FRESH STAGE DIVERSION.

TWO PLAYS BROUGHT OUT BY THE FROHMAN EMPIRE COMPANY.

Compositions of George Fleming, Addison Bright and Louis N. Parker—One Piece New Here, and the Other Tried at a Matinee Two Years Ago—Some Farces.

A character in high favor with dramatic authors, because they can place her in the sympathetic regard of an audience, is the wife tempted to marital disloyalty but saved from it. She was again the centre of interest at the Empire Theatre, last night, in a play descriptively named "A Man and His Wife," and which might well have had its title extended by "and His Nearest Friend," so as to include the essential trio. They were impersonated in the order of mention by William Faversham, Jessie Millward and Guy Standing, leaders in the Frohman Empire company and equal to the enforcement of any fairly good roles into the favor of a friendly New York assemblage, such as filled the house handsomely. But there is no reason to beg the question of this play's qualities. It was written for Mr. Frohman three years ago by Constance Fletcher, an English woman known in literature as George Fleming, and soon afterward he had it performed at a matinée. It went well with that audience, and the reviewers praised it, but other pieces kept it off the stage until thus near the end of the present season. The first act showed the preparations of the husband and the wife to emigrate from England to Australia, and the sorrow of the wife and the friend at the forthcoming separation. When the curtain fell the relative positions of the three had been established. The second act was at the friend's chambers, where the wife went clandestinely on the night before her departure, not with a wicked purpose, but with a vague, irresistible desire to be with him. The husband made simultaneously a good-by call on his chum, and the wife had to be hidden hastily in an adjoining room. At this point the affair became unconventional. The husband ascertained that somebody's wife, whose sin was as yet in thought and not in deed, was there in concealment, and with no suspicion of her identity, he made a manly effort to save her. He condemned the friend and the woman for their folly, and by his arguments induced them to part then and there. A scene in which the reproved woman passed out through the room, behind her husband, who did not know that his wise counsel was saving his own wife's honor, was unusual, and the honest earnestness of Mr. Faversham, the repentant duplicity of Mr. Standing and the aroused womanhood of Miss Millward were in concert. The episode came to a rather dramatic climax.

The best of "A Man and His Wife" lay in the third act. The three personages were in a predicament from which it was hard for the author to extricate them without resorting to old expedients. The audience knew well enough that the wife would turn contrite, and leave the lover husband, but the solution for anything peculiar was not promising, and there was no expectation, aside from the few who knew what was coming, that the piece would not taper off. George Fleming had written very faultily in much of her fiction, and some of her stagecraft had been almost childish. In this play she had devised an audacious way out of the matrimonial dilemma. She showed them next in Australia, where the husband had nearly died with a fever, and been tenderly nursed by the wife. But he was unresponsive to her advances, because, having learned by accident that it was she who had been in his friend's chambers, he believed that her heart was still false and truant. So, still loving her devotedly, and thinking he was about to die, he summoned the other man from England, and told him he must become her second husband. Then word came that a mine was filling with water and that a rescue party required a leader. The husband went on the desperate duty, and the wife, when he returned unexpectedly alive, threw herself into his arms so joyously that he could no longer doubt her love. The friend, knowing that her happiness could be assured by no other way, has risked and lost his life in place of the other man. Thus there were two heroes to save the future of the heroine.

A second drama in the new bill at the Empire last night was "The Bugle Call," by Louis N. Parker and Addison Bright. An objection to two plays in one evening commonly arises from the employment of the same actors in both. The illusion is destroyed by the persons of the first piece being concerned in other affairs in the second. That detriment was avoided this time by providing separate sets of Frohman players for the important characters. Margaret Anglin was here the woman with two lovers, and the men were Edwin Stevens and Joseph Wheelock, Jr. The matter intrusted to them had been put into far better condition for effectual stage use than in the case of the larger play. The men and the women talked naturally and easily instead of oratorically. What they felt and what they did were clearly logical instead of unreasonable. Miss Anglin was in love with a Lieutenant in the British army, and no actress now before our public can be a tenderer sweetheart. Her every word and motion is eloquent without loudness or violence. Her depiction of gentle passion was a marvel of expression without apparent effort. Mr. Wheelock was the officer and, being about to go to service in Africa, he desired to take with him her promise of marriage when he came back. But her mother, enacted amiably by Mrs. Whiffin, desired to match her with Mr. Stevens, a millionaire, though she was counselled against it by Miss Eytinge as a good-humored busybody. Mr. Stevens came to make his more munificent proposal, and Mr. Wheelock was convinced by the mother that, for the daughter's happiness, he ought to go away and leave her to the millionaire. But she resolutely, though very quietly, rejected the rich man, and gave her troth to the poor man, so when the bugle call summoned the soldier away he went with the kiss of a promised bride on his lips. No simpler or neater half hour of agreeable sentiment could be imagined than that which "The Bugle Call" filled with satisfaction to an attentive audience. Nothing in it was forced beyond what it ought to have been in the real life of polite persons. There was no vitiating, not much heroism and nothing out of the common. But with the well-adjusted art of Miss Anglin and her companions to illumine it, a success far above the ordinary was achieved. "The Bugle Call" was, for these reasons, far better in achievement and diversion than "A Man and His Wife."

