MRS. PARAN STEVENS DEAD

SHE PASSED AWAY PAINLESSLY YESTERDAY AFTERNOON.

Pneumonia, Complicated with an Affection of the Heart of Long Standing, the Cause of Death—Career of the Woman Who for Years Was a Leader in the Social Life of This City and Newport.

Mrs. Paran Stevens died at 3:15 o'clock yesterday afternoon at her residence, 1 East Fifty-seventh street. Death resulted from pneumonia, complicated with a valvular affection of the heart. Until last Thursday Mrs. Stevens was in her usual good health. On Friday she caught a slight cold, and while attending a charity concert at Carnegie Music Hall on Saturday evening she was seized with severe pains in the region of the heart. When the paroxysm had subsided Mrs. Stevens left the hall. In her carriage she had a second attack.

MRS. PARAN STEVENS.
From a photograph, said to be her last, taken fifteen years ago.

When Mrs. Stevens reached home Dr. Beverly Robinson was called. He discovered that the left lung was badly congested and that an old heart trouble had reappeared in an aggravated form. Dr. Janeway and Dr. Bishop were called in consultation. Mrs. Stevens's condition became rapidly worse, and she remained unconscious until her death. Dr. Robinson, Dr. Bishop, Mrs. John L. Melcher, Mrs. Stevens's stepdaughter, and Mr. Rankin, who had been Mrs. Stevens's private secretary for years, were present at the deathbed. Dr. Robinson said that death was gradual and painless.

On Sunday Mrs. Arthur Henry Fitzroy Paget, Mrs. Stevens's only daughter, who lives in England, was cabled for. Mrs. Paget could not sail until yesterday. The funeral will be delayed until her arrival.

Marietta Reed Stevens was born in Lowell, Mass., in 1825. Her father, Ransom Reed, was a grocer and a man of considerable means. She was one of a large family. Three having been three sons and five daughters. Her early life was spent at home, where she was considered the cleverest and prettiest of the family. Old for her years, she began to go out in society when she was fifteen, and she speedily became a great favorite. In those days girls were not educated in the way they are now, and Mrs. Stevens, then Miss Reed, had the reputation of being one of the best housekeepers in the city. In spite of her youth she used to run the house, make her own dresses and those of her sisters, and at the same time was prominent in Lowell society and kept up her work at her studies. She was also prominent in her church and Sunday school and took great interest in all charitable undertakings, and particularly spent a great deal of time in visiting the poor. Altogether hers was a delightful character at that time.

When she was 17 years old her father sent her to Dr. Curtis's school at Charlestown, Mass., at that time one of the celebrated schools for young women. There she remained for three years, and on her return home she plunged heart and soul into society. She was much sought after and spent a great deal of her time visiting in the surrounding towns. Thus she spent the next five years. In 1849 she went to Boston to visit a girl friend who was living at the Revere House, and while there she met Paran Stevens. Mr. Stevens was the proprietor of the hotel, and besides had extensive business interests in Newport, Providence, and in this city. He was a widower, about 48 years old, with one daughter, now Mrs. John L. Melcher. The acquaintance formed there speedily ripened into love, and in June, 1851, they were married. They went to Cuba on their wedding trip, and on their return made their home at 9 Beacon street, where they lived until they came to this city, in 1865. In 1856 they went to Europe for the first time, and afterward went repeatedly. Their summers were spent for the most part at Newport, where Mr. Stevens had bought a hotel property, and where, in 1859, he built the Marietta Villa.

On their removal to this city, in 1865, Mr. Stevens bought the house at 244 Fifth avenue, paying $40,000 for it. The value of the property now is placed at $250,000. Mr. Stevens, who had taken a prominent social position in Boston, set out to do the same in this city, and, her ability equalling her ambition, she soon became one of the most prominent women in the city. Her house became the centre of New York's fashion. There was not a foreigner of any distinction that was not entertained by her. She also set up to be a patroness of art and letters, and for years all the prominent artists, singers, and litterateurs were to be seen at her receptions and dinners.

On April 25, 1872, Mr. Stevens died while Mrs. Stevens was abroad with her two children, Mary Fiske Stevens and Henry L. Stevens. She returned to this country immediately, arriving about two weeks after her husband's death. His will disposed of an estate which was estimated at the time to amount to $4,000,000. By the terms of the will Mrs. Stevens, Charles G. Stevens, Paran Stevens's brother, and John L. Melcher, Mr. Stevens's son-in-law, were made executors. Mrs. Stevens received $100,000 outright and $1,000,000 in trust, to revert to her children after her death. She also received the use and income for life of the house at 244 Fifth avenue, the stables at 5 East Twenty-eighth street, and the villa at Newport. The rest of the property was to be divided into three equal parts, one each to be held in trust for each of the three children, Mary Fiske Stevens, now Mrs. Arthur Henry Fitzroy Paget, Henry L. Stevens, and Mrs. Ellen M. Melcher, to revert in fee to their children. In case any of them died without issue, the remaining children were to get his or her property in trust.

