TOPICS OF THE THEATRE.

JEFFERSON'S ADMIRABLE ACTING AND EXECRABLE SCENERY.

Advice to the Many Who Write to "The Sun" About Going on the Stage—A Drama of High Society at the Star—Things That Are Noteworthy in Some of the Plays.

In the performance of "The Rivals" by Joseph Jefferson and his company all the old customs are respected. Persons who think that the theatrical sun rose and set with Mrs. John Drew's management the Arch Street Theatre in Philadelphia, would be well pleased with the manner of Mr. Jefferson's revival. When changes of scene are made during an act the lights are not lowered. The sides and back of the room simply take wings and rise out of sight. This reveals another room and no change of furniture is deemed necessary. In *Mrs. Malaprop's* parlor are a yellow covered table and two chairs. When the walls are removed *Bob Acres* is found to have the same articles in the same places in his room. None of the apartments has a ceiling, but instead the vertical stretches of canvas that have gone out of general use. The front wings are prominent and painted to represent red velvet hangings in the old, old way. Actors often come in and go out before these "tormentors," as they used to be called, instead of using the doors. The dramatic student who wishes to see stagecraft as it was practised thirty and more years ago should go to the Jefferson representation of "The Rivals." In a singular contrast with the obsolete mounting, and with the bad acting of some of the roles, is the delightfully modern and innovating performance of Mr. Jefferson. His unexaggerative speech and action as *Bob Acres*, and as *Rip Van Winkle* and *Caleb Plummer*, too, is in the naturalistic manner now common on our stage in other plays than farces and melodramas. Observing its quietude, one wonders that it was liked in those palmy days when other popular comedians were loud, demonstrative and often coarse. A point for young actors to note in Mr. Jefferson is his listening. He shows that he hears what is being said to him by other characters, but never by any trick or device diverts attention from the speaker to himself.

Many aspirants to the stage write to THE SUN to ask how they may get a start at acting. Not much encouragement can be given to them. In the first place, there is an over-supply of mediocrity. Young men and women of education and good social condition are seeking theatrical employment in larger numbers than ever before, and at the same time the disreputable candidates are no fewer, though most managers nowadays give a preference to personal decency, and the degenerates are mainly exploited in congenially immoral entertainments. Only the possessors of exceptional qualities should be incited to go on the stage. Most of those who write earnestly of their determination to become actors and who dwell particularly on their ideals and ambitions mistake desire for ability. While a good brain is destrable in a player, it need not be of unusual quality to enable him to do satisfactory service. The playwright and the stage manager do most of the thinking for him, and few of our performers, even those of eminence, are under much of an intellectual strain. For these reasons it cannot be assumed that the writers of elegant letters possess the gifts of nature to warrant their efforts to get behind the footlights. Those gifts are chiefly physical. The best of them are comeliness and a strong voice. No ugly girl should ever think of a dramatic career, and the boy who is not good-looking can only hope for employment in grotesque roles. But beauty alone will not do. A Venus who lisped or an Adonis who stammered would be of no use save in a pantomime. Strenuous applicants with impediments of speech are not uncommon, while those with weak voices, unshapely figures, homely faces and generally graceless personality are surprisingly plenty. Any one of these defects should keep its owner away from the stage door of a theatre. But if nature has been kind in those respects to any of THE SUN'S inquirers, and has besides given a felicitous aptness in expression—what is sometimes called temperament or magnetism—why then it may be worth while to persevere. If endowed with those rare merits no young man or woman need exhibit them to many managers before finding a place for them. They are too scarce to be thrown aside when found.

