NO STORIES OF CRUELTY.

RESULT OF THE FIRST WEEK OF THE REFORMATORY INVESTIGATION.

The Prosecution Receive a Knock-out Blow in the Committee's Refusal to Admit the Mass of Testimony Taken at the Former So-called Investigation—Former Star Witnesses of the Prosecution Admit that They Never Saw Any Punishment that Was Not Deserved and Never Witnessed Any Cruelty—The Punishment Stopped in Every Instance as Soon as the Prisoner Gave in and Promised to Behave Himself.

ELMIRA, June 1.—The first week of the first legal investigation into the management of the Elmira Reformatory ended to-day with a knock-out for the prosecutors of the Board of Managers that was the most discouraging they have received. At the preliminary session of the Governor's committee, nearly a month ago, Judge Learned refused to permit the prosecution to put in evidence the mass of so-called testimony which had been gathered by the prosecutors at their one-sided investigation. But there was a string to that refusal. He said that the question might be opened when there was a full committee present. It was the intention yesterday of the lawyers of the prosecution to make a motion to put in this testimony, but they went about it in such a way that they worked their own undoing. To-day they went at it differently. At the opening of the session Lawyer Coudert jumped right in with his motion. He made a speech, which was replied to by Mr. Stanchfield, for the defence. Mr. Coudert made a second speech, a masterly effort, and it was responded to by Mr. Ivins, who knocked his arguments to flinders. Then Mr. Coudert made a third speech, which sparkled from beginning to end. It was not altogether consistent with his other speeches, as he used other arguments, and it was not effective, but it was most entertaining. The grounds on which he demanded the evidence should be admitted were two: First, that the testimony taken at the first investigation was sufficient in itself to require the dismissal of Superintendent Brockway; second, that in their memorial to the Governor, the Board of Managers had made use of this testimony and had denied parts of it. As the memorial is part of the record already, the testimony to which it related should also be a part.

The point of Mr. Ivins's reply was that the former investigation, assuming that it was a legal investigation, was not an investigation into the conduct of the Board of Managers, but was an investigation into the alleged conduct of Mr. Brockway, while this investigation was practically a trial of the Board of Managers, and as the defendants are charged with what, if proved, would amount to a crime, they had the right to be confronted by every witness in person. "Just as well might a District Attorney present his case to the petit jury on the stenographer's minutes of the proceedings of the Grand Jury," he said. "I do not admit that any of this evidence is of any value whatever. But if it had anything to do with this case, it bears only the relation to it that the minutes of a Grand Jury bear to a case when it comes to trial before a trial jury." He went on to say that from the beginning to the end of the other investigation it was an ex parte affair, grossly partial and grossly unfair.

Mr. Coudert, in his reply, said that if Mr. Brockway had been in New York city, and had treated animals the way he had treated his charges in the Reformatory, the Bergh Society would have throttled him and put him in jail.

Mr. Coudert spoke of the confessions of members of the Board of Managers that they had not read the stenographer's minutes of the former investigation, and Mr. Ivins retorted: "If you will produce the State Board of Charities who demanded that the Governor shall dismiss this Board of Managers I will produce from their very lips that not one member of that Board ever read one page of evidence that Mr. Coudert makes such a time about."

"I suppose, your Honor," said Mr. Coudert, "that I am entitled to the last word in this argument, but I never get it with Ivins."

Judge Learned, in deciding the motion, said that the committee was unanimously and emphatically of the opinion that the testimony should not be admitted. "One of the most important things in this investigation," he said, "is the production of witnesses. They must be produced, and must tell their stories in person." He added that nobody could doubt that the real object of the offer of books in evidence was not as stated by the lawyers, but it was to get in evidence something that at least looked like proof of cruelties that had been charged. That, therefore, even as a notice, it was not admissible.

The first witness called was Col. Bryan, the commander of the military company of the Reformatory. He described the seclusion cells, the manner of handcuffing persons condemned to them, and the food they received. In answer to questions by Mr. Ivins he demonstrated that any prisoner who stayed there longer than twenty-four hours did so at his own volition, for any time after twenty-four hours he could get out the moment he promised that he would behave himself and attend to his work.

There were two other witnesses examined during the day. Like the three whose records were read yesterday, they had been held up as star witnesses by the prosecution. They were not unruly inmates, but were keepers, or had been keepers. The first witness, Reese, turned out to be a remarkable good witness for the defence. He was a keeper from Nov. 1, 1884, to the fall of 1886. Most of this time he was a hospital steward. In answer to the questions asked by the lawyers of the prosecution he insisted that he had never witnessed any cruelty. He had never seen a man shackled—that is, with cuffs on his legs. All the remainder of the morning session was taken up with his testimony and he was on the stand most of the afternoon. He had witnessed many spankings. He described the manner in which that punishment was inflicted, before the bath room door in the afternoon and afterward. He had seen as many as eight blows administered to one person. An abstract of the story of one of the spankings that he witnessed, which he said was a fair example of all the others, was as follows:

The man to be spanked was brought into the bathroom and prepared himself there. He was told to stand with his face to the wall. A keeper stood on either side of him, and the superintendent administered one blow with the paddle, which had been wet to make it soft and pliable. The blow was delivered with sufficient strength to make it hurt and to raise a welt, but it was not by any means as heavy a blow as might have been struck. The victim exclaimed, "Oh, Mr. Brockway!" The paddle came down again in the same spot it had struck before. This man received eight blows, and at the eighth blow he gave in and promised that he would try to be a good prisoner thereafter. The moment he made the promise he was released. His skin was not broken, but here and there where the paddle had landed there was a very little blood.