After the period of mourning for her husband, Mrs. Stevens again took up the affairs of society with redoubled energy, and soon she held an influential place as a leader in this city and Newport. A part of each season, especially during the period of London gayety, Mrs. Stevens spent abroad with her daughter. In the spring of 1878 she announced the engagement of Miss Mary Fiske Stevens to Capt. (now Lieut.-Col.) Paget of the Scots Guards. In the fall of the same year the wedding took place in this city with lavish display. The death of her son, Henry L. Stevens, in 1888, again compelled Mrs. Stevens to retire from society for a year, but she returned, again assuming her former influential place, and she was recognized as one of very few women in this city who could socially make or unmake people.

With declining years Mrs. Stevens seemed to aspire to greater social achievements. Two years ago she moved from her old residence at 244 Fifth avenue to the white marble mansion at Fifth avenue and Fifty-seventh street. The residence was built by the late Mary Mason Jones, and was well adapted for elaborate hospitality. The mansion has a large ballroom in the combined styles of the time of Louis XIV. and of Louis XVI., and in this exquisite apartment it was Mrs. Stevens's greatest pleasure to entertain about 100 persons at a time. The best music—vocal and instrumental—would invariably precede the dances, and afterward the guests would sit down to an elaborate supper.

Mrs. Stevens was especially fond of music, and was wont to boast that a great artist, either of vocal or instrumental attainments, never passed through this city without singing in her drawing rooms. Mrs. Stevens was tall, and in later years stout, with a full, ruddy face. A peculiar affection of her eyes caused her to hold her head back and look out from under her eyelids. Some persons attributed the habit to a haughty spirit. Mrs. Stevens was a proficient linguist, and it was her custom to go about among her guests, pick out the foreigners, and speak to them in their native tongues.

Litigiousness was one of Mrs. Stevens's most pronounced characteristics. It was said that at one time she was involved, either as plaintiff or defendant, in forty-seven different suits. Her name was almost continually before the courts, and frequently in suits that were trivial. Mrs. Stevens called them petty law suits, and she frequently asserted that they were a great source of annoyance to her.

Immediately after the death of Paran Stevens, a friendly litigation was begun to construe the will. This grew into a litigation by no means friendly, and for nearly twenty years suits and counter suits between Mrs. Stevens and the other executors have been in the courts. Mrs. Stevens put her affairs into the hands of her lifelong friend, Arthur Leary, and on the death of her son, in 1888, Mr. Leary was made executor of his estate. At the time of his death, in February, 1893, Mr. Leary had in his possession $1,367,767 of the estate of Mrs. Stevens, most of which was invested in his own name. Miss Annie Leary, Mr. Leary's sister, was named as executrix of his estate. Two actions were brought against Miss Leary to determine what belonged to Mrs. Stevens. Mrs. Stevens acknowledged that she kept no account of the property she had given over to the care of Mr. Leary. Miss Leary offered to turn the property of Arthur Leary over to Mrs. Stevens if Mrs. Stevens would give her a general release of all claims against the estate of her brother. Mrs. Stevens refused to sign a release, as she thought there might be other securities not disclosed by Mr. Leary's books. An expert found that almost none of the estate was held in the name of Mrs. Stevens, and that the bulk had been invested in the name of Arthur Leary.

Miss Leary brought an action for an accounting of the estate that came into her hands as executrix, making Mrs. Stevens defendant. At the same time a summons was served on Miss Leary in an action to recover all the property of Mrs. Stevens held by Arthur Leary. Many complications arose and much hard feeling resulted. The case was finally settled out of court.

The Paran Stevens estate was plunged into litigation again by an action brought by Mrs. Stevens and her daughter, Mrs. Paget, in the Court of Common Pleas of this city for the removal of Mrs. Stevens's brother-in-law, Charles G. Stevens, and her stepson-in-law, John L. Melcher, as trustees with Mrs. Stevens of a third of the residue of the estate. The mother and daughter said that they wanted two other trustees appointed, who would cooperate with Mrs. Stevens. Mrs. Paget said that she had long viewed with alarm the antagonism manifested by Uncle Stevens and Brother-in-law Melcher to her mother, and that she desired to have her interests placed in other hands. Mrs. Stevens in a long complaint charged Mr. Stevens with numerous extravagances, and alleged that he and Melcher opposed her in most matters connected with the estate, and that it would be impossible for her to look after the interests of her daughter properly with them as fellow trustees. About the same time Charles G. Stevens had an action pending in the Supreme Court for a partition of the whole estate. Both suits are still unsettled.

In addition to these and other important lawsuits it seemed to have been the misfortune of Mrs. Stevens to be constantly involved in petty suits, which were both annoying and expensive.