High society is pictured at the Star Theatre in a new melodrama called "Caught in the Web." The second act shows a birthday ball at Larchmont. Viewing the affair thoughtlessly it might be mistaken for a Tammany Hall spiel. But frequenters of the Star know better. In the first place the host is a banker and social leader. The first fact is disclosed by the cut of his whiskers, which are gray and sedate-looking. All melodrama bank presidents wear the same kind of whiskers. But if the first act had not shown the family's exalted position the interior of their house would settle the matter. A drawing room has doors on all sides. That would not be especially significant, but that each door leads to a room decorated in a different color that fights all the others. The last proof of all is the staircase. At the Star only the very rich consequential have a drawing room which can be entered from a stairway with newel posts on which canvas statuary support electric lights. The guests arrive by this way so that their display of the latest fashions in dress may be studied. One man remarks that the dress suit he wears has been rented for the occasion, because he lent his own to a friend who died and was buried in it. Among the women are *Miss Van Alstyne* and *Mrs Orsen Tremaine*, who, the programme assures us, are of the Four Hundred. After the guests are all in the hostess comes down the stairway. She evidently thinks more of a theatrical entrance than of modish usage. Her hair is arranged in close imitation of an eagle's nest, with four or five long curls falling in unstudied grace over her shoulders. Her gown is of the best quality of mosquito netting, elaborately trimmed with a wealth of Christmas tree decorations. Her appearance is evidently satisfactory to her guests, for they applaud and say that she looks like a peach, with other compliments in metaphorical speech. Then all go to the ballroom for a cotillion. When they return the banker proposes that they make it a vaudeville ball. They are talented enough for that, and servants of the household are called upon to entertain. One is a German and the other is an Irishman. So their antics are not novel to the stage, though odd in a drawing room. The only guests who were naives, a detective, applauded delicately, and the others show their approval by clapping in red-handed ecstasy. It is explained that the cook is busy making pretzels and drawing beer for the collation that is to follow. No more vaudeville is to be had from the servants, but the detective volunteers to recite. All seem pleased except the villian, who sits aside on a sofa and foresees things. The orchestra plays guitar music and the neat young man in white gloves declaims about a girl who chief knew happy little home in the country to come to the city, and not with the nicest man she ever knew, but a right down bad one. The villain begins to shake in time to the music. The guests look wise and the detective goes on to tell how the wicked man married the girl, who is none other than *Kate Blackwell!* At this point the heroine of his story enters by the gorgeous stairway, and the detective pulls out papers that prove her innocence! The gallery cheers too soon. All is not over yet. The villain hisses "Ha! ha!" and blows out the footlights. Then there is a scramble, during which all the women on the stage scream, and the drummer in the orchestra beats with all his might. When the lights are turned up the detective is choking the villain, and the guests are departing in disorder.

A novel idea is used in one of the choruses of "A Hot Old Time." It is in a march and with the refrain the drums and brass of the orchestra are overworked in the usual way. Each singer uses a megaphone pointed directly at the audience, so that the words are plainly heard despite the hullaballoo.

Not much escapes the vaudeville stage. Shakespeare and the more modern classics are being condensed into sketches to be sandwiched between ragtime ballets and sidewalk dialogues. Marie Wainwright has played in the potion scene of "Romeo and Juliet" in some of the variety theatres, and now she proposes *Hamlet*. Taylor's "Still Waters Run Deep" has been reduced to twenty minutes, and will be used by Alexander Clarke and Richard Lee.

James K. Hackett has made curtain speeches after a part of his performance in "The Pride of Jennico." As many as five times a week he is called upon to address the audience after the third act. This has been a custom of De Wolf Hopper, but no other actor makes it the usual thing. Richard Mansfield used a few years ago to rouse the people that went to see him and the managers in whose theatres he played, but he has reformed.

Orphans' Day at Wild West Show.

Following their annual custom, Col. William F. Cody and Nate Salsbury have set apart Tuesday afternoon, May 1, as Orphans' Day at the Wild West Show. Superintendents of the asylums and charitable institutions can apply to or address the Treasurer at the Madison Square Garden on Friday, April 27, until 12 o'clock noon, making known in their applications the number of seats required.

OPERA'S LAST NOTE.

A Great Audience Closes the Season at the Metropolitan.

The final performance of the opera season took place at the Metropolitan Opera House last night before an audience which crowded the theatre as it has not been crowded before during this season. It was a programme to attract the public. Nearly all the artists of the company were to be heard. Mme. Eames telegraphed her regrets that she could not appear as she is ill with nervous prostration and her physicians forbade her to make the attempt to sing. Edouard de Reszke remained in his tent at the Gilsey House for some reason not explained. The audience, representing $13,000, appeared to be satisfied and the artists could not have sung with greater enthusiasm if they had been paid for their services. That shows what a high regard they have for their manager as the entire receipts of the performance went to Mr. Grau.

Additional interest was attached to the appearances of Mmes Sembrich, Calvé and Mantelli and MM Van Dyck and Salignac as they are not to sing with the opera company next year.

Mme. De Vere took Mme. Eames's place in the second act of "Il Flauto Magico" and Miss Susan Strong appeare as one of the *Demigelle*. Mme. Sembrich gathered a small harvest of bouquets after th vengeence aria, and was compeled to break a rule of the evening and repeat it in order that the performance might proceed. Mme. De Vere got a bouquet after her aria and at the end of the act Miss Bridewell received in addition to the flowers and wreaths that went to all the singers a large basket presented by the ushers of the theatre in consideration of her kindness in singing last week at the funeral of their former colleague, Harry Richards.

MM Dippel, Plancon, Campanari, Pini-Corsi and Mmes. Mantelli, De Lussan, Adami, Olitzka and Broadfoot were applauded very liberally.

Mlle Calvé in the second act of "Carmen" delighted the audience as much as usual, and her especial tribute was a large basket of pink roses in addition to the red roses presented by Mr. Grau to all the prima-donnas. M Salignac's applause had the ring of a friendly farewell. MM. Scotti, Meux and Queyla and Mmes. Bauermeister and Van Cauteren were called before the curtain at the end of the act, and later Mlle. Calvé and M. Salignac were compelled to appear alone.