The majority of last night's audience at Hammerstein's Victoria was of the class of playgoers that never go off of Broadway for their amusement. Therefore "A Hot Old Time" and its chief players, John and Emma Ray, were novelties. The farce has been a successful diversion out of town and in the cheaper New York theatres for two or three years, but last night was its first on Broadway. To judge by the evident enjoyment of the audience, and that is the only way to test the merits of a show of this sort, it was a success. Its chief attribute was noise. Each performer, musician, stage hand and alleged singer made as much sound as possible. Even the dancers yelled while tripping the light fantastic. Each character had a firearm or a brickbat. The drummer worked overtime. The piece was about an Irishman and a man who made up to look like him in order to get to a girl whom he was forbidden to see. The complications that arose were obvious and ancient. They were helped along by a professor and his vixenish wife, their numerous daughters, and about the most traved-looking chorus that ever disfigured a Hammerstein stage. In justice to the energetic Mr. Hammerstein it should be put on record that he was quite guiltless of any connection with "A Hot Old Time."

The show was, of course, simply a gathering together of vaudeville acts. Harry Hayes and Martin Healy, the long and short acrobats of the continuous, not only did their familiar specialty but added largely to the fun of the play, one as a messenger boy and the other as a dude. Queena Vivian sang and danced well. If the Rays hope to stay on Irish Way or anywhere else, they should gently but firmly request Miss Vincent to turn off the valves that work that dental smile. Emma Francis had a comic imitation of Ellie Fay, and intended to put Ouida on her grave or die in the attempt. She came nearer doing the latter, as her acrobatic dance was warranted to disconcert any ordinary woman. J. Bernard Dillon, William Keller Mack and Frank Lulor made lots of noise, so they fully earned their salary. And now we come to the Rays. The male half of the team is a naturally comic Irishman of the sidewalk conversation type. Mrs. Ray is a sort of Maggie Cline, and funny in a rough way. Her wardrobe had evidently been prepared especially for New York. How many are the trials of a great city! Elsie de Wolfe or Sadie Martinot never wore dresses that could compare with those of Mrs. Ray.

Many people laughed at "A Hot Old Time" last night, but the audience was a kindly disposed one. A word of advice to the Rays: Broadway is not the place for them or their show. For two years they have been very successful in the cheap theatres. They had better stay there or change their methods.

Koster & Bial's had an unfamiliar vaudeville farce last evening in "The Policy Players." This filled about two-thirds of the evening, being followed by the fine ballet "Progress." Williams and Walker, the variety pair, had prepared the farce, and were leaders in its frolics. It was patterned after many a predecessor in that plot was almost entirely lacking. Instead, there was a lively succession of specialties and numbers for a tuneful chorus. A certain service was rendered by what passed as story of the farce, since it made it possible to distinguish Williams from Walker. The former was disclosed as the larger of the two men, the chap with a mellow bass voice, while Walker was seen to be the dandy of their former specialty, the man with an unending smile. Williams easily dominated all of the matter in which he was concerned. A song, "The Ghost of a Coon," in which he pretended terror at sight of an apparition, was one of his very comic numbers. Another was "The Medicine Man," a ditty that already has been sung in vaudeville. At one time it was his part to pretend, under his companion's direction, that he was an ex-President of Hayti. In this capacity he had to respond to a flowery speech of welcome and a highly laughable matter he made of it. In attempting a flirtation, in successful play at policy and in musical numbers that fell to him every few minutes, he was unfailingly pleasing.

For the other half of the pair there were songs in smaller number, and a plenty of nimble dancing. Though nearly all of the stage full of assistants were, like the principals, negroes, a conventional "cake walk" was avoided, but Walker was almost continuously in showy dancing. Lesser specialists, except for the singing of Mattie Wilkes, were noticeable chiefly for their energy and the apparent pleasure they took from their doings. Acrobats tumbled until it seemed as if they must drop from exhaustion. Dancers flew about in eccentric steps until it seemed cruel to call them out for further exercise, but there was nothing but willingness shown in the responses. To the specialist whose name comes first in the partnership, an improvement in his earlier efforts should be noted. He is a rarely comic chap, and without him "The Policy Players" would have been a very different matter. As it was it only dull movements came in the second and last act at a time when he was out of sight.

SUPPLEMENTARY OPERA SEASON.

Sembrich Takes Calve's Place in "Faust" at Short Notice.