Reese said he had never seen the superintendent strike a man he spanked with his hand or with the handle of the paddle. He himself had slapped the face of one man who was being paddled, because the man turned his head, which was against the rules. He had never seen the superintendent slap any prisoner in the face except on one occasion. This prisoner was another star witness for the prosecution, a boy, who had been removed to an insane asylum, and the prosecution claimed that it was on account of the treatment he had received at the Reformatory. Reese's testimony was positive to the effect that, like star witness Aaron, whose record was shown up yesterday, his insanity was caused by his own acts.

The circumstances of this slapping were these: The prisoner was brought before the superintendent, who tried to talk to him but who could not gain his attention. The boy looked around in every direction, and the superintendent slapped him with his open hand on each cheek. They were very light slaps, and did not even make the cheeks red. They were given merely to make the boy turn his attention to the superintendent. They were effective in doing that.

The prosecution lawyers tried to make a strong point of this slapping, but the questions asked by Dr. Flint about the force of the blows made their efforts ridiculous.

Reese said he had never seen but one man come from the bathroom who bore any marks on his body, or on his head that would indicate that he had been struck with anything but the paddle. This one man had a lump on his eye, but Reese did not know but that it was there before the man had gone into the bathroom. He had seen the superintendent as apparently as though he was angry, but from subsequent actions he knew that it was only an assumed anger. He had seen one young man who was said to have fainted in the bathroom, but he touched this man's eyeball while he was in this supposed faint and the man jumped, therefore he knew that the faint was an assumed one.

Reese's testimony from beginning to end contradicting the men who had been paddled showed that whatever they had received in the way of punishment was justified, and that the instant a prisoner gave up his stubbornness and promised to do better the punishment ceased.

The second keeper examined was Arthur L. Manley. Manley was a keeper only four months, and was then discharged for insubordination and for profanity. The prosecution hoped by him to prove that men came out of the bathroom covered with bruises and bearing evidence of maltreatment, but they did not succeed, because he had never seen any such cases. He bore a grudge against the general superintendant of the institution and he tried, with the aid of the lawyers, to get in a lot of hearsay evidence, but the committee were not there to listen to that sort of evidence, and the farthest he could go was to say that he had heard noises in the bathroom when prisoners were in there.

When the lawyers saw that they could not prove by this man what they wanted to prove, they got him to tell them how he had heard other officials use profane language. He cited several instances. One of the rules of the institution is that when any employee hears profanity, no matter who utters it, it is his duty to report it to the general superintendent. Manley testified positively that he had never reported any of alleged instances. He also said that he had seen two officials of the prison strike prisoners. He admitted that he knew it was his duty to report the facts, but he confessed that he did not report them in either instance. He admitted that he was discharged from the institution for insubordination, but he said he did not remember the profanity part. He admitted, too, that he still had a grudge against the general superintendent.

The committee adjourned until June 20, that being the earliest date at which Dr. Flint could attend. After that date he said that he could attend regularly. A careful review of all the testimony that has been taken so far does not disclose a single instance of what may be termed cruelty on the part of anybody connected with the institution. It does disclose that some of the witnesses who testified on the former investigation were incorrigible criminals, and that whatever punishment they received they deserved. It further disclosed that the institution has a most admirable system of bookkeeping and a most admirable system of discipline.

MGR. SATOLLI SUNG THE MASS.

Golden Jubilee of the League of the Sacred Heart Celebrated at the Cathedral.

St. Patrick's Cathedral was thronged yesterday morning when solemn pontifical mass was celebrated by Mgr. Satolli to mark the golden jubilee anniversary of the establishment of the League of the Sacred Heart. Archbishop Corrigan occupied his throne on the left of the altar, attended by Mgrs. Sparreti and Farley. Mgr. Satolli's temporary throne, which is opposite that of the Archbishop, was draped in white satin, having the Delegate's coat of arms embroidered on the back. Mgr. Farley officiated as assistant, the Revs. William Daly and Joseph McMahen as deacons of honor, the Rev. Patrick Daly as deacon, the Rev. Thomas Murphy as sub-deacon, and the Revs. James N. Connelly and Henry T. Newey as master of ceremonies.