It was 11 o'clock before the last act was over of "Tristan und Isolde" in which M. Van Dyck made his last appearance here and in which M. Bertram, Mmes. Nordica and Schumann-Heink were heard with him. Mme. Sembrich brought the performance to a brilliant finish with the mad scene from "Lucia" and had to accept another tribute of flowers. Wreaths also went to MM. Bevignani and Paur, the conductors.

DEFENCE OF COL. GARDINER.

Justice Fursman Saw Nothing to Criticise—Untermyer's Attack on Goff.

The Gardiner hearing was resumed yesterday, but very little progress was made as most of the day was spent in opening the defence for the District Attorney. Mr. Untermyer, Col. Gardiner's counsel, said that the District Attorney of a county like New York had a bigger burden of responsibility than most people thought. Col. Gardiner had done his duty well, and the prosecution had failed to show a single case of misconduct or malfeasance on his part or on the part of any of his assistants. The charges preferred by the City Club were cruel and unjust. To take the office of District Attorney, he added, Col. Gardiner had given up a large and lucrative practice, and the only reason that there had been an unusual number of discharged indictments in his time was because he was the first District Attorney in many years who had dared to go into the pigeon holes of the office and dig up the old and dead cases that had been lying there for years.

"Some years ago," said Mr. Untermyer, "there was a Lexow committee whose investigations disseminated vice in this city and had but one other result so far as I know—the placing of Recorder Goff and Judge Jerome on the bench. We believe that this prosecution is largely the result of trouble that arose between Col. Gardiner and Recorder Goff. We think that we can show who was in the wrong in the controversy that I mention. The minute Col. Gardiner took office he found confronting him the question, should he be the manager of his office or should Recorder Goff. He tried to arrange peace with the Recorder and the latter while pretending to be his friend really went around with a knife up his sleeve for him. The Recorder is a mild-looking man but he has the reputation of being a fighter. The only way that Col. Gardiner could have peace with Recorder Goff was to see that every case that was at all sensational or likely to attract public notice was tried before him."

Justice Fursman was the first witness examined. He said in response to questions by Mr. Untermyer that he had never observed any cases from the District Attorney's office that were improperly, insufficiently or incompetently tried. Mr. Untermyer wanted to get the witness's opinion of the way things had been conducted in his office by Col Gardiner, but the question was objected to and an argument that consumed an hour ensued. The question was finally ruled out.

The rest of the day was spent in examining William J. McKenna, clerk of the District Attorney's office. The hearing will go on to-day.

CONCESSIONS TO SELL.

You Take Your Choice Which Side in Colombia to Buy Them Of.

Through a protest issued yesterday by Dr. A. Diaz Guerra, the diplomatic agent in this country of the Provisional Government of Colombia, it was learned that the Colombian Government now in power has been making strenuous efforts to patch up its financial difficulties by the sale of all the country's rights in the Panama Canal. By the authority of the Provisional Government, which has its capital at Cucuta, Dr. Guerra issues a note of warning to all who might be interested in the purchase of these concessions that when the revolutionists eventually come into power, which they expect to do some time in June, Gen. Vargos Santos, who is the Provisional President, will refuse to recognize any concessions made by the present Government at this time.

Dr. Guerra has in his possession copies of documents indicating that the Government of Colombia is endeavoring to sell its rights in the canal. Señor Nicolas Esquerra, it is stated, was sent to Paris for the purpose of negotiating with the French Canal Company for the sale of these rights. The company offered 30,000,000 francs for this most valuable concession and stipulated that it would pay in installments. An answer came to Paris by cable from Bogota, in which the Government suggested that for an immediate settlement of 5,000,000 francs the deal could at once be consummated, and that for this amount Colombia would sell all its rights. The company refused. At this juncture, Señor Esquerra sent to his Government his resignation as commissioner and added that he would not be made a party to his country's sacrifice.

Representatives have also come to this city from Colombia on the same mission and besides, if possible, to sell railroad and other concessions. The Provisional Government warns prospective buyers of these concessions that they will be repudiated.

"This warning," said Dr. Guerra yesterday, "also includes the manufacturers of arms who have been supplying the Government at Bogota with rifles to be used against the revolutionists."

FOR LIBELLING "THE SUN"

Arrest of Two Men Who Were Distributing Scurrilous Circulars.

James W. McLoughlin of 709 St. Paul's Place, and James Towle of 219 Grove street, Jersey City, were arraigned in the Harlem court yesterday morning before Magistrate Mott, charged with having violated section 292 of the Penal Code. Detectives Dougherty and Routh of the West 152d street station found the men distributing in front of the Polo Grounds gates on Tuesday afternoon baseball schedules in which scurrilous attacks on THE SUN were incorporated. The two men pleaded not guilty, and Magistrate Mott held them in $500 bail each for further examination to-morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Blanche Walsh and Melbourne McDowell to Part Company.