The supplementary season of opera at the Metropolitan began last night with a representation of "Faust," in which two of the most distinguished artists of Mr. Grau's company were heard for the first time here in the leading roles of the opera. M. Van Dyck had been announced to sing *Faust* and Mme. Calve was to have been heard as *Marguerite*. She rehearsed the opera on Sunday with M. Van Dyck, but notified the management at noon yesterday that she had suddenly taken cold and would not be able to appear. Mme. Sembrich consented to sing the role at such short notice to oblige the management and prevent a change of opera.

She had never before been heard here in the part and sang without a rehearsal with M. Van Dyck. For that reason her success was the more complete. MM. Edouard de Reszke, Scotti and Mmes. Mantelli and Bauermeister had the other roles in the opera.

Mme. Sembrich's *Marguerite* proved to be dramatically what one would have expected after witnessing her performance of *Eva* in "Die Meistersinger." It showed a simple burgher maiden, ingenuous and girlish until the tragedy of her life began. Then she acted with touching pathos, and in the later scenes of the opera sounded its deeper dramatic notes with powerful effect. Vocally she was as satisfying as ever and the freshness of her voice gave no evidence of the unusual amount of work she has lately been called upon to do.

M. Van Dyck's *Faust* was as interesting from a dramatic standpoint as every achievement of this intelligent artist is. He added eloquence and significance even to such a conventional operatic role, and especially in the garden scene his acting was full of passion. In the earlier scenes of the opera he sang his music piano, and as long as he followed that judicious course he came through the difficulties of Gounod's score better than might have been expected. But when he sang with full voice the result afforded no opportunity for praise.

Edouard de Reszke exhibited a superb new costume as *Mephistopheles*, and Sig. Scotti was again an admirable *Valentin*. Sig. Mancinelli conducted.

PLEADING FOR RELIGIOUS LIBERTY.

Report of the Methodists on the Condition of Affairs in South America.

CHICAGO, April 2.—At the meeting of the Methodist ministers to-day a report prepared by the Committee on Religious Liberty in South America was read. It said:

"Six years ago to-day the Rev. Dr. John F. Thomson of South America brought to the notice of this ministerial association the fact that Protestants in the Republics of Peru, Ecuador and Bolivia labored under very oppressive civil and religious disabilities. A committee was instructed to bring the following request to the noticeof the Pope: In view of the repeated and warm approval by the clergy and laymen of the Roman Catholic Church in this country of religious freedom as existing by law in the United States, we respectfully and earnestly request that the proper authorities of that church use their good offices, under the direction of Pope Leo XIII., to secure for the Protestants of Peru, Ecuador and Bolivia the same liberty of conscience that is enjoyed by Roman Catholic citizens of this country."

As a sample of the opposition the report presents an editorial article in the *Western Watchman* of St. Louis advising the statesmen of Peru, Ecuador and Bolivia to guard against Protestantism "as they would against smallpox and yellow fever."

Archbishop Ireland is accused of misrepresenting the committee in his paper, the *Northwestern Chronicle*. Continuing, the report says:

"The committee invites the attention of the Protestant churches of Christendom to the moral condition of the clergy in South America. That condition, as revealed in Rome at the recent council of Bishops from that country, is so deplorable that every pure-minded person in the Roman Catholic Church will admit that it is fit to make angels weep. At the council of South American Bishops, which Leo XIII. assembled a few months ago in Rome a statistical report was presented on the moral condition of the South American clergy. According to it there are in South America 18,000 Roman priests, of whom 3,000 are regularly married, having wives and legitimate children; 4,000 live in secret concubinage, having wives under the names of nieces, aunts, wards or housekeepers; then 1,500 sustain more or less public relations with women of doubtful character in their neighborhoods.

"President McKinley in his message to Congress on Dec. 5, 1899, indicates in the following sentence that such a pressure is being brought to bear upon the Government of Bolivia as gives good ground for 'strong hope' that the days of a disgraceful law are numbered; 'our representatives are instructed to use all permissible friendly endeavors to induce the Government of Bolivia to amend its marriage laws so as to give legal status to the non-Catholic and civil marriages of aliens within its jurisdiction, and strong hopes are entertained that the Bolivia law in this regard will be brought, as was that of Peru some years ago, into harmony with the general practice of modern nations.'

"The committee was instructed to continue its work of bringing pressure to bear to the end that the marriage laws in South America be made more liberal.

LYNCHING OF O'GRADY AND COTTON.

A Witness Tells the Grand Jury That Former Judge Barham Led the Mob.

RICHMOND, Va., April 2.—The investigation of the lynching of Brandt O'Grady and Walter Cotton a week ago was begun by a Grand Jury at Emporia to-day. Thousands were present and witnesses were warned that it would be better for them not to remember too much. One witness, despite this fact, testified that former Judge George P. Barham of Greensville county was a leader of the mob.

The Grand Jury can hardly fail to return several true bills. Should they do so, the Commonwealth's Attorney of some other county will be selected to prosecute.