Another suit that caused Mrs. Stevens a good deal of annoyance was brought against her last summer by her butler, Edward T. Burge, while she was in Newport. Mrs. Stevens accused Burge of stealing some choice brandy, and she discharged him. On Aug. 9 the Sheriff served on Mrs. Stevens the papers in a lawsuit brought against her by the butler. Burge charged Mrs. Stevens with trespass and slander. He said that when she discharged him she abused and defamed him, and he estimated the damage to his feelings at $5,000.

A month later Walter Killond, a waiter, brought suit against her in Newport to collect $37.50 for wages which he claimed were due him. On the same day that Mrs. Stevens's name was called in court in this case she was named as defendant in another suit brought by F. W. Merrill, a harness maker, who wanted to collect $11.50, the amount of an account that he claimed had been due him for two years. Mrs. Stevens retained counsel and announced that she was willing to pay three times as much in fees as the accounts against her amounted to rather than submit. Killond, after serving Mrs. Stevens as second man nearly all summer began to long for New York. He went to Mrs. Stevens and asked for his wages. She said "No," and further, it was alleged, told him that if he left he would break an agreement and forfeit all claims to back pay. There were many other similar suits of a petty nature brought against her from time to time, and most of them were finally settled out of court.

John L. Melcher said last night that he could not even estimate roughly the number of lawsuits that Mrs. Stevens has been interested in during the past twenty years. "She was always in litigation of one kind or another," he said, "and without going over my papers I could give you no idea of them."

Mrs. Stevens was of a nervous temperament and was easily moved to anger, but she was also of a forgiving spirit, and frequently retracted a hasty remark.

Obituary Notes.

Henry Hammond, the Abolitionist, died yesterday in Danielsonville, Conn. He was born in Pomfret, Conn., in 1814. While in his minority he helped to form the first anti-slavery society in the State. He was for a time associated with the Hon. Salmon P. Chase of Ohio and Garrett Smith of New York and others in formulating the Buffalo Platform. His residence in Pomfret was one of the hotels of the "underground railway." Mr. Hammond was a member of the Lower House of the Legislature in 1854 and 1865, a State Senator in 1881-2, was three times elected State Railroad Commissioner, and was United States Marshal for Connecticut under President Lincoln. He had been President of the National Bank in Danielsonville, and held many other places of trust and responsibility. He was a Republican in politics. He leaves one daughter.

Mrs. Cornelia Wadsworth died at her home, 17 East Forty-first street, on Tuesday, in her sixty-fifth year. She was the widow of Julius Wadsworth, who was a near relative of the Wadsworths of Geneseo. Before her marriage she was Cornelia de Koven of Middletown, Conn. She leaves one son, Clarence Wadsworth, a junior at Harvard. Among her other relatives are two brothers, the Rev. Dr. James de Koven of Racine College and John de Koven of Chicago; two sisters, Mrs. Dickey, widow of Judge Dickey, and Mrs. Margaret de Koven-Casey of 226 Second avenue. The funeral will be held to-morrow.

Augustus C. Downing died at his home, 860 Fifth avenue, on Tuesday after a lingering illness. He was a son of George Downing and his wife, Sally Sands, members of two of the best known families on Long Island fifty years ago. He was 77 years old and retired from business about twenty-five years ago. He had been a member of the firm of Schneck & Downing, importers of Belgium plate glass. He was a member of the Union League Club. A widow and six children survive him. The children are all married.

Gen. Thomas J. Jordan died at his home in Philadelphia on Tuesday, aged 74 years. He served during the entire civil war. In February, 1865, "for meritorious and patriotic services," he was brevetted Brigadier-General of Volunteers. Gen. Jordan leaves a wife and two children, a son, David Wilson Jordan, the artist, and a daughter, who is the wife of the Rev. Leonard Woolsey Bacon of Connecticut.

Mrs. Ella G. Seabury, wife of George J. Seabury, President of the firm of Seabury & Johnson, died yesterday morning at her residence in Llewellyn Park, Orange, of pneumonia. Mrs. Seabury was in her 42d year and leaves two daughters. She was a daughter of the late Nelson H. Benson of Troy.

John H. Wyman died on Tuesday, aged 73 years. He was unmarried, and for two years had occupied a suite of rooms at 32 West Thirty-second street. He was engaged in the real estate business and had an office at 45 Broadway.

PARTED FROM THE TOW IN A GALE.

How the Old Stern-wheeler City of Haverhill Was Lost Off Barnegat.

NORFOLK, April 3.—Capt. Willin of the tug Walter A. Luckenbach, now in this harbor, reports that he left New York on Wednesday with the barges Coal King and San Joaquin and the steamer City of Haverhill in tow, the steamer being astern of the barges. They had a heavy southwest gale, which shifted to northwest. Capt. Willin missed the steamer at daylight the next morning.

The sea was so rough that he could not communicate with either of the barges, and he came on to this port. After arriving here it was learned from the Captain of the rear barge that the hawser of the steamer parted about 11 o'clock on Wednesday night. The steamer probably foundered a short time after the parting of her hawser.