CHICAGO, April 25.—The alliance which has existed between Blanche Walsh and Melbourne McDowell for two years is to end on May 12 in New York. After that Miss Walsh will seek new plays in Europe. Her reason for giving up the combination is that she believes Sardou's plays no longer draw well. In making the announcement here yesterday Miss Walsh asked particularly to have it printed that recent happenings in Omaha and Sioux City had nothing to do with her decision.

Abadies Lick a Burglar.

Albert and Augustus Abadie caught a big negro in their flat at 110 West Thirtieth street yesterday morning. The intruder had on an Abadie overcoat and refused to give it up. He got licked. In Jefferson Market Court he was held in $1,500 for trial. He say he is Thomas Lucas.

The "O'Neill" Bicycle.

Strictly up-to-date from Tires to Handlebars. They guarantee them for the calendar year. 6th Ave., 20th to 21st St.—*Adv.*

IRELAND'S CATHOLIC PLAN.

WRITES TO THE DUKE OF NORFOLK URGING ANGLO-SAXON UNION.

American Prelate Would Have English-Speaking Catholics of the World Join in a Great Propaganda—He Bids the Roman Church in England to Lead in the Movement.

Archbishop Ireland of St. Paul has written a letter to the Duke of Norfolk, President of the Catholic Union of Great Britain, in which he urges a united Anglo-Saxon Catholic propaganda. A cable despatch, from Rome last week, says that the letter is distrusted at the Vatican, where it is regarded as an effort to revive the liberal movement known as Americanism.

A copy of Archbishop Ireland's letter has just been received here. It deals at length with the opportunity before the Catholic Church in English-speaking countries, and it lays especial emphasis on the fact that the English language is circling the globe. All this, the Archbishop points out, cannot be too strongly impressed upon the authorities of the Church. The letter of Archbishop Ireland is, in part, as follows:

"It is a broad, plain fact in the geography of the world—a fact daily becoming broader and plainer—that the English language is circling the globe, that English-speaking countries are constantly growing with speed that nothing seems able to arrest, in territory and influence. I certainly shall not belittle the spheres of influence of language other than the English, or deny in the least the importance to the Church of countries speaking those languages; let due place be given to all agencies in the great work of religion. But, this said, the truth is before us, that in the present, and more yet in the future, the minds of peoples spread over immense regions of the globe are to be reached only through the English language, and that very much of the missionary work of the Church is to be done under the ægis of English-speaking countries.

"This fact cannot, in the interest of religion, be too strongly impressed upon English-speaking Catholics, and upon the representatives and leaders of the Universal Church herself. Whatever the institutions and the influences that are strong and potent where the English language holds sway, these will be strong and potent in shaping the destinies of the world.

"Hence the mission imposed by Providence upon English-speaking Catholics, and by reason by their especial position, especially upon Catholics in England herself. That mission is to attune anew the English language to the harmony of Catholic truth, which was its charm before the days of the schism of the sixteenth century—the most woeful disaster that ever befell Christendom; to make the English language the bearer of Catholic verities to the hundreds of millions who will speak and read it; to build up for the Catholic Church public and social influence in English-speaking lands, so that their power, instead of being against her, be for her; to so establish her in those lands that she be seen to be, as in fact she is, thoroughly in unison with the political institutions and the social aspirations that dominate these lands, so that the argument for such institutions be an argument, too, for the Church herself—in fine, to so place the Church as to enable her to win over to herself the great English-speaking world, and turn to her own profit and the profit of Christian civilization the wondrous potencies of that world.

"How Catholics are to do all this, circumstances, as Providence unfolds them, will give indication. The chief thing is that Catholics have the intelligence to perceive the opportunities given to them, the zeal to avail themselves of such opportunities, the personal courage and the grace divine to follow them out to a successful issue. Catholics prepared through such dispositions for their mission will be found attracting attention to the Church by the high moral integrity of their lives, gaining for her social power through their active participation in the public affairs of the nation, spreading their teachings by their intellectual labors, bringing victory to the manifestations of her energies by their earnest and effective cooperation with her undertakings of charity and of zeal.

"Catholics in English-speaking countries may be tempted to faint-heartedness by the recollection of their paucity of numbers and their weakness of resources when they compare themselves to the legions of non-Catholics around them. But they should yield to no fear for truth and divine power are with them, and in such association they are neither few nor weak. As God intends to make the moral world His own, we must assume that He intends to sway to His purposes the great English-speaking multitudes who are so notably a part of the world, and if Catholics do their part He will do His through and with them, and all will be well for His Church among those multitudes. To the Catholics of England to the Catholic Union of Great Britain, I, then, say, *Fortiter dimicate, et vincite*. The Catholics of the United States will watch you from afar and, spurred on by your noble example, they will work, as it may be possible to them, along the lines you trace for them, for the same holy purposes to which you are devoted. May the Master give to all of us the grace not to falter in His service!"