Schumann-Heink and Plancon Soloists To-night.

Mme. Sembrich will not take part to-night in the third Sehuch concert at the Metropolitan Opera House. The soloists will be Mme. Schumann-Heink and M. Plançon.

"If You See It in 'The Sun,' It's So."
This is usually as true of an advertisement as of a news or editorial statement.—Adv.

CUBAN FAIR MAY MOVE.

FITNESS OF THE 71ST REGIMENT ARMORY QUESTIONED.

Col. Erhardt Examines the Building and Says Its Lack of Exits Makes It Unsuitable and Dangerous in Case of an Alarm—Committee Considering the Matter.

It may be that the Cuban Orphans' Fair, for which elaborate preparations have been made, will not be held in the Seventy-first Regiment Armory as has been intended. A statement made yesterday by Joel B. Erhardt, ex-Collector of the Port, after an inspection of the armory building, as to the danger in case of fire or panic because of the inadequacy of the armory's exits, was made the subject of discussion at yesterday's meeting of the Central Committee having the fair in charge, and while no definite action was taken, it was decided that every possible precaution against fire should be employed, and that if this was believed by experts in such matters to be insufficient to guarantee the public safety, another building would be found to hold the fair in.

Mr. Erhardt believes that in the very nature of the Armory building, it is impossible to make it reasonably safe in case of panic, and that when the ground floor is full of wooden booths trimmed with inflammable material, as had been planned for the opening on April 16, a fire might easily be started. It is a matter of personal interest to Mr. Erhardt as his wife is on one of the committees.

A SUN reporter who learned that Mr. Erhardt had been looking over the building in the company of gentlemen interested in the fair asked him about it yesterday. Mr. Erhardt said that nothing was further from his wishes than to do anything inimical to the success of the fair, as he was in entire sympathy with the project.

"But the Seventy-first Regiment Armory," said he, "is built as every armory should be built, with a view to protecting itself against a mob. Therefore it is practically solid all around. The only practicable exit direct from the main floor is in the northwest corner, leading down a high flight of steps to Thirty-fourth street. The spiral staircases at the corners of the floor, leading into the basement are worse than useless in case of a rush. The windows are so small as to be out of consideration, except on the Thirty-fourth street side where there is a sheer drop to the level of the Fourth avenue tunnel, and to reach there the crowd would have to cross the hallway and go through the officers' rooms. This floor with its one exit it is proposed to fill with inflammable booths, between which run more or less constricted passage ways. On the opening night it is proposed to have about twelve hundred children there. There will probably be from 3,000 to 5,000 people on the floor. In case of fire or smoke or panic what would happen in that great space with its one practicable exit?

"A regiment of trained men passing out at the double quick, four abreast, could get out, well, say, at the rate of 150 a minute. That would be pretty good time, I should judge. At that rate it would take twenty minutes for 3,000 to get out, and that is reckoning with trained and disciplined men. How many people of a frightened crowd would get out in twenty minutes, do you think? and how many would be crushed, apart from the direct danger from fire and smoke. There must be other halls where they could hold the fair, places adequately provided with fire escapes. I do not say that there is likely to be a fire, but I say that the risks are too great to take."

From Mr. Erhardt the reporter went to see a member of the Central Committee of the Cuban Orphans' Fair and was referred to William T. Wardwell, treasurer of the committee, before whom he laid Mr. Erhardt's objections.

"I think that every possible precaution has been taken," said Mr. Wardwell. "This matter is a serious one, I admit, and I appreciate that Mr. Erhardt has been actuated by the best motives in expressing his views. Mr. Duff G. Maynard, acting for the Central Committee, has been to see Fire Chief Croker and the committee has followed the Chief's advice in regard to precautions, and will go no farther than the Chief suggested. If any one can suggest anything to be done in the direction of greater safety, the committee will do it.

A regular meeting of the Central Committee was held yesterday afternoon at the house of Miss Bonsa, 38 East Forty-sixth street. Mr. Erhardt's statement was brought before the meeting and it is said that it was the principal topic of discussion. After the meeting the following statement was made:

"The Central Committee of the Cuban Orphans' Fair, at a meeting at which Mrs. Mary Hitchcock Willard, chairman, Cornelius N. Bliss, William T. Wardwell and others were present, determined that unless the safety of the Seventy-first Regiment armory under the conditions necessary for the fair can be made complete, arrangements will be made to hold the fair elsewhere. Whatever is necessary to that end, the public will be safeguarded."

Mrs. Willard said to THE SUN reporter that everything possible had been done to insure safety.

"The booths are to be lighted with electric lights entirely," she said, "and the wall gas brackets will be adequately guarded and no inflammable material will be allowed near them. There is to be no fire on the floor except in the tea room, and, if necessary, we will arrange to have that moved into the basement."

After the meeting the reporter found Mr. Maynard and went with him to the armory. Mr. Maynard told of his visit to Fire Chief Croker.