Mgr. Satolli's voice was heard to advantage in the mass, the responses to which were sung by the altar choir, which is composed of the boys of the Catholic Orphan Asylum. The Delegate was attired in white satin, wearing an episcopal mitre and bearing a golden pastoral staff.

In the congregation were John D. Crimmins, Joseph J. O'Donohue, Gen. S. P. di Cesnola, Judge Joseph F. Daly, William Lummis, Gen. T. T. Eckert, John Murtha, George Bliss, Lindley H. Chapin, and the family of Eugene Kelly. A detachment of 300 cadets from the De La Salle Institute attended in a body.

After the services the Delegate dined with Father Lavelle, rector of the cathedral. At the tables were also Archbishop Corrigan and Vicar-Generals Mooney and Farley. After the dinner the party visited the Cathedral Club at 144 East Fiftieth street. In the evening Mgr. Satolli accepted an invitation to visit St. Anthony's Church in Sullivan street, where Sacred Heart services were held. The Delegate will remain in the city until to-morrow, when he will preside at the closing of the forty hours' devotion at the Church of the Sacred Heart, 457 West Fifty-first street.

The services ended in the evening with special devotions, after which a sermon was preached by the Rev. Thomas J. McClusky, S. J., who established the League of the Sacred Heart in the cathedral. For the next eight days there will be special devotions in the cathedral every evening with the exception of Sunday, when they will be held at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

At St. Francis Xavier's Church last night crosses and diplomas were conferred upon 163 promoters of the League of the Sacred Heart. A promoter is a member who has persuaded at least fifteen persons to join the league. The cross is Maltese in form and is made of bronze. Father J. F. X. O'Conor, the head of the league, conferred the crosses and diplomas. Father Campbell preached the sermon and pronounced the benediction.

THE DOUBLE MURDER AT BUSHVILLE.

Osterhout Indicted by the Grand Jury—Damaging Evidence Against Him.

MONTICELLO, N. Y., June 1.—Herman Osterhout, who was arrested on Monday last by Sheriff Beecher, charged with having murdered Jacob Moore and Mrs. Raymond at Bushville, on Feb. 22, was indicted by the Grand Jury to-day. Osterhout is a man of singularly forbidding appearance, and it is not at all doubtful in the minds of the Sheriff and District Attorney Hill that he is the man who did the shooting. Osterhout was seen near the scene of the murder at 12 o'clock on the night when the deed was committed. He has a cheap little pistol which he bought at Hurleyville a year ago, and which, the balls found in the murdered man's body exactly fit. Other evidence of a damaging nature, it is said, will be brought against him at his trial, which will take place in September.

When Osterhout learned that the Grand Jury had passed upon his case he immediately requested that some minister and six Christian gentlemen be called, as he had something important to communicate. It was expected that he would make a confession. Accordingly at 1 o'clock to-day the Rev. H. Phillips, the Methodist pastor, and the required number of gentlemen called at his cell, and he told them that he had had a vision while dozing a few hours prior to their visit. The Lord appeared to him and said there was no evidence against him, and that he must have a clergyman and six Christian men and tell them that he was innocent of wrong doing. At the close of the interview he was arraigned before the Court and charged with murder in the first degree.

TRIED TO EVADE THE GRAND JURY.

Mr. Sharpe Apparently Averse to Testifying as to Trolley Accidents.

Superintendent Daniel W. Sharpe of the Newark Division of the Consolidated Traction Company paid no attention to the summons when subpœnaed to appear before the Essex county Grand Jury on Wednesday. It is supposed he kept away because he thought the Grand Jury wanted to talk to him about trolley accidents.

On Thursday a compulsory subpœna and a capias were handed to Constable Griffen, and he arrested Mr. Sharpe in the railroad company's office, and took him to the Court House. He was arraigned before Justice Harris and placed under $200 bail.

DISTRUSTED THE HOSPITAL.

Mrs. Cobach's Friends Kept Her at Home, but She is Now Dead.

Mrs. Tessie Cobach, aged 37 years, died on Thursday night at her home, 174 Wythe avenue, Williamsburgh, of burns she received on Tuesday night by the upsetting of a kerosene lamp. Her friends locked the door after the accident and refused to allow a policeman or ambulance surgeon to enter Mrs. Cobach's rooms. The door was burst in and, after Dr. Neeson attended the woman, her friends refused to allow her to be taken to the hospital. Dr. August Fiorde was afterward called in and advised the woman's friends to have her taken to a hospital. They refused, and after her death the Doctor declared that if she had been taken to the hospital at the time she was burned her life might have been saved.

To Be Tried for Swindling the Hotel Brunswick.

A stylishly dressed, middle-aged man strolled into the Hotel Brunswick late on Thursday night and registered as "Charles H. Russell, Arlington, Mass." He had no baggage, but the hotel people were impressed by his appearance and did not ask him to pay in advance. Russell ordered an elaborate dinner served in his room, which was one of the best in the house, and afterward he patronized the bar liberally, having everything charged. Yesterday Russell was asked what he had done with his baggage. He said he had left it in charge of a delivery company. As this was found to be false, he was arrested. In the afternoon Russell was arraigned in the Jefferson Market Police Court. He confessed that he had no money and no baggage, and was held in default of $500 bail for trial in the Court of Special Sessions.