WOMEN BOER FIGHTERS.

Alice Stone Blackwell Draws a Suffrage Lesson From the South African War.

BOSTON, April 25.—The last meeting of the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association for the season, which was held yesterday, was devoted to a discussion of the Boers. Miss Alice Stone Blackwell and Mrs. J. Herbert Sawyer were the leading speakers. Miss Blackwell said that the fact that the Boer women were fighting in the war in South Africa exploded the theory among non-suffragists that women should not vote because they cannot fight. Mrs. Sawyer read a paper upon "Some Moral and Political Aspects of the British-Boer War." She remarked that to call the Boers religious was a travesty on religion. She believed they were a half-nomadic people and each man wanted 1,000 acres of land and to wander over. She believed there was no greater tyrant on earth than President Kruger and that people should study England's motives before accusing that nation of cupidity and cunning.

LOST ON THE JAPANESE COAST.

The Tokio Maru and the Iranian Wrecked—Four Lives Lost.

VICTORIA, B. C., April 25.—Recent storms along the Japanese coast caused the total destruction of the steamship Tokio Maru which crashed on a submerged rock near Byoto, forty-five miles from Chefoo and became a hopeless wreck, three passengers being drowned, and of the four-masted British ship Iranian from Philadelphia for Yokohama with kerosene, which foundered on a reef off Idzu. The crew, thirty in number, with the exception of the boat-swain, named Smith, took to the boats and landed. They are now being cared for by the Salvation Army at Yokohama. One of the passengers lost with the Tokio Maru was Kawamata Harukata, an eminent Japanese historian.

PREACHER SUED FOR ABANDONMENT.

He Is 66 Years of Age and His Wife Is 70—She Asks for Separate Maintenance.

SARATOGA, N. Y., April 25.—In the Supreme Court, before Justice Houghton to-day, the jury trial was begun of the action of Mrs. Sarah Dunn against her husband, the Rev. Joseph Dunn, for ten years a Baptist preacher at Lake George. The plaintiff, who is 70 years old, alleges abandonment and sues for a separate maintenance judgment. The Rev. Mr. Dunn, who is 66 years old, contends in his answer that his wife abandoned him and that he will support her if she will live with him. She was recently defeated in an action for alimony. The couple have a family of grown up children.

Women Admitted to Columbia Laboratories.

At its last meeting the faculty of pure science of Columbia University decided to allow women who had taken the baccalaureate degree in a recognized college, and were candidates for higher degrees at Columbia, to use the laboratories and other facilities for work in astronomy, botany, geology and physics. Women desirous of pursuing graduate courses are now admitted to the university with a few exceptions on precisely the same terms as men.

Ten New Roman Catholic Priests.

Ten young men were ordained to the priesthood yesterday by Bishop McDonnell in the Church of St. John the Baptist at Willoughby and Stuyvesant avenues, Brooklyn. The new priests are the Rev. John J. Robinson, the Rev. Francis J. Cloan, the Rev. Thomas J. Cloke, the Rev. John A. McKeon, the Rev. John Naab, the Rev. Conrad D. Lutz, the Rev. Tobias Farenkopp, the Rev. John Scheffel, the Rev. John J. Patterson and the Rev. Thomas J. Quinn.

Preparing for Newport's Season.

NEWPORT, R. I., April 25.—Mr. Hugh L. Willoughby has rented his villa on Halliden Hill, known as the "Chalet," to Mr. Gibson Fahnestock of New York for the coming season. Messrs. Fred W. Vanderbilt and Ogden Mills arrived here to-night to arrange for the opening of their summer places. This is the first time Mr. Vanderbilt has been in Newport for two years.

SEA BURIAL OF A. J. WORMSER.

"An Outrage," Says Isidor Wormser—No Atlas Line Rule—Some Ships Carry Coffins.

The family of A. J. Wormser, who was a son of the late Simon Wormser of the banking firm of I. & S. Wormser, and who died at sea on Monday, April 9, on board the Atlas Line steamer Allegheny, were greatly distressed yesterday over the information which had just came to them that the body of Mr. Wormser had been buried at sea. As related in THE SUN yesterday, Dr. A. F. Whitmer of Philadelphia, who accompanied Mr. Wormser on his trip to the tropics, protested against the burial at sea, urging that there was ice on board and embalming chemicals and that as Mr. Wormer had not died of any infectious disease there could be no possible harm in keeping his remains aboard for forty-eight hours, until shore was reached.

"It was an outrage," said Mr. Isidor Wormser yesterday. "I have received nothing additional to what was in this morning's SUN, save a brief official notification from the American Consul at Kingston, Jamaica. I don't know what we shall do about it. What can we do? The captain, I suppose, was within his legal rights. We are going to have a family consultation, but I do not see what we can do. It is an interesting matter for people who go to sea, however. I have crossed the ocean I don't know how many times, but I never once thought of what would be done in case I died at sea. The subject is now brought home to me very painfully."