"Mr. Croker was very kind," he said. "He promised to have plenty of firemen on hand to give all possible protection. He thought that chemical extinguishers and buckets should be in the building and, at my request, gave me the name of the firm which furnishes the official extinguishers to the department. Arrangements were made with this firm to put in their extinguishers, and we shall also have the buckets and other safeguards in readiness. If the Fire Department can suggest anything more we will carry out the suggestions to the full. The Chief seemed satisfied with the plan for the extinguishers."

Mr. Maynard did not know whether any member of the committee had consulted with the Building Department or not. At the armory he pointed out to the reporter that there were two exits at the northwest corner of the building, though only the sally-port leads direct from the main floor. The main entrance leads into Thirty-fourth street from the hallway thirty feet beyond the sally-port. It is about twelve feet wide. The sally-port leads down a ten-foot flight of stone steps. It is twelve feet wide, but immovable iron gratings bar the space for two feet on either side, leaving but eight feet of actual passage.

LIBRARY FOR HACKENSACK.

Senator Johnson Will Give It to the Town—To Cost Over $30,000.

HACKENSACK, N. J., April 2.—Senator William M. Johnson surprised the Hackensack Improvement Commission by sending it a letter this evening offering to give the town a public library building to cost between $30,000 and $40,000. The building is to stand at Main and Camden streets next to the Oritani Field Club grounds, and designs are already being drawn by Rossiter & Wright of New York. It will be a fireproof structure with shelf room for 20,000 volumes, and a hall which it is proposed to convert into a local museum of history and antiquities.

Senator Johnson's hope is that when the building is ready the library will be made free, and he wishes to have it continued under the management of the young women of the Hackensack Library Association, who have kept the present library up under discouraging conditions. The new library will be under the control of a board of trustees, the chief official of the municipal government being one.

FIFTY YEARS A PILOT.

Mr. Beebe, Who Brought the First Cunard Side Wheeler Into Port, Celebrates.

More than fifty of the Sandy Hook pilots celebrated in the cafe of the Battery Park Building yesterday, the fiftieth anniversary of the granting of a pilot's license to J. D. M. Beebe, the dean of the Sandy Hook pilots. Beebe was 23 years old when, fifty years ago yesterday, he received his license. In the whole fifty years he never took a day off until yesterday, never was sick a day in his life, never grounded a vessel, never bumped a vessel into a pier, never got a ship ashore and never received a complaint. Although more than 70 years old, he looked younger than many of the men who were helping him celebrate his anniversary. He said that he expected to remain in the business for at least fifty years more. He told many reminiscences, and among other things related how he had brought the first side-wheeler of the Cunard line into this port. Many toasts were drunk in his honor.

Admiral and Mrs. Dewey to Go to Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, April 2.—Announcement was made to-day that Admiral and Mrs. Dewey and Secretary of War Root and Mrs. Root would attend the concert to be given at the Academy of Music by some Philadelphia ladies next Thursday afternoon, in aid of the fund for the wives and families of soldiers and sailors killed in the Philippines. The concert will take place in the afternoon, and in the evening Admiral and Mrs. Dewey and the Secretary of War and Mrs. Root will be entertained at dinner by President A. J. Cassatt of the Pennsylvania Railroad. The fund now amounts to a little more than $5,000.

INSTRUCTION FOR CUBAN TEACHERS.

Plans for the Summer School at Harvard Taking Definite Shape.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., April 2.—President Eliot of Harvard when seen this evening in regard to the details for the instruction of the 2,000 Cuban teachers who are coming here said that the minor details had not yet been arranged, but that he hoped to be able to announce them the latter part of this week. He is intensely interested in the matter, and it is known that he is going into the matter most carefully. The problem of teaching such of the teachers as do not speak English is the hardest knot that remains to be untravelled. If they were merely an English-speaking people there would not be the slightest trouble in getting men of the highest stamp to give them instruction. Many of the Harvard professors would gladly volunteer their services, although the session comes in their vacation, but, of course, the major number of these do not command Spanish sufficiently to teach in the language.

Speaking of this matter to-day Supt. Frye of the Cuban schools said:

"I do not think this will prove any serious objection to the trip as arranged. We shall bring at least two hundred interpreters with us, so that our proteges will have no trouble in making their wants known. We purpose to give them a course in practical English which will simplify the latter part of the course materially. By the end of their stay in the United States I hope that the majority of them will be able to understand public addresses and to converse readily in our tongue. Some of them have a smattering of English, but most of them do not understand English at all.

"The people of New England have responded to my appeals in the matter beyond my fondest hopes, and I have ceased thinking about anything but how we shall make the course of study and the tour of the greatest benefit to the visiting teachers.