Three Subpœna Servers Get Back Their Jobs.

District Attorney Fellows restored to office yesterday three of the five subpœna servers whom he removed on Monday. The men whom he restored were Louis Leavitt, Wm. Gallagher, and John Hanna. It is understood that the restored men promised to perform their duties more faithfully than they had done before they were removed. Col. Fellows appointed Cornelius Roche, a Tammany Hall Democrat of the Twenty-fifth district, a subpœna server, upon the recommendation of John J. Ryan, leader of the district.

FRITZ LINDENMEYR SHOT.

HE HAS A SPIRITED FIGHT WITH THREE HIGHWAYMEN.

He Knocks One Down and Runs—He is Then Felled by a Blow with an Umbrella, and as He Lies on His Back Striking and Kicking Four Shots are Fired.

Fritz Lindenmeyer, a son of Henry Lindenmeyr, a wholesale paper dealer of this city, whose residence is in Bloomfield, N. J., had an adventure on Thursday night with three highwaymen. For several years Mr. Lindenmeyr, who is about 21 years old, has been the first violin of the Mozart Club of Bloomfield. On Thursday evening he was present at a meeting of the club at the house of R. W. Garner. The gathering broke up shortly after 10 o'clock, and Lindenmeyr started to walk home.

In course of time he came to a piece of road opposite the old ice houses. It is lighted by no lamps, and is bounded on one side by a steep bluff. He saw three men ahead of him walking slowly and conversing in low tones. Their looks were not very reassuring, but Lindenmeyr could see the lights in his home about 500 yards ahead, so he quickened his step and passed them. He had gone about twenty feet in front, and had reached a cut in the embankment leading to his father's barn when he felt a touch on his shoulder, and a voice asked:

"How far is it to Paterson?"

"Ten miles if you are going to walk it," was the reply.

"Can't you advance us the price?" said the voice, which came from a tall, sandy-haired man in a blue shirt.

"No," answered Lindenmeyr, who, though feeling rather squeamish, thought he had better treat the whole affair as a joke. "I am dead broke these hard times. I had to hock my watch to get back from Newark."

"You did, did you?" and the man made a grab for Lindenmeyr's watch chain, which he could see dangling from beneath his coat. He failed in this, but catching the coat and waistcoat he tore them open.

The young man, taken by surprise, dropped his umbrella and led scientifically with his left, planting a blow straight between his assailant's eyes and knocking him down. Then he took to his heels, running up the wagon road toward the back of the house.

He had gone about ten or fifteen feet when he received a blow on the head from his own umbrella, which one of the men had picked up. As he was running the blow from behind felled him. It also broke the umbrella. He had still plenty of fight left in him, however, and he lay on his back kicking and swinging his arms like windmills whenever the men came near him, all the time shouting for help. Seeing something had to be done, and that soon, the sandy-haired man drew a long-barrelled revolver and, approaching as near as possible, fired four shots in rapid succession at the prostrate figure. The first two shots missed entirely, the third passed through the right side of Lindenmeyr's coat, and the fourth struck him in the left wrist, passing diagonally between the bones and out on the other side, narrowly escaping the artery. Lindenmeyr was partly stunned by the shock of the wound and his assailants ransacked his pockets. They took about $30 in bills, his watch, and a bunch of keys. Then, for his resistance, the robbers gave him several kicks and cuffs before they left. One went north and two south.

Lindenmeyer, sick and weak from his injuries and loss of blood, lay on the ground for about a quarter of an hour afterwards, tying his handkerchief around his wrist, he started for his house. When he got home he pulled the bell many times before he could arouse any one. When his father finally came to the door he found the young man in a heap before the door. He took him up stairs and sent for Dr. Bailey, the nearest physician. Meanwhile, under the stimulus of brandy, the young man told his story, and one of his brothers went immediately to notify the police, who searched for the highwaymen everywhere between Bloomfield and Brookdale, but without any result. Yesterday morning, however, on examining the spot where the robbery had occurred, they found the keys belonging to the house about fifty feet north, and the watch much battered about the same distance south of the place where the fight had taken place. Two arrests were made, but Lindenmeyer, on seeing the men, was positive that they had nothing to do with the affair, and they were discharged.

Young Lindenmyr, who says he could recognize two of the men anywhere, feels stiff and sore, and besides has a black eye and a bandaged wrist. Otherwise he is all right.

"This is the second time," he said to a reporter, "that I have been in the papers. Last October some one tried to play a joke on me by publishing a notice of my death in the New York papers, and I had quite a lively time for a couple of weeks. I cut out all the articles, and have them pasted in my scrap book."

THEY GOT MR. STEPHENS'S PENSION.