Mr. J. H. Thompson, speaking for the Atlas Line, said in substance that he knew nothing of the motives which actuated Capt. Low in refusing to keep the body of Mr. Wormser on board until land was reached. Capt. Low, he said, had been long in the company's service and was considered a man of excellent judgment.

"Is there any rule or custom of your line under which he acted in ordering immediate burial?" Mr. Thompson was asked.

"The death of a passenger on any of our ships is so rare that I do not think there is any rule or precedent established. In fact I do not remember a single instance of the kind. Our runs are so short from port to port that death among passengers on board is practically unheard of."

Mr. J. P. Meyer, chief of the passenger department of the Hamburg-American Line said that they always had embalming chemicals on their ships and material to make caskets. "We frequently," he said, "have people ask what will become of them if they die at sea, and we tell them that if they want to bring coffins along with them they can do so without extra charge. Not very long ago an American clergyman actually did take two coffins, one for himself and one for his wife, and carried them with him to the other side, just as the couple might have carried steamer chairs. I am glad to say they had no occasion to use their mortuary luggage."

Vice-President Wright of the American Line said the ships of that line always carried caskets and embalming chemicals, and would carry the bodies of passengers who chanced to die on board to the end of the voyage, provided it would not imperil the health of the ship.

Lawson—Lennon.

Miss Elizabeth Lennon and Walter Uhler Lawson were married last evening at St. Luke's Protestant Episcopal Church, Convent avenue and 141st street, by the Rev. Dr. John Patey. The bride was given away by her father, George Daniel Lennon, with whom she entered. Miss Helen Cowen of Cincinnati and Miss Blanche Ethel Darling were the bridemaids. Paul Butler of Lowell, Mass., a son of the late Gen. Benjamin F. Butler, assisted the bridegroom as best man. Lewis H. Lennon, a brother of the bride, E. S. Jeffray McVickar, Sidney Grant, H. Tucker Briggs and Arthur Leland Lee of this city, Frederick W. Stickney and George R. Richards, of Lowell, and Col. Henry Hastings of Boston were the ushers. Mr. and Mrs. George Daniel Lennon, the bride's parents, gave a reception afterward at their residence, 515 West 145th street.

Ogden—Davies.

The wedding of Miss Augusta McKim Davies and Louis Mansfield Ogden took place yesterday afternoon. The bride is the only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Gilbert Davies, and the ceremony was performed at their home, 22 East Forty-fifth street. The Rev. Dr. David H. Greer, rector of St. Bartholomew's Church, officiated. Miss Alice Maude Baldwin and a little daughter of Mrs. Chauncey Anderson were the bride's only attendants. Henry Brevoort Rahne was best man. There were no ushers. Only the relatives of the couple and intimate friends attended the wedding. Among those present were the Misses Helen De Peyster, Katherine Newbold, Alice McKim, Lucy Bond Morgan, Margaret Stimson and Louise Cox, who were to have been the bridemaids. The original plans were changed owing to illness in the bridegroom's family.

Lahens—Boynton.

The marriage of Miss Elinor Vernon Boynton and Pierre Pearsall Lahens took place yesterday at noon in Trinity Chapel. The Rev. Dr. William H. Vibbert, the vicar of the chapel, performed the ceremony. The bride was given away by her brother, Theodore V. Boynton. She was attended by her sister, Miss Boynton, as maid of honor. There were no bridemaids. Mr. Lahens's best man was his brother, Louis E. Lahens, and his ushers were Charles Edward Boynton, a brother of the bride, and Arthur Stuart Walcott. Although the invitations to the church ceremony were semi-formal, only relatives and intimate friends were asked to the bridal breakfast which followed at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. John H. Boynton, 359 West Twentieth street. Mr. Lahens is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred E. Lahens of 2 West Thirty-sixth street.

Bishop—Frecker.

Miss Edythe Frecker, daughter of Mrs. Harriet Frecker of 131 Park place, Brooklyn, was married at noon yesterday in Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, Seventh avenue and St. John's place, to Robert Seaver Bishop. The bride, who was unattended, was given away by her uncle, John A. Norman. Joseph W. Bishop, brother of the bridegroom, was best man. The ushers were Theodore Victor of Ridgewood, N. J., Eliot Bishop of Hanover, N. H., and Harry A. Terrel and James B. Bouck, Jr., of Brooklyn.

Cassidy—Dingee.

Marguerite Anastatia Dingee, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John F. Dingee, was married yesterday afternoon at the residence of her parents, 187 Clinton street, Brooklyn, to James Cassidy, Jr. The Rev. H. Cole performed the ceremony. Dr. Edward Hynes was best man, and the maid of honor was Miss Marguerite G. Cassidy. The wedding was very quiet, only relatives and intimate friends of the couple being present.

Wanamaker—Monroe.

