, proceeded to the West Side Labor Lyceum, 342 West Forty-second street. There they formed in line, and, preceded by two bands and followed by a crowd of men, women, and children, marched to the ferry. A Paterson man who got muddled with beer and lost himself in Morrisania had been arrested, but was discharged in time to join the others. Three wagons filled with beer and sandwiches accompanied the strikers.

Doctors Can't Commit Lunatics.

Jeremiah Hitchcock, a wealthy bachelor, was released yesterday from the Flatbush Insane Asylum by Justice Gaynor in the Supreme Court in Brooklyn on habeas corpus proceedings. Justice Gaynor said:

"There is no certificate of any Judge committing this man. Is it possible for a man to be sent away as a lunatic without the commitment of a Judge? No doctor in the world has the right to commit a man to an asylum for the insane."

To Protect Hall Signal Patents.

The Hall Signal Company has brought suit in the United States Circuit Court of Western Pennsylvania against the Union Switch and Signal Company of Swissvale, Pa., for alleged infringement of their United States patent, covering their improved anti-lightning relay and circuit.

CUTLER RECORDS BROKEN

At the Fourth Annual Field Meeting of the School.

The fourth annual meeting of the Cutler School A. A. was held at Berkeley Oval yesterday afternoon, a large crowd of schoolboys being in attendance. Good time was made in almost every event. The summaries:

One-hundred-yard Dash, Open to Schoolboys of New York—Won by W. A. Rhoades, Trinity School; P. W. Simpson, Barnard, second; T. Hall, Yale School, third. Time, 10 3-5 seconds.

Seventy-five-yard Dash, for Cutler Boys Under 15—Won by E. Harris, O. T. Leach second, C. R. Henderson third. Time, 12 1-5 seconds.

Seventy-five-yard Dash, for Cutler Boys Under Fourteen—Won by J. C. Leach; J. Cleveland second, H. Brookfield third. Time, 9 1-5 seconds.

Mile Bicycle Race, Open Only to Cutler Students—Won by I. A. Powell; J. T. Williams, Jr., second, W. H. Fearing, third. Time, 3 minutes 7 2-5 seconds.

Quarter-mile Run, Open to Schoolboys of New York—Won by T. R. Fisher, Howard school; G. Irwin Martin, Berkeley School, second; S. H. Pyne, Barnard School, third. Time, 52 4-5 seconds.

One-hundred-yard Dash, Open Only to Cutler Students—First heat won by M. Rosenfeld; J. R. Crocker second; C. Draper third. Time, 10 4-5 seconds. This breaks Cutler's record by 1-5 second.

Two-hundred and Twenty-yard Hurdle Race, open only to Cutler Students—Won by J. B. Pell; W. A. Belden, second; H. Mortimer, third. Time, 28 4-5 seconds.

Half-mile Run, open only to Cutler Students—Won by J. A. Moran; W. H. Fearing, Jr., second; J. H. Juman, third. Time, 2 minutes 38½ seconds.

Mile Handicap Run, open to schoolboys of New York—Won by Frank Vetter, Halsey School, 40 yards; W. W. Lightfoot, Trinity, scratch, second; C. F. Billingheuse, Wilson and Kellogg, 20 yards, third. Time, 5 minutes 8 3-5 seconds.

Two Hundred and Twenty Yard Dash—Open only to Cutler students. Won by C. R. Crocker; L. A. Powell second, J. H. Sedan third. Time, 24 1-5 seconds.

Two Hundred and Twenty Yard Dash—For Cutler boys under 14. Won by B. Harris; C. Draper second, N. Fox third. Time, 34 1-5 seconds.

Half-mile Run, Open to Schoolboys of New York—Won by G. Irwin Martin, Berkeley; S. A. Dyme, Barnard, second. Time, 2 minutes 14 3-5 seconds.

Mile Run, Open to Cutler Students Only—Won by G. H. Kinnicutt, L. Logan second, H. P. Wickes third. Time, 5 minutes 4 4-5 seconds.

Putting the Twelve-pound Shot, Open Only to Cutler Students—Won by C. H. Elmer, with a put of 34 feet 2 inches; J. T. Williams, Jr., second, 33 feet 1 inch; G. H. Kinnicutt, third, 32 feet 1 inch.

Throwing the Twelve-pound Hammer, Open Only to Cutler Students—Won by E. L. Gillespie, with a throw of 81 feet 1 inch; W. H. Fearing, Jr., second, 81 feet 4 inches; J. T. Williams, third, 81 feet 8 inches.

Running High Jump, Open Only to Cutler Students—Won by J. B. Pell, with a jump of 5 feet 3 inches; I. A. Powell, second, with a jump of 5 feet; M. Brookfield, third, with a jump of 4 feet 6 inches. Breaks Cutler record by one inch.

The pole vault was declared off.

Englishmen Expect to See the Vigilant.

LONDON, April 21.—The *Times* believes that the American yacht Vigilant will participate in the regattas in English waters this season.

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The New York Press says: "Over 1,700 persons, who received a trial vial of MUNYON'S RHEUMATISM CURE from our office, declare they have been cured." These Remedies are absolutely harmless, pleasant to take, may be carried in the vest pocket, and are sold by all druggists, mostly at 25 cents a vial.

RHEUMATISM

MUNYON'S RHEUMATISM CURE is guaranteed to cure rheumatism in any part of the body. Acute or muscular rheumatism cured in from one to five days. It never fails to cure sharp, shooting pains in the arms, legs, sides, back, or breast, or soreness in any part of the body in from one to three hours. It is guaranteed to promptly cure lameness, stiff and swollen joints, stiff back and all pains in the hips and loins. Chronic rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, or pains in the back are speedily cured. It seldom fails to give relief after one or two doses and almost invariably cures before one bottle has been used. Price 25 cents.

CATARRH

Catarrh Positively Cured.—Are you a sufferer with catarrh? Have you taken all sorts of drugs and patent nostrums? Are you tired of paying big doctor bills without being cured? Are you willing to spend 50 cents for a cure that permanently cures catarrh by removing the cause of the disease? If so, ask your druggist for a 25c. bottle of MUNYON'S CATARRH CURE and a 25c. bottle of Catarrh Tablets. The CATARRH CURE will eradicate the disease from the system, and the Tablets will cleanse and heal the afflicted parts and restore them to a natural and healthful condition.

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MUNYON'S STOMACH AND DYSPEPSIA CURE cures all forms of indigestion and stomach troubles, such as constipation, rising of food, distress after eating, bloating of the stomach, palpitation of the heart, shortness of breath, and all affections of the heart caused by indigestion. It soothes, heals, and invigorates stomachs that have been weakened by overeating, or where the lining of the stomach has been impaired by physic and injurious medicines. Price 25