Two Negroes Arrested for Obtaining $547.60 by Fraud and Forgery.

Two negroes were arraigned in the Tombs Police Court yesterday charged with the forgery of and endorsement to a pension check for $547.20, drawn to the order of Charles Stephens of 40 Laight street. On Saturday the negroes, Charles E. Taylor, the janitor of the pension agency at 398 Canal street, and George Tinney of 18 Minetta lane, went into the restaurant of Charles Bradley, at 394 Canal street, and asked him to cash the check. Taylor identifying Tinney as Stephens. When Bradley asked Tinney to endorse the check the latter said that he couldn't write. He touched the pen, however, and made his mark. Mr. Bradley deposited the check in the People's Bank on Canal street. On Tuesday he was notified that the money had been paid to the wrong man, so he caused the arrest of Taylor and Tinney.

In court yesterday the prisoners told Justice Taintor that the check had been given them by Major James Hand of Paterson, who until Thursday was a clerk in the pension office. Hand told them to get it cashed, and for Taylor to say that Tinney was Stephens. They said that they had given the money to Hand, each receiving $5 for their services. The prisoners were held in default of $1,500 bail each for the Grand Jury.

Col. S. Truesdell, the recently appointed pension agent here, was in court, and told Justice Taintor that he removed Hand, although there had been no charges or complaints against him. Hand was appointed during President Harrison's Administration. The check in question was drawn on May 23, and should have been mailed to Stephens at his home. Another check for $30 was drawn at the same time to Stephens's order, and has not been accounted for.

PATERSON, June 1.—Major James Hand, the former pension clerk whose name is mentioned in connection with the cashing of Pensioner Stephens's check, is a resident of this city. He has been missing from his home for several days, and his wife says that she does not know where he is or when he will return. Although he lived here, Mr. Hand was a prominent member of Mr. Platt's committee of Thirty, representing the Eighteenth district in New York.

BROOKLYN'S OLD ARMORIES.

One to be Used for Police and Another for School Purposes.

The Law Committee of the Kings county Board of Supervisers met last night and decided to recommend the leasing to the city at a nominal price the old Thirteenth Regiment armory building in Flatbush avenue and the Thirty-second Regiment armory in Stagg street.

The former is to be used as a Police Headquarters and a station for the Tenth police precinct, and the latter by the Board of Education for public school purposes. Police Commissioner Welles finds his quarters in the municipal building too cramped, and is strongly in favor of moving them to the Flatbush avenue armory. The formal transfer of the armories to the city will not take place until Aug. 1.

Produce Exchange Nominations.

David Bingham presided at the caucus of the Produce Exchange yesterday to nominate officers for next year. The nominations were Alfred L. Romer for President; Henry D. McCord, Vice-President; for Board of Managers, E. D. Ingraham, David Dows, Jefferson Barber, J. W. Ahles, Charles E. Melmine, and Frank Braland; for Trustee of the Gratuity Fund, Thomas P. White; and for inspectors, C. H. Steele, J. M. Carney, A. L. Holmes, W. R. Carr, George P. Ferris, and Gerrge A. Riggs. The election will be held on Monday.

Mrs. Behrens's Fatal Mistake.

Mrs. Anale Behrens, age 37 years, of 495 Sixth avenue, Brooklyn, while suffering from a severe headache on Thursday night, went to a closet for some medicine she was in the habit of using for such attacks. She picked up a bottle containing carbolic acid, and, before realizing her mistake swallowed some of the poison. She died soon after.

M. A. C. Directors Must Specify the Usury.

Justice Patterson has ordered the directors of the defunct Manhattan Athletic Club to furnish a bill of particulars in the suit brought against them by the New York Security and Trust Company on a promissory not of $25,000. The defendants alleged usury.

NEW BOOKS.

Brief Reviews of Important and Interesting New Publications.