GREENWICH, Conn., April 25.—Miss Mary Monroe, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Monroe, and George Wanamaker were married this evening at 8 o'clock by the Rev. W. W. Gillies of the Methodist Church.

Minister Straus Has Not Resigned.

Mr. Oscar S. Straus denied yesterday that he had written his resignation as Minister to Constantinople.

"I am in the service of the Government," he said, "and am subject to its orders. If I receive orders to return to Constantinople to-morrow I shall obey immediately."

Mr. Straus intimated that he is intending to resign his diplomatic post as soon as the situation with reference to the indemnity claims is cleared. Upon his return to this country on leave of absence Mr. Straus expressed his desire to be relieved of his duties, but at the suggestion of President McKinley and Secretary Hay he consented to remain in service until the negotiations with which he had been connected were concluded.

Health Inspectors in Perry Belmont's House.

Somebody, whose name the officers of the Health Department in accordance with the custom declined to make public, complained to the Health Board three or four weeks ago that the house at 24 West Fifty-seventh street, which is rented furnished by Perry Belmont, was in an unsanitary condition. Dr. Michael B. Feeney, Chief Sanitary Inspector, sent one of his men around to Mr. Belmont's house. The inspector discovered, it was said yesterday, that the plumbing was in a bad condition. The Assistant Sanitary Superintendent, Dr. Dillingham, issued an order to the owner to make the necessary repairs, which are now being made.

Will of John W. Hunter.

The will of former Mayor John W. Hunter of Brooklyn has been filed for probate. He was not as rich as was generally supposed, leaving only $7,000 in real estate and $50,000 in personal property. Miss Mary Hunter, the only surviving daughter, receives all the household property, and the remainder of the estate is to be divided in equal parts for the benefit of the daughter, and Mrs. Frances A. Hunter and Mrs. James W. Hunter, the widowed daughters-in-law of the testator.

Killed by the Dover Express.

SOUTH ORANGE, N. J., April 25.—Andrew Werner of Orange Valley was killed instantly nearly opposite the South Orange station of the Lackawanna Railroad at 4 o'clock this afternoon by the Dover express.

STRANGE STORY OF A WAIF.

IT MAY CAUSE TROUBLE FOR WILBUR F. HAMMOND OF GREENPORT.

He Declares That He Found the Baby on a Pennsylvania Ferryboat—Affidavit of a Cabman Contradicts Hammond's Statement—A Woman in a Green Skirt Involved.

The pretty three-months-old baby which was left at Bellevue Hospital on Tuesday afternoon by a man who called himself Wilbur F. Hammond, a jeweller of Greenport, L. I., may get Mr. Hammond into a peck of trouble both here and at his home and may also involve an unidentified woman who wore a green skirt, a black cape, and a straw hat trimmed with wheat.

When the baby was accepted by Outdoor Superintendent of the Poor Blair at his office at the foot of East Twenty-sixth street on Tuesday afternoon, it was only after putting Mr. Hammond through a careful course of questioning. Mr. Hammond told of his coming to this city to do some shopping and said he had bought some goods from the Gorham Manufacturing Company. Mr. Hammond declared in an affidavit that he had found the child on a ferryboat bound from Jersey City to this city, and, after waiting forty-five minutes for some one to take charge of the little one, he took it to the New York Foundling Asylum. There he was told to take it to Superintendent Blair. His object in going to Jersey City, he said, was to meet his cousin, Emma Brown. He failed to meet her.

Mr. Hammond said he was going to the Astor House for the night, and at a late hour a guest who registered in his name took room 159, paying $2 for it, and went away early yesterday morning. Mr. Blair was not at all satisfied with the story of the finding of the baby and yesterday he set on foot inquiries as to its truth. The first curious thing that he discovered was at no one at the West Twenty-third street ferry recalled the loss of the child there or a hunt for its mother, and the next was the finding of cabman Thomas D. McDonald, an employee of the Pennsylvania Cab Service, who recalled distinctly taking a man, a woman and a baby to the Foundling Asylum in East Sixty-eighth street on Tuesday afternoon. McDonald, in an affidavit said that the man and woman ordered him to drive to 175 East Sixty-eighth street, the Foundling Asylum. The man had the child in his arms.

McDonald heard no conversation between the couple, but he noticed that they acted as if there were some serious trouble between them. He left the man in front of the Foundling Asylum and took the woman to the Sixty-seventh street station of the Third avenue elevated road. The woman handed him his fare, $1.25, without saying a word and went up the station steps.

The woman was about 35 years old and about five feet six inches tall, with a sallow complexion and was dressed as has been described.

Supt. Blair said yesterday that he had no doubt that Hammond had given his proper name and address. Inquiries made among the business houses mentioned by Hammond showed that he was well known in the jewelry trade and that he had bought some goods at the Gorham Manufacturing Company's place on Tuesday morning. He came to this city on the train which left Greenport at 7.29 A. M., and was due at Long Island City at 10.20.