The Walter A. Luckenbach has had hard luck recently in towing steamers, having lost the ferryboat Idaho off Hatteras on Feb. 16.

John E. Milholland Swings Into Line Again.

John E. Milholland was elected a member of the Blaine Club of the Eleventh Assembly district last night, and is again in political affiliation with Cornelius N. Bliss and Job E. Hedges. The few places that are to be had by Republicans since Mayor Strong tied everything up with civil service rules are dispensed by the faction with which Mr. Milholland has allied himself, and he has bid for several of them. He trotted out his faithful lieutenant, Chester H. Southworth, for superintendent of the Bureau of Combustibles in the Fire Department, to succeed Peter J. Seery, but was told that Southworth stood a poor chance of getting the place.

136 English Boys for Homes in Canada.

PORTLAND, Me., April 3.—The steamer Parisian arrived here this morning with 136 boys from the famous Dr. Barnardo Home, in England. Their ages range from 4 to 15. They were in charge of two attachés of the home, and will be sent to farmers in the province of Ontario. Some of them will be sent to the far Northwest. The work of the Barnardo Home has been carried on for fourteen years, an average of 500 homeless boys being taken to Canada each year. In the main the boys have turned out well. No distinction is made in regard to religion.

Lynched a Negro Whose Father Was Hanged.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., April 3.—The body of the negro William Rawls, who was taken from the guards at Newmansville, Alachua county, last night, was found this morning swinging from a limb and riddled with bullets. Rawls was lynched for the murder on March 27 of H. R. Kaul, a merchant of Newmansville. The murder was for robbery. The negro's father was legally hanged four years ago for a similar crime.

Mayor Strong Dines with the Loyal Legion.

The New York State Commandery of the Loyal Legion held its monthly meeting at Delmonico's last night. Dinner was served in the main banquet room and Gen. Horace Porter presided. Mayor Strong, Commissioner Brookfield, Capt. A.T. Mahan, U. S. N., Rear Admiral Henry Erben, Gen. George S. Greene, and Commodore Montgomery Sicard, U. S. N., were among the guests.

"Pike's Peak or Bust" Puzzle.
Toy dealers, news stands, and stationers, 25c.—*Adv.*

CHEERING FOR "AMERICA."

HONORS TO DR. SMITH, AUTHOR OF THE FAMOUS HYMN.

Exercises Held in Boston's Music Hall—Dr. Smith Tells of the Origin of the Song—Addresses and Music in Honor of the Occasion—Celebrations Elsewhere.

BOSTON, April 3.—The testimonial to Dr. S. F. Smith, author of the national hymn, "America," took place to-day in Music Hall. The hall was well filled at the opening exercises this afternoon, which consisted of an entertainment for school children.

Mr. Curtis Guild, Chairman of the Executive Committee, presided, introducing the venerable author of the favorite hymn, who briefly expressed his gratification at their presence in his honor. Mrs. Smith was also present. There was a chorus of 200 school children. There was also music by Baldwin's Cadet Band and solos by Mrs. Jennie Patrick Walker and Joseph L. White. The Rev. Edward Everett Hale and others spoke.

The main celebration came this evening, when another big audience gathered in Music Hall to listen to addresses interspersed with music. Curtis Guild, Jr., introduced Gov. Greenhalge to preside.

In taking the chair, the Governor said that the Commonwealth felt through every nerve and pulse the full significance of this occasion. The Hallelujah chorus was sung by 125 voices from the Handel and Haydn Society, conducted by Carl Zerrahn, after which the Rev. Dr. Smith told anew the story of "America."

Dr. Smith said that, traveling in Italy a few years since with a small company of Americans, he spent a few days in the buried city of Pompeii. In the company was a sister of the Hutchinson family, and after partaking of a frugal meal in one of the excavated baths, it was suggested that it would be appropriate "in that dead and buried city to sing a live hymn"—so we sang one with such fervor that a company of Scotchmen not far away heard us and joined us. Then they all sang "Auld Lang Syne." The added volume of sound attracted a group of a third nationality, and a third national song was sung.

Dr. Smith then told how "America" came to be written. In 1831 Commissioner Woodbridge of New York was sent to Germany to inspect the public schools there. He found that a great interest was taken in music, and brought home several music books, placing them in the hands of Lowell Mason. As Mr. Mason had no knowledge of German he asked Dr. Smith to translate some of the songs, so he could write new words for some of the music, as he wished to prepare a choir book for children's voices.

Dr. Smith was looking over this book one day in February, 1832, when his attention was drawn to a tune which he thought particularly appropriate because of its simple, natural movement. The German words were patriotic and he was seized with the thought: "I will write a patriotic hymn of my own." Then and there "America" was composed, written on a scrap of paper. It was composed in less than half an hour and remained in his pocket for a time for a long time before being sent to Mr. Mason, who brought it out on the Fourth of July at a children's celebration in Park Street Church, Boston.