Gaston Belward is the name of the hero in Mr. Gilbert Parker's novel, "The Trespasser" (D. Appleton & Co.), and we consider it a name with which no hero could reasonably find fault. The story deals with Belward's experiences in England and France. He appears in England riding on a large and gorgeously caparisoned horse, which bites strangers and otherwise attracts attention. He came from America, where he was born and had always lived, generally in the wilderness. His father was an Englishman of high family, his mother an actress of mixed French and English blood. His purpose in coming to England is to take up a life from which his father ran away. Though young, he is a widower, his Eskimo wife having died in Labrador in a fit of jealousy. He is subject, of course, to the mingled influence of heredity and early training. Particularly he seems to be a reproduction of Sir Gaston Robert Belward, Cavalier, who was slain by the side of Prince Rupert at the battle of Naseby. This is brought out by means of repeated touches in the story. We are sorry for some of the incidents attending the hero's meeting with his grandfather, Sir William Belward of Ridley Court. For one thing Mr. Parker tells us that "the two men stood at gaze." We consider that this must have been, if not positively painful, at least annoying. The indications are that Sir William was unhinged by it, for "presently he took out his handkerchief and coughed into it nervously," an act which can hardly be regarded as a mere pastime. However, the grandfather was a gentleman. He asked Gaston to stay to dinner. "You will probably be in time for the fish," he said, and Gaston must have been, for he went away to dress, and "in twelve minutes from the time he entered the bedroom he was ready." He found from a portrait that he exactly resembled his ancestor, the Cavalier. He had the same "bold vigilance of eye, the primitive activity of shoulder, the small, firm foot, the nervous power of the hand." Probably it was the primitive activity of shoulder which enabled him to dress so expeditiously for dinner. But we cannot approve of the story which he told to his grandmother after dinner. It is here set forth in vivid phrase how he once stood a lot of lunatic Indians and Eskimos up against the wall and shot bullets all around them—"made a halo of bullets for the head of every one, drawing them in silhouettes of solid lead on the wall." One of the victims went sane with fright and moved his head and was killed. Mr. Parker says that at the conclusion of this story "Gaston saw the impression he had made." We should think so! It was no sort of a story to tell to one's grandmother after dinner. The novelist makes a great point of the way in which Gaston put down certain presumptuous evidences on the part of the servants. He had an extraordinary effectiveness in this direction. One of these unhappy menials was Lugley, who had attempted to chaff him. "To his last day," says Mr. Parker, "Lugley remembered the slow look of cold surprise, of masterful malice, scathing him from head to foot. The words that followed the look, simple as they were, drove home the naked reproof. 'What is your name, my man?' 'Lugley, sir.' 'Just so. You are satisfied with your place, Lugley?' 'Yes, sir,' said the man in a humble voice, now cowed." The wonder is that the servants ever had the temerity to begin this sort of business with Gaston. One would have thought his eye would have been enough, to say nothing of his primitive activity of shoulder. The hero is always "holding" somebody with his eye. He held Andrée, the gypsy lion tamer, in this way. She "went white," we suppose, as all sorts of people have a great habit of doing in the story. Poor girl, we wish she might have gone no further. But the facts are that she also went into a cage in the dark, after a brief and tumultuous honeymoon with Gaston, and that a new lion killed her. The story does not tell us whether Gaston thereafter returned to England and resumed his seat in Parliament and married Delia Gasgoyne, the heiress. We do not know whether he took up again his habit of strange and thrilling midnight ruminations at the tomb of Sir Gaston Robert Belward in the church at Gastonbury, or whether sweet Alice Wingfield, his half sister, continued to sleepwalk in that ghostly edifice when she ought to have been tucked away snugly in bed. The story leaves the hero on a sea-smitten rock on the Breton coast, whither he has been tossed by a storm. The fierce pumas—Mr. Parker always calls the waves pumas—are grumbling and wrangling about him, but presumably he is to be rescued, for the last words of the story inform us that a boat is in sight and making in his direction.

If the reader wants a real ghost story he will find it in "The Upper Berth," by F. Marion Crawford (Putnams). A real ghost story, we take it, is one which has no explanation, except, possibly, among ghosts. In "The Upper Berth" Mr. Crawford makes no attempt to account for things. He merely presents the facts, which any reader will allow to be highly interesting, and which ought, indeed, to be sufficient for all reasonably disposed persons. We could perhaps wish that the facts had been carried one step further. The supernatural occupant of the upper berth, Mr. Crawford tells us, was a "dead thing," damp, smelling of rank sea water, and possessed of "the strength of ten men." That being the case, we wish that, instead of two men being brought to oppose it, as the story records, there could have been eleven. Then it might have been seized and carried to the furnace room, where experiments could have been conducted to see if it was possible to dry it, and where, indeed, it might have been slipped in upon the hot coals, with a view to its extermination. However, it is bad manners to ask for things that are not on the table, and "The Upper Berth" is very satisfying just as it is. It is vigorously told, and will be likely to make gooseflesh, except among the very hardened. Another story by Mr. Crawford, "By the Waters of Paradise," goes with it to make up a small volume. This also is a strange tale, and a well-executed one as well. It tells of a melancholy man who is cured by marriage, and it has ghostly suggestions if not actual ghosts. The reader will like it for its poetical fancy and its deft touches of workmanship. Both of these stories were written some years ago, when, as it seems to us, Mr. Crawford was more possessed than he is at present with the idea that good story telling is worth while.

Of fiction newly published we have received "Perlycross," by R. D. Blackmore, and "Pastime Stories," by Thomas Nelson Page (Harper & Brothers); "The Jungle Book," by Rudyard Kipling (Century Company); "His Vanished Star," by Charles Egbert Craddock; "Claudia Hyde," by Frances Courtenay Baylor, and "Two Strings to His Bow," by Walter Mitchell (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.); "An Unspeakable Siren," by John Gilliat, and other stories, sketches, and verses (Town Topics Company); "Young Sam and Sabina," by Tom Cobbleigh, and "The Story of a Modern Woman," by Ella Hepworth Dixon (Cassell Company); "Donald Grey," by A. R. Ward, and other stories of the turf (Cutting Company); "Though the Gods and the Years Relent," by Mrs. Edmund Nash Morgan (Home Book Company); "The Duke of Arcanum," by Frank Carleton Long (Laird & Lee, Chicago), and "The Workingman's Wife," from the German of Friedrich Friedrich, translated by Hettie E. Miller (E. A. Weeks & Co., Chicago).