St. L. Perkins, a fellow townman of Hammond, was on the train, and before the two parted Hammond arranged with Terry to meet him in the afternoon and return to Greenport on the 3.30 train. Hammond did not go back on that train. He made his purchases in Maiden lane late in the forenoon, and the next stop in his progress that has been traced was at 1.05 o'clock in the afternoon, when he and his woman companion entered McDonald's cab in West Twenty-third street with the baby.

The ferryboat that came in there at 12.45 had been crowded, but the later one, at 1 o'clock, brought but few passengers. Still the ferry employees declare that it was impossible for a baby to have been left where Hammond says he found this one.

Hammond's affidavit and that of Cabman McDonald were sent to Chief of Police Devery yesterday by Superintendent Blair, and the Chief put the matter in the hands of Capt. McClusky of the Detective Bureau. Detective Sergeant Reidy started out to investigate the case last evening.

Hammond's manner when he was at Superintendant Blair's office was nervous. Hammond noticed reporters taking notes and went over to them and offered them money not to use his name. He also requested that the baby should be named Francis. The baby was entered on the books as Frank Terry. It was sent yesterday to the Infant's hospital on Randall's Island with two other waifs.

GREENPORT, L. I., April 25.—Wilbur F. Hammond arrived here to-day. He said he had intended to return home yesterday evening but was detained by the finding of the baby. He talked freely of the incident. He denies that he made any statement that he expected to meet a Miss Emma Brown from Philadelphia in Jersey City. He is of the opinion that two women who preceded him off the ferryboat may know something of the baby. He says he discovered the bundle only by stubbing his toe against it. The women denied that they knew anything of the bundle.

FREED FROM HAWAIIAN PRISONS.

Galicians Who Were Bamboozled Into Labor Contracts Going Home.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 25.—The steamship Australia arrived to-day from Honolulu. The plague scare is about over and people who have been awaiting a chance to leave the islands are taking advantage of the opportunity afforded by the break in the quarantine to make their way to the United States.

Among the passengers in the steerage were a number of Galicians, released on the order of the United States Government from a life of slavery on plantations. They are going back to their own country and declare that they have had enough of life in the tropics. They were carried to the islands by an agent, who misrepresented things to them, and on arrival there about one year ago they refused to work. At that time the Hawaiian law was to the effect that persons entering into contracts to perform certain labor for a given length of time should be imprisoned on refusal to work. Thirty-seven Galicians were placed in prison and would have been kept there for terms ranging from one to two years had not the United States Government representative called attention to the outrage. Congress took action and the slaves were released.

MUST "BATHHOUSE JOHN" MOVE?

His House Is Numbered Thirteen and There Is a To-do About It.

CHICAGO, April 25.—The family that resides next door east of Alderman John Coughlin's house in Harmon Court, announces that the Alderman must either hang two green lanterns in front of his house or move. The trouble is all because the Alderman's house is sailing under false colors. The proper number of Alderman Coughlin's residence is 13, but Coughlin does not like the number. When he moved into his new house and saw the number on his door he was alarmed.

"Say, you jist ought to have seen him," said a neighbor. "John almost had a fit. He said: 'I couldn't be elected dog pelter wid dat hoodoo on de door.' And so what does he do but change his number to 11½?"

The next door, where the afflicted family lives, is numbered 11. The "half" has been lost sight of by the Alderman, and his residence is generally given as number 11. As a result every one who goes down to Harmon Court to call on the Alderman first rings up the family next door. The family has rebelled and has issued an ultimatum to "de bathhouse."

Assignment Set Aside as Fraudulent.

The assignment made by Baer & Schwartz on Dec. 28, 1897, to Jacob Adler has been set aside as fraudulent by Justice Giegerich of the Supreme Court in an action brought by creditors of the firm. The judge finds that the members of the firm made large withdrawals of money from the firm in contemplation of insolvency and that the labor account had been doctored to cover up other withdrawals. He directs that Max Baer, to whom was paid $2,500 on an alleged loan, account for this loan before a receiver to be appointed by the court, who shall take charge of all the firm assets in place of the assignee.

Little Girl Run Down by an Automobile.

While running an automobile in Mercer street, Jersey City, yesterday, George Raucher of 127 East Houston street, this city, ran down Florence W. Peckham, 8 years old, of 215 Montgomery street. The child was injured about the head and was taken home. Raucher was arrested and detained in the Gregory street police station until the child's father arrived. Mr. Peckham refused to make any complaint and Raucher was released.

The Rev. F. W. Norris Called to Brooklyn.

The Rev. F. W. Norris, rector of Trinity Episcopal Church in South Norwalk, Conn., has been called to the pulpit of St. Matthews's Church in Throop avenue, Brooklyn, which has been vacant since the Rev. Dr. A. A. Morrison resigned in December to take charge of a church in Portland, Ore. It is understood that the Rev. Mr. Norris will accept the call.

"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.*

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