This was the first time it was sung in public. It was first published in the "Juvenile Lyre," a children's song book. Dr. Smith said that he was not by any means persuaded that the music was of English origin. There is good authority for the statement that it was written by a German.

Dr. Smith spoke of the opposition which was excited against the introduction of the study of music into the Boston public schools. He said:

"There were no ladies on the School Board, else these things would have been different."

Eventually Mr. Mason's book was adopted, and then, year by year, the song "America" was taken up in school after school throughout the length and breadth of the country.

Dr. Smith said in his peroration:

"Wherever the American flag beats now that song is heard. It has found translation into a number of foreign languages—'mutatis mutantur,' changed in form and construction, but fraught with the spirit of freedom. I have myself two translations into the Latin and one in Italian. It is found in Sweden and in the empire of Burmah, as well as in England, France, and Germany. It has travelled hand in hand with that other hymn of mine, 'The Morning Light is Breaking,' which hymn, by the way, I have just received a translation into Russian.

"If Cato learned Greek after reaching the age of eighty, it would seem that I might pick up enough Russian to sing the 'Glory of the Lamb in Heaven,' I cannot refrain from thanking you, my dear friends, for taking this waif of mine and making it of such national importance. In the singing of it we are all one. There is no longer Republican, nor Democrat, nor Mugwump, nor Baptists, nor Congregationalist, nor Episcopalian, nor Swedenborgian, nor Carmelite, but as in the parliament of religions, where was quoted so aptly, 'How beautiful it is for brethren to dwell together in unity,' and earth and heaven may well join together in one hallelujah."

The audience applauded wildly at the conclusion of Dr. Smith's remarks. Ex-Gov. Long was then introduced and delivered an address. The Harvard Glee Club followed with an original ode written by Henry O'Meara. They were encored.

Col. A. A. Pope spoke patriotically upon "America from a Soldier's Standpoint," and Mrs. Jennie Patrick Walker aroused the audience to a high pitch of enthusiasm by singing "The Star-Spangled Territories." Prof. E. P. Jackson read an original poem, "Our National Anthem," and after the Handel and Haydn Society had sung "To Thee, O, Country," Department Commander Thayer of the Massachusetts G. A. R. delivered an address on "American as an Inspiration."

Dr. Alvah Hovey of Newton Seminary, spoke of "The Author of America, as a Neighbor," and after the chorus had sung "Washington and His Flag," the exercises were closed by the whole audience singing "America."

Congratulatory telegrams were received from the Governors of Iowa and Wyoming, from the Department of the Potomac, Department of Massachusetts G. A. R., and from other organizations.

CHICAGO, April 3.—The ringing of the Columbian Liberty Bell constituted the local celebration in honor of the Rev. Samuel Francis Smith, author of "America." Mayor Hopkins and Superintendent Lane of the Chicago public schools were in charge of the ceremony. The bell was rung by a delegation of pupils from the schools, one for each State and Territory of the Union.

After the ringing the gathering joined in the singing of the national hymn, and a telegram appropriate to the occasion was sent to Music Hall, Boston, where the main celebration was in progress.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., April 3.—Dr. Samuel F. Smith, the venerable author of the national hymn "America," was appropriately remembered in this city to-day by the pupils of the several public schools. At noon the pupils gathered in the recitation halls of the several buildings and carried out a special programme.

SCHOOL CENSUS TO BE MADE.

Education Commissioners' Speeches to Be Preserved for Future Reference.

Mayor Strong sent a letter to the Board of Education yesterday recommending that a tabulated school census be made in connection with the police census. Such a census the Mayor regards as valuable in locating new schools, so as to supply the wants of the varying population in the different wards. The Mayor enclosed a letter from Dr. J. M. King describing the practical advantages of a school census. A resolution was adopted in conformity with the suggestions of the Mayor. Another resolution provided that a school census be taken every two years.

Commissioner Little introduced a resolution which caused a general smile, but evoked no discussion. It provided that every word spoken by members in debate shall be taken down by the stenographer, and that a typewritten copy be filed away in the archives of the Board for future reference. The resolution was adopted.

The question of establishing a system of military drill in the schools was again laid over. It has been under consideration by the Committee on Legislation, of which Mr. Ketchum is now Chairman. The membership of this committee has been entirely changed since the new appointments were made by the Mayor, and for that reason Mr. Ketchum asked for this time. The old committee was opposed to military drill or instruction.

The Board passed an appropriation of $190,000 for the erection of a new school building at 119th street and Madison avenue. The contract goes to Wood & Tolmie, who were the lowest bidders. The Comptroller will issue bonds on which the money will be raised.

Taken Ill on Brooklyn Bridge.