The Messrs. Harper publish "A Traveler From Altruria," by W. D. Howells; also "A Likely Story," a farce, by the same author; also a third series of George William Curtis's essays "From the Easy Chair."

"The Care and Feeding of Children; a Catechism for Mothers and Children's Nurses," by Dr. L. Emmett Holt, is from the Appletons.

"Studies in Mediæval Life and Literature," by Prof. Edward Tompkins McLaughlin of Yale University, and "The Life and Teachings of Jesus; a Critical Analysis of the Sources of the Gospels, Together With a Study of the Sayings of Jesus," by Arthur Kenyon Rogers, are published by the Putnams.

The second volume of "Yachting," in the "Badminton Library of Sports and Pastimes," is published by Little, Brown & Co., Boston, and by Longmans, Green & Co., London. This has articles by different writers and numerous illustrations by B. T. Pritchett and from photographs.

The Messrs. Macmillan publish "Ethics of Citizenship," by Prof. John Macaunn of University College, Liverpool, and "The Gypsy Road; a Journey from Krakow to Coblentz," by Grenville A. J. Cole, with illustrations by Edmund H. New.

"Christopher Columbus, and the Participation of the Jews in the Spanish and Portuguese Discoveries," by Dr. M. Kayserling, translated by Prof. Charles Gross of Harvard, is published by Longmans, Green & Co.

Messrs. Leach, Shewell & Sanborn publish "A Grammar School Geography, Descriptive, Industrial, and Commercial," by John N. Tilden; a revised edition of "Elements of Geometry," by Prof. Webster Wells of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and "Elementary Composition and Rhetoric," by Prof. William Edward Mead of Wesleyan University.

"Wealth and Moral Law," being the Carew lectures for 1894 at the Hartford Theological Seminary, by President E. Benjamin Andrews of Brown University, is published by the Seminary Press, Hartford, Conn.

"A Bunch of Wild Flowers," a child's book about flowers, by Ida Prentice Whitcomb, is published by Anson D. F. Randolph & Co.

"The Cyclopedic Review of Current History" for the first quarter of 1894 is published by Garretson, Cox & Co., Buffalo.

"A Book of Twenty-four Sonnets by Laurens Maynard" is published by Frank P. Chamberlain, Boston.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL 46 ENTERTAINS.

Primary Pupils Please Their Friends by Their Singing and Nautical Drill.

Before their sisters and their cousins and their aunts, not to mention their fathers, mothers, brothers, grandparents, and other relatives, the primary pupils of Grammar School 46 covered themselves with glory in their annual exercises at 156th street and St. Nicholas avenue yesterday morning. Miss Mary L. Norcott, the principal, had draped the big schoolroom with flags and flowers, and the platform on which the guests sat was ablaze with bloom and colors. Before the exercises began a long line of relatives and friends besieged the doors for admission, and when finally the children came trooping in behind a martial-looking standard the room was packed.

There were thirty-four numbers in all. Recitations were interspersed with singing very much better than the usual kind, for the little people sang in tune and with great spirit. The climax of the entertainment was reached in the drilling. Thirty-five diminutive jack tars came out and did a nautical drill in fine style. Hardly had the applause died out when twenty little maidens, clad in corn-colored satin dresses with blue trimmings, trotted on the stage and proceeded to show that they could drill quite as well as the boys. Opinion was divided as to which company bore off the palm, but all the spectators agreed that the drilling of both was excellent.

After the exercises several residents of Washington Heights spoke in praise of the performance, and of the efficiency of Miss Norcott's work in the school. Commissioner Jackson and Lawson N. Fuller were among the speakers who congratulated the children and teachers upon the performance.

Large Doors set to Immigration.

Dr. Senner, Commissioner of Immigration, caused to be prepared a statement of the immigration to this port for the first five months of the year. From Jan. 1 to May 31 inclusive there have been landed here only 70,384 steerage passengers, whereas for the same period last year, 174,710 arrived. In May, 1893, 73,081 steerage passengers arrived, but this year the number was but 22,852.

MARRIED.

EUSTIS—QUACKENBOSS.—Brooklyn, N. Y., May 31, 1894, by the Rev. Andrew F. Underhill, Permelia A. Quackenboss to John E. Eustis.

DIED.

BURNETT.—On Wednesday, May 30, 1894, John I. Burnett, formerly of Morrisania, New York city, aged 83 years.
Funeral services at his late residence, 237 South 5th av., Mount Vernon, N. Y., Saturday, at 2 P. M. Carriages will meet 12:52 train, Harlem R. R., at West Mount Vernon.