"The course in school management and organization which we intend to give I consider of the greatest importance. It will show people who have been conducting schools in huts and leantos how these things are conducted in a well-organized country, on economical principles. You see our equipment is not what it is in the United States, but in the very near future I hope to see schools erected in the various Cuban municipalities that would do credit to the best of our New England villages. You have no idea how these people look to us for enlightenment and help in what they don't understand. In matters of school management and discipline they are especially helpless."

There was a rumor here to-day to the effect that officers of the United States Army, all of whom are taught Spanish at West Point, might be asked to volunteer for teaching the Cubans in the elementary courses, such as English, geography and elements of science. It was also rumored that a school would be established which would be compulsory for all who are designed to teach in the school.

SWEEPING VICTORY FOR COX.

Republican Mayor of Cincinnati Chosen by 7,000 Plurality—Other Ohio Elections.

CINCINNATI, April 2.—The Republicans under the domination of George B. Cox, won a sweeping victory in to-day's municipal election. Julius Fleischmann, a Hebrew millionaire distiller and horse owner, was elected mayor over Alfred M. Cohen, the Hebrew fusion candidate by 7,000. The rest of the straight Republican ticket goes through by majorities of from 3,000 to 6,000. The Republicans will control the Board of Public Service, Board of Legislation and Board of Education as well as all city offices for the next three years.

The defeated fusion ticket was the one chosen by the Democrats and that faction of the Republican party that objected to the so-called bossism of Cox and his henchmen. It was named at the dictation of Thomas J. Noctor, police court clerk, not yet 30 years old, and police court clerk for the last three years. He and his adherents have run city affairs to a great extent to suit themselves since his term of office, and his defeat to-day is a crushing blow to the Democrats of Hamilton county.

One peculiar feature of the election was the result in the Ninth ward for member of the Board of Legislation. The fusion candidate was John J. Reagan, saloonkeeper and poolroom proprietor, and his Republican opponent was Robert O'Brien, saloon and gambling room keeper. Reagan has heretofore had things his own way in the ward and is much better liked personally than O'Brien, but the latter won by 65 votes, causing a surprise to everyone. The defeat of Judge Selwah, present Police Judge, by City Prosecuting Attorney Leaders for the Judgeship, the former the fusion and the latter the Republican candidate, also caused surprise.

The elections throughout the State were of a minor order, showing as a rule Republican victories in the principal towns.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 2.—At the close of a very bitter local political campaign, Thomas H. Bell (Rep.) was elected School Director here to-day by an overwhelming plurality over Berggs (Dem.) and May, a Jones Independent. Bell distinguished himself a few years ago by rescuing several women who were tangled in electric light wires. He sustained injuries from which he has not recovered.

TENNESSEE REPUBLICANS.

Evans and Brownlow Factions Split Rival Delegations to Philadelphia.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., April 2.—Primaries were held in every county of the State to-day to select delegates to the Republican State convention to be held in Nashville in May. In practically every county of the State rival delegations were chosen by the followers of Pension Commissioner H. Clay Evans and Congressman Brownlow. Both sets of delegates will go into the State convention asserting regularity, and there is no doubt that two sets of delegates to the National Convention will be selected.

Two conventions were held simultaneously here to-day, at the home of Commissioner Evans. Fiery speeches were made, each side flinging epithets such as "thieves" and "traitors" at the other. The Evans wing indorsed for delegates-at-large to Philadelphia H. Clay Evans, James A. Fowler, J. C. Napier and James Jeffreys. The Brownlow wing, led by former Congressman Foster Brown, selected a rival delegation and instructed them to vote for the Brownlow slate for delegates-at-large as follows: Foster V. Brown, George N. Tillman, W. P. Brownlow and J. E. McCall.

REPUBLICANS CARRY HARTFORD.

A Curious Mix-Up in the Election in That City—Bulkeley Supports Democrats.

HARTFORD, Conn., April 2.—The city election here to-day was the most peculiar known in years. Complications abounded and there was no end of deals. The Republican candidate for Mayor, Gen. Alexander Harbison, was supported strongly by the Democrats. Gen. John P. Harbison, Chairman of the Democratic Convention which nominated his opponent, was the Republican candidate's brother. The Republican candidate won by a majority of 2,000, one of the biggest in many elections.

William Waldo Hyde, the Democratic nominee, had as his chief backer and manager of his campaign former Governor Morgan G. Bulkeley, a leading Republican and aspirant for the United States Senatorship. The majority of his votes were cast by Republicans. In fact it was a case of Republicans voting the Democratic ticket and vice versa. The division extended throughout the ticket and pasters were used in abundance.

For the first time in four years Hartford will have both a Republican Mayor and common Council. For four years the Mayor has been a Democrat.

UTAH CHOOSES A CONGRESSMAN.

W. H. King, Democrat, Elected to the Seat Refused to Roberts.

SALT LAKE, Utah, April 2.—Returns from about half the voting districts of the State give W. H. King, Democrat, a majority of 1,200 over James T. Hammond, the Republican nominee for Congress. King's election is conceded by a majority of more than two thousand.