Mrs. Rachel B. Ash, the wife of A. R. Ash of Aqueduct, L. I., was taken ill suddenly in the woman's waiting room on this side of the Brooklyn Bridge yesterday at noon. An ambulance from the Hudson Street Hospital was summoned. When Dr. Senger arrived the woman was unable to talk and found much difficulty in breathing. After half an hour the Doctor succeeded in reviving her. Mrs. Ash refused to go to the hospital and left for her home unaccompanied.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

SENATOR FRYE'S FOREIGN POLICY.

He Would Annex Hawaii and Cuba and also Canada.

LEWISTON, Me., April 3.—The Lewiston *Journal* prints to-night an interview with Senator Frye on foreign relations. The Senator says:

"I would not submit to any insult, to any aggressions on our rights, to any violation of the Monroe doctrine, to any interference with Hawaii or Samoa so far as our interests are concerned, or with our project of constructing the Nicaragua Canal."

"What would be your policy as to the future?"

"I would annex the Hawaiian Islands at once, improve and fortify Pearl Harbor, lay a cable from there to the Pacific coast. I would maintain our coaling station at Pago Pago against the world. I would reach out to take whatever in our opinion was, or might be, necessary to our future commercial supremacy, being careful not to violate the laws of nations, and to be able to justify our conduct. If Spain, by her actions at any time, justified us in so doing I would seize and hold Cuba against the world. This island has been nothing but a sponge, to be squeezed by Spain, utterly regardless of the interests of the people living there. Annexed to our country it would soon become a paradise.

"The residents are entirely fit for American citizenship. I regard the acquisition of Cuba as imperatively demanded, commercially and politically. John Quincy Adams, Secretary of State in 1823, said: 'It seems scarcely possible to resist the conviction that the annexation of Cuba to our Federal republic will be indispensable to the continuance and integrity of the Union itself.'

"I would accept Canada as soon as she was ready to come to us, and I would not offer her inducements to stay away, as this last Democratic Congress did. They made her a present of a million of dollars annually as a bonus to remain under the protection of Great Britain to nag, insult, and abuse us. Even if England forced us into another declaration of war I would promptly seize Canada and make her forever a part of this republic."

WILSON IS POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

He Was Sworn in Yesterday by Chief Justice Fuller of the Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—The Hon. William L. Wilson of West Virginia at 11:10 A.M. to-day was sworn in as Postmaster-General by Chief Justice Fuller of the United States Supreme Court, and immediately assumed the duties of the office. The ceremony was performed in the private office of the Postmaster-General, the only witnesses being Mrs. Fuller, wife of the Chief Justice, and Miss Bessie Wilson, the young daughter of the new Postmaster-General. In the anteroom, however, there were a number of persons employed in the adjoining room, who obtained glimpses of the scene through the slat doors. Then followed a reception to the new official, and expressions of regret were tendered Mr. Bissell at his departure. The business of the various divisions was suspended for a time while the officials and the clerks, 712 in number, shook hands with both gentlemen.

Prior to this Postmaster Dayton of New York city called upon Mr. Bissell and introduced J. N. Parsons, President of the Letter Carriers' Association, who presented resolutions of regret from the carriers of New York city at the severance of official relations with Mr. Bissell. A messenger from the State Department carried to Mr. Bissell a cane, the wood of which was cut by Secretary Gresham from the President's summer home at Woodley, and which had been carved and varnished by the Secretary's own hands. Mr. Bissell expressed his thanks for the kind remembrance and jocularly remarked that it would have been a good thing had he had the selection of a fine timber tract ago.

Mr. Bissell will leave Washington in a day or two, he having received urgent business telegrams that will take him to New York. There will be no changes in the official force of the department at present.

Mr. Bissell left Washington to-night for his home in Buffalo. He will return in a few days to prepare for his final leave-taking of Washington the latter part of the month. Mr. Bissell received resolutions of regret from various postal organizations throughout the country, and received many telegrams regarding his retirement from friends at a distance.

HERR ALVARY'S BLUNDER.

He Appropriated the Flowers Meant for Fraulein Gadski.

An amusing and yet a provoking incident to at least one of the persons involved happened at the performance of "Tannhäuser" at the Metropolitan Opera House last Friday night. The facts in the case were carefully guarded from the public until the company left the city. The newspaper reports of the last performance of "Tannhäuser," in speaking of the enthusiasm of the audience, gave Herr Alvary the principal credit and also all the floral offerings. Those in front of the stage had every reason to suppose that the flowers were for Alvary, for after the first act, when he and Fräulein Gadski were called before the curtain, he appropriated to himself all of the three bouquets that were thrown, and pleasantly bowed his acknowledgments.

After the second act the enthusiasm was intense, and when the two principals again appeared the tenor at once began to gather in the half dozen or more bouquets that were showered at his feet. He filled his arms, but they would hold no more, and when the ushers handed over the footlights a large basket he also appropriated that, and dragged it to the side of the stage, where he handed the heavy load to his valet. That the name back for more, while Gadski stood with a single bouquet in her hands. The tenor in taking the flowers seemingly had not noticed that each bore a card on which was written "For Gadski," but he had no sooner reached his dressing room than he received a request from the prima donna that the flowers meant for her be sent to her.