COLE.—On Thursday, May 31, Martha S., wife of Theodore Cole, M. D.
Further notice.

CONANT.—In Kennebunk, Me., May 15, 1894, Mary Josephine, wife of Henry H. Conant, formerly of New York city, aged 47 years 7 months and 17 days.

GOVE.—Suddenly, at the residence of Mrs. John King, Bath Beach, Long Island, Thursday, May 31, Francis N. Gove, beloved son of Henry F. and Annie M., aged 2 years 9 months and 25 days.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services Saturday, June 2, at 2 o'clock, Bay 10th st. and Bath av.

NOLTE.—On Thursday, May 31, William H. Nolte, beloved husband of Henrietta W. Nolte, aged 43 years 9 months and 3 days.
Funeral from his late residence, 964 Halsey st., Brooklyn, Sunday, at 2 o'clock.

VAN PRAAG.—Suddenly, June 1, Samuel Van Praag, aged 46 years.
Funeral private.

Special Notices.

THE LENOX LIBRARY (and Reading Room), 5th av. and 70th st., is open every week day from 10 A. to 5 P. M.
Exhibition of rare books; two galleries of paintings. Admission free. No tickets required.

Religious Notices.

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Eighteenth St. Methodist Episcopal Church, 307-313 W. 18th St. bet. 8th & 9th avs. JOHN A. B. WILSON, D. D., Pastor, 305 West 18th St.

10:30, a Communion Service to which all disciples of Jesus are invited. Special music: "O Holy Jesus," by full choir; "Blest Be the Tie," duet, Miss McKenney and Miss Whiting. 7:30, sermon on the thirteenth. Special music: "The Lord is My Shepherd," full choir; "Hosanna in the City," duet, Miss Stephine McKenney; "Calling Far Away," male chorus.
All are always welcome.

A UNIQUE, interesting service Monday night, 8:45, Bartholomew's Mission, 424 st. and 4th av. 7:30 to 8. Songs and testimonies, then the thrilling story, "Ten Nights in a Barroom," illustrated by colored stereopticon views. Admission free. Collection. Miss Wray to-night and Tuesday.

A.—A.—A.—A.—GOSPEL TENT, cor Madison av. and 112th st. Rev. Fred Scherzera will preach every night but Saturday; fine choir of sixty voices. The public cordially invited.

AT REFORMED CATHOLIC SERVICES, Masonic Temple, 6th av. and 23d st., evening 7:30, Father O'Connor preaches on "Life in the Hoboken Monastery." All welcome.

AT SPRING STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Rev. A. Woodworth Hales, pastor.—Services at 10 A. and 7:45. Communion 3:30. All welcome.

A.—SPIRITUALISM.—108 West 43d st. J. W. Fletcher, Lecture and tests. Sunday, 8 o'clock.

CALVARY CHURCH, 4th av. and 21st st., New York.—H. Y. Satterlee, D. D., rector.
Services Sunday, 8 A. M., early communion, 8 and 10 A. M., morning prayer, sermon, and holy communion, 11 A. M.; evening prayer, 5 P. M.; choral service, 8 P. M. Dr. Satterlee's sermon will preach in the morning, Rev. C. Satterlee in the evening.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, 42d st. and Madison av.
Rev. E. WALPOLE WARREN, D. D., rector.
8:30 A. M. Holy Communion.
11, Morning Service, with Holy Communion. Sermon by Rev. Marion Mursell on the rector. 7:45, Evening Service, Law.

FIRST UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 34th st., between 7th and 8th ave.—Preaching by pastor, Rev. T. W. Anderson, D. D., morning, 11; evening, 7:45. Strangers cordially invited.

MADISON AV. BAPTIST CHURCH, corner 31st st.—Preaching by the pastor, Rev. Henry M. MacDougall, D. D., on Sunday. Services at 11 A. M. and at 8 P. M. Sunday school, 9:30 A. M. Midweek service on Wednesday at 8 P. M. Strangers cordially welcomed.

MADISON AV. PEOPLE'S PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Preaching by Rev. Charles Thompson, D. D., pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and at 8 P. M. Evening subject, "The Higher Athletics." Seats free.

SEVENTH AVENUE UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, between 12th and 13th sts. Rev. J. Howard Yard, pastor, by 10:30 A. M. and 8 P. M.

SPIRITUALISM.—Carnegie Hall. Dr. G. C. Beckwith Ewell speaks and gives tests, morning 11, evening, 8; afternoon, 2:45. Psychic phenomena.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, Madison av. and 44th st. Rev. David H. Greer, D. D., Rector.—Service on Sunday morning at 11 o'clock with Holy Communion; service in the afternoon at 4 o'clock. Bishop Dudley of Kentucky will preach in the morning.

ST. JAMES'S CHURCH, Mad