Judge W. H. King was born in Utah and practises law in this city. He was elected to Congress in 1896 and served two years. He refused the renomination when his term expired in order to become a candidate for the Senate but failed of election. He will now take the seat refused to B. H. Roberts.

REPUBLICANS SWEEP HELENA.

The Biggest Political Landslide Known in Montana for Years.

HELENA, Mon., April 2.—Frank J. Edwards was reelected Mayor to-day. The remainder of the Republican ticket was also successful by majorities ranging from 300 to 500. Six of the seven Republican Aldermanic nominees were elected. It was the biggest political landslide known in Montana for years.

Mayor Edwards's majority is 870, the largest ever given to a candidate for Mayor in the history of the city.

MARTEAU HAS MEASLES.

The Violinist Compelled to Cancel All Engagements for Two Weeks.

Henri Marteau, the violinist, who was to have given a concert at the New York Conservatory of Music on Thursday afternoon, is sick with a serious attack of measles, and all his engagements have been cancelled for the next two weeks.

CIRCUS PARADES THE TOWN

AND THE SMALL BOY HAS A NIGHT OF WILD, ECSTATIC JOY.

Forepaugh & Sells's Show Informs New Yorkers That It's Here in the Usual Way, but With More Than the Usual Display—One Mishap Mars the Big Pageant.

Under the glare of numberless calcium lights the Adam Forepaugh & Sells combined circuses paraded the streets of this city last night to the vast delight of many thousands of small boys who lined the curb along the route with vociferous appreciation. According to advertisement and everybody knows that circus advertisements are nothing if not veracious the parade was to leave Madison Square Garden at 8 o'clock sharp. Before that time Fifth avenue was full of urchins who fought energetically for the first line back of the gutter and at two-minute intervals informed each other that the show was coming, which was mostly not so. In time it did come and then the whole length of the avenue was one great whoop of joy.

First the men who run the show rode in a carriage alongside of which numbers of enterprising youngsters trotted putting forth reasons why tickets for the coming performances should be presented to them. Then came many horsemen in very magnificent trappings upon steeds who stepped more than usually high because this was their first march of the season and the hard asphalt hurt their unaccustomed feet. The Kentucky Major who has charge of them rode up and down the line watching their action and lamenting because of the sore hooves that he foresaw wanting treatment on the morrow. After the horsemen came the bravely gilded wagons which cost a great deal of money to make and ornament, and serve the plebeian purpose of carrying wardrobes and general paraphernalia. In their brilliancy of last night with calcium lights and colored fires streaming glories from their tops, they would never have been suspected of any more prosaic uses.

After them came the mysterious closed cages which are always under suspicion of enclosing all sorts of unheard of monsters and then a couple of wide open cages in which ramped restlessly a pair of magnificent Bengal tigers. The average circus tiger is so sad and timid a beast in appearance that one is sorry for him because he has a harsh-looking man in his cage of whom he is very much afraid. These animals were unaccompanied in their apartments and when they licked their chops as they frequently did Young America along the curb drew in his breath with a luxurious horror and wondered whether they had a keeper apiece for supper.

As a matter of fact the really bad animal of the show came later among the meek and humble-looking elephants. This elephant has killed his man and is pretty carefully watched lest he should put another notch in his tusks, which have been sawed off, by the way, since the homicide. But he walked as circumspectly as any of them last night and when the word came to halt, turned to the left and lined up facing the curb with the others after a fashion inculcated in the tamed elephant. Just why this should be done the reporter asked various of the show people without finding out. Obviously it is one of the secrets of the profession.

Some few cab horses which had been pulled up in side streets at the approach of the parade tried to stand on their heads when the elephants approached. The uneducated horse regards an elephant with sentiments far removed from admiration, and will do anything short of climbing a tree to escape his proximity. Nevertheless in the matter of the elephants the horses failed to find out which one had the murderous reputation, presumably so that he could go and pull that particular animal's tail and find out whether he really deserved his fame. As the bad one was not marked with red paint there was no way of telling him so the majority of the crowd were used in a big Indian exile whose ears extend half way his length and whose disposition is so placid that nobody has hitherto been able to drive so much as a single idea into his huge head.

On top of one of the wagons rode a lion, and that lion took in into his head to roar a few times during the proceedings, possibly being incited thereto by the keeper. At any rate it was a great success, and the king of beasts was accompanied by a large retinue of subjects who howled at him from the ground in the hope that they could arouse a spirit of emulation in his soul and cause him to do it some more. The rest was camels and more horses and highly ornate floats with a profusion of gold leaf thereon.

Along Eighth avenue the greatest crowds gathered to see the parade, but the highest crowds of appreciation was on Fifth avenue, where the small boy, being much of an aristocrat by nature, had pre-empted his neighbor's high brownstone steps wherefrom to view the proceedings. Considering it was the first parade of the season the animals behaved well, though one or two of the camels evinced a slight spirit of opposition and some of the horses pranced unduly.