Alvary sent them back, but he did not apologize, and the audience remained in blissful ignorance of the incident—that is, all of it that did not belong to the party of the prima donna's friends who had sent the flowers to her. They felt somewhat annoyed. After the third act Alvary received one bouquet, the only one of the evening.

NICARAGUA CANAL BOARD.

The President Appoints Major Ludlow, Commander Endicott, and Alfred Noble.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—The President has selected, under a provision of the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, the following persons as a Board to investigate and report upon the feasibility, permanence, and expense of the Nicaragua Canal, on the route proposed by the construction company: From the army, Major William Ludlow, Corps of Engineers; from the navy, Commander M. T. Endicott, C. E.; from civil life, Alfred Noble of Chicago, member of the American Society of Civil Engineers.

Major Ludlow was born in New York and appointed to the army from that State as a First Lieutenant of engineers in June, 1864. Little more than a month later he was brevetted Captain for gallant service in the defence of Allatoona Pass, and before the end of the year he was brevetted a Major for gallant service in the Georgia campaign, and in March, 1865, he received another brevet for gallantry in the Carolinas, and was made Major in 1882.

Major Ludlow served as the engineer member of the Board of Commissioners for the District of Columbia. He is at present Lighthouse Inspector for the Detroit Lighthouse district. A few years ago he got into difficulty with the Lighthouse Board over a question as to the advisability of placing certain lights in the St. Mary's River, and a court of inquiry to determine whether Major Ludlow should be tried by court martial resulted. The Board was vindicated on the question of discipline, but Major Ludlow was not court martialled.

Mr. Endicott, whose rank of Commander is relative and not actual, was appointed a civil engineer in the navy from New Jersey in July, 1874. He stands second on the list of civil engineers.

Alfred Noble is a civil engineer, and about 49 years of age. He is a native of Michigan and graduated at Ann Arbor University in the class of 1870. For the past three years he has been a resident of Chicago and followed his profession there.

He was for two years engaged on the river and harbor work for the Government. For ten years he was in charge of Government work at the "Soo" Canal, and for thirteen years was engaged in bridge building in Louisiana, on the Pacific coast, at Memphis, Cairo, and other points.

The Monterey to Go to Nicaragua.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—The coast defence vessel Monterey, having finished her turning trials near San Francisco, went to the Mare Island Navy Yard to-day to receive her final supplies for a long cruise. She is expected to start south along the coast before the end of this week, and to remain in foreign waters six or eighth months. Her orders are to proceed along the Pacific coast, reporting frequently to the department, as far as Callao, Peru, unless otherwise directed. She will touch first at San Diego, then at Acapulco, and will remain in Nicaraguan waters while the Government Board of Engineers is examing the canal route.

Gone to Examine the Baltimore Car Fender.

A sub-committee of the Aldermanic Committee on Railroads, consisting of Aldermen Parker, Robinson, Goodman, and Murphy, accompanied by Chief Clerk Ten Eyck, left for Baltimore yesterday to investigate the system of car fenders in use in that city. They expect to be back on Saturday. Aldermen Hall, Brown, and Marshall, members of the full committee, were left behind.

FRANK MARRIN ARRESTED.

THE MISSING BROOKLYN LAWYER CAUGHT AT LAST.

He Gave Mrs. Caroline Barry Worthless Mortgages for About $30,000 Which She Employed Him to Invest for Her.

It was reported yesterday that Frank C. Marrin, the Brooklyn lawyer who disappeared from his home early in February, had returned to Brooklyn and was arrested while standing in front of the Arlington Hotel on Fulton street. When Marrin disappeared two months ago little was known about the cause of it, but now it develops that he is an exceptionally clever forger, and has swindled Mrs. Caroline Barry, a wealthy widow, of 439 Clinton avenue, Brooklyn, out of between $30,000 and $40,000. She intrusted the money to him in cash to be invested in real estate, and he decoyed her by means of bogus mortgages on which he had forged the certificates of registry purporting to have been made by the Register of this county.

When Marrin disappeared Mrs. Barry engaged Lawyer Lewis Hurst to look into the various mortgages which Marrin had given to her in return for her money. The new lawyer soon discovered that the mortgages were the work of a skilful forger, and he laid the matter before District Attorney Fellows.

The forged certificates were on the register of New York county, and this made it essential that the criminal proceedings against Marrin should be brought in this city. The case was assigned to Assistant District Attorney Battle, who took the matter before the Grand Jury. Marrin was indicted on the testimony of Mrs. Barry a month ago.

The specific charge against him is executing a fraudulent mortgage on the building at 176 Broadway in this city, which purported to be a lien for $7,500. He forged the Register's certificate, which bore the State seal and the signature of "J. C. Tynan, Deputy Register." John Von Glahn is the Deputy Register. Since the indictment, which charges him with forgery in the first degree, was handed in every effort has been made to find Marrin.

When it became known in Brooklyn at the time of his disappearance that he was a swindler to the extent of over $30,000 there was great surprise. Marrin had an office in the Garfield building, and his clients were not usually those of the wealthy class. He was better known as a kicking ward politician than as a lawyer, and spent considerable of his time at the race tracks. Mrs. Barry is the widow of the inventor of "Barry's Tricopherous," a preparation for restoring the hair, on which he realized a handsome fortune before his death. She is a Scotch woman, and was supposed to be well informed on financial matters. Her house in Clinton avenue is adjacent to that of Mayor Schieren's.

It does not appear how she first became acquainted with Marrin sufficiently well to intrust him with her money, but he had known her for some months. He kept the bogus mortgages for her, and paid her the interest on them whenever it was due. There are seven mortgages in all, and Marrin appears as the notary in all cases.

Marrin is 37 years old, and lived with his wife and two children at 213 Butler street, in the heart of the Tenth ward in Brooklyn. He was formerly a telegraph operator, but gave that up to practise law about eight years ago.

He made himself conspicuous in the Tenth ward by his persistent opposition to the continuation of the McGarry régime in the Democratic organization in the ward, and frequently enlivened the primaries by rows with the McGarry men. He was a conspicuous figure at the race tracks and in the pool rooms and at one time had an interest in a racing stable. His last public appearance in Brooklyn was as the presiding officer at a meeting of sympathy with the trolley strikers, and he vigorously denounced the "heartless railroad corporations" at that time.

Mrs. Barry called on Assistant District Attorney Battle yesterday and said she had heard of Marrin's arrest, and was anxious to prosecute him. She had engaged a private detective named Clinton to search for Marrin.

The detective followed Marrin to Philadelphia, and there learned that he had gone to Chicago. He was traced from there to Seneca Falls, and finally located in East St. Louis.

Two weeks ago the detective got in communication with him, partly by anonymous letters, making it appear that there was illness in his family. Marrin was induced to return.

Assistant District Attorney Battle said last night that he had been informed of the arrest, and expected that Marrin would be arraigned in court this morning.

TEUTONIC DIDN'T COME UP.

She Remained at Quarantine Last Night by Order of the Company's Officers.

The White Star line steamship Teutonic was sighted off Fire Island about 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon and reached Quarantine at 8 o'clock last evening. It was the general impression among the friends of her passengers ashore that she would come up to her pier. Persons who went to the pier were told by the Superintendent or the watchman that the big ship would not land her passengers until this morning. They knew that under the law, as recently construed, she had a right to do so, and they went away much disappointed.

Dr. Doty, the Health Officer, had made preparations to clear the Teutonic. He had his new electric light apparatus rigged for inspecting the steerage passengers, but did not have the opportunity to use it. The crew of the Doctor's tug, the Charles F. Allen, were ready to board the big vessel when word was received from the superintendent at the White Star dock that the company was not prepared to receive the ship, and that she should stay in Quarantine until she unloaded.

This caused some of the passengers who had confidently hoped to sleep on land last night to say things about the White Star line. Mr. Kersey said last evening that the line was not in the habit of sending its ships at night, and he had ordered the Teutonic to remain in Quarantine until to-day. She was about eight hours behind the time for her usual winter trips.

FELLED WITH STOLEN WOOD.

A Carpenter's Skull Fractured by One of the Men He Caught Stealing Timber.

Frank Cullman, a carpenter, 45 years of age, of 337 West Thirty-seventh street, was taken to Roosevelt Hospital last night to be treated for a fractured skull inflicted by an unknown assailant. Cullman worked for a builder at 518 West Thirty-third street during the day. As he was ending his labors he saw some men stealing lumber that belonged to the builder.

When he told them to stop, one of the gang struck Cullman on the back of the head, felling him to the ground. The attack was made with a piece of stolen wood.

The West Thirty-seventh street station police are looking for his assailant. Cullman was trepanned at the hospital. He may die.

BAXTER BURNED IN HIS STABLE.

He May Not Recover—Two Horses Burned to Death and Another Killed.

Michael Baxter, 65 years old, was seriously, if not fatally, injured in a stable fire at 10 West Sixty-third street at 8:30 o'clock last evening. Baxter is a furniture mover, unmarried, and a hard drinker. He slept in his stable. It was only a moment after he went to the stable last night that the fire was discovered. The firemen rescued him. He was removed to Roosevelt Hospital, and his recovery is very doubtful. Two horses were burned in the stable. One of them was Baxter's, and the other belonged to Charles Yet, a groceryman. The second horse of Baxter's team, a large iron gray, broke his halter and ran out of the stable, but was so badly burned that he had to be shot.

The Duke of Aosta's Marriage.

NAPLES, April 3.—The Count of Turin and the Duke of Genoa are among the royal princes who will represent the house of Savoy at the Duke of Aosta's marriage with the