There was only one accident. Going out of the Garden George Smith of St. Louis, who drives ten horses to one of the ornamental wagons put on a burst of speed and didn't steer quite as straight a course as he should have, with the result that the hub of one of his wheels struck the lintel of the door. It jarred Smith to such an extent that he soared from his lofty perch and essayed to turn several double somersaults en route to the ground. He executed the somersaults successfully, but not being trained for a gymnast arrived head first and promptly lapsed into unconsciousness, in which condition he received the weight of a companion who had followed him. The companion got up and limped away, but Smith stayed where he was until Dr. Nesbit of the New York Hospital came in an ambulance and restored him to consciousness. Then he went back into the Garden and the other man took his place and drove the ten horses in the parade.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....5:43 | Sun sets..6:25 | Moon rises 11:14

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook 10:08 | Gov. I'd 10:40 | Hell Gate...12:33

Arrived—Monday, April 2

Ss Auguste Victoria, Kaempff, Genoa, March 23.
Ss Rivoria, Williams, Cape Town, March 2.
Ss Nicolai II., Michelsen, Stettin, March 10.
Ss Banan, Monson, Port de Paix, March 24.
Ss El Monte, Parker, New Orleans, March 27.
Ss Louisiana, Gager, New Orleans, March 28.
Ss Richmond Catherine, Norfolk, April 1.
Ss Polarstjernen, Carlesen, Stettin, March 6.
Ss Manitou, Cannons, London, March 22.
Ss Colorado, Risk, Brunswick, Ga., Mar. 29.
Ship County of Roxburgh, Buchan, Cape Town, Jan. 21.
Ship Somall, Webster, Rio Janeiro, Feb. 1.
Ship Puritan, Amberman, Runcorn, Feb. 11.
Ship Australia, Brignetti, Iquique, Dec. 25.

OUTGOING STEAMSHIPS.

Steamships	Mails Close.	Vessel Sails.
Sail To-day.		
Saale, Bremen	7 00 A M	10 00 A M
Iroquois, Charleston		3 00 P M
El Rio, New Orleans		3 00 P M
Roman Prince, La Plata	9 00 A M	11 00 A M
Adler, Hayti	10 00 A M	12 00 M
Sail To-morrow.		
St. Paul, Southampton	7 00 A M	10 00 A M
Friesland, Antwerp	10 30 A M	12 00 M
Germanic, Liverpool	9 00 A M	12 00 M
Athos, Colon	9 30 A M	1 00 P M
Segurance, Havana	1 00 P M	3 00 P M
Comal, Galveston		3 00 P M
Matanzas, Tampico	1 00 P M	3 00 P M
Prins Willem IV., Hayti	10 30 A M	1 00 P M
Sail Thursday, April 5.		
Aug. Victoria, Hamburg	6 30 A M	10 00 A M
Peninsular, Azores	11 00 A M	2 00 P M
La Bretagne, Havre	6 30 A M	10 00 A M
F. der Grosse, Bremen		10 00 A M
Sarmatian, Glasgow		
Seminole, Charleston		3 00 P M
Hevelius, Pernambuco	10 00 A M	12 00 M
Tjaco, Grenada	11 00 A M	1 00 P M
Grangense, Para	2 00 P M	4 00 P M

INCOMING STEAMSHIPS.

Steamships	From	Date
Due To-day.		
Russian Prince	Hamburg	March 15
Hindoo	Hull	March 18
Phoenicia	Algiers	March 17
Hesperia	Gibraltar	March 18
Powhatan	Gibraltar	March 17
Ethiopia	Glasgow	March 22
Assyria	Hamburg	March 21
Afridi	Gibraltar	March 19
Cyprian Prince	St. Lucia	March 26
Kaiser Wm der Grosse	Bremen	March 27
Ems	Gibraltar	March 26
Southwark	Antwerp	March 24
Caracas	La Guayra	March 26
Atlas	Newcastle	March 18
El Norte	New Orleans	March 29
Alleghany	Port Limon	March 27
Due To-morrow.		
Munchen	Bremen	March 24
Fournel	Pauillac	March 22
Alsi	Jamaica	March 29
Patria	Gibraltar	March 21
Alliance	Colon	March 28
Due Thursday, April 5.		
Manila	Gibraltar	March 22
Gladiolus	Gibraltar	March 22
El Paso	New Orleans	March 31
Due Friday, April 6		
Kaiser Friedrich	Hamburg	March 29
European	London	March 24
Pennsylvania	Hamburg	March 26
Manhanset	Dundee	March 24
Bristol City	Swansea	March 22
Murcia	Huelva	March 22
Due Saturday, April 7.		
Etruria	Liverpool	March 31
St. Louis	Southampton	March 31
Island	Copenhagen	March 21
Color