

A WANING POPULARITY.

THIS IS WHAT LEADERS OF REFORM NOW FIND.

They Were Crowded Amid Halos of Glory But Now Few so Poor as to Them Revere—The Chances of Political Success—"Broadbrim's" Strong Words. (Special Correspondence.)

NEW YORK, April 19.—To the average American citizen there is nothing more alluring or fascinating than occupying a place in the public service; it makes no difference whether native or foreign born, they take as naturally to office-holding as do ducks to water. The national associations, such as the Ancient Order of Hibernians, the Clann-Gael, the German associations, the Italian or Spanish, and in fact all other organizations formed in this city or elsewhere, are invariably engineered by a few designing demagogues, who barter the votes of their clans for substantial benefit to themselves.

To the young man starting in life, who is considering what is the best thing to do to make his future life a success, it may not be without profit to study the examples which we have at our own door.

It is many months less than a year since we had our last municipal election, and an organized body of reformers sought the destruction of Tammany Hall. Tammany Hall represented the central force of democratic power. There were many thousands of New York democrats—democrats tried and true, who had never worn Tammany's high collar; patriots as pure and self-sacrificing as the brave hearts that gathered around Washington in the hour of the nation's direst peril, and who stood by him unshaken in their allegiance till their nation's freedom was won.

But here in New York sprang up a despotism of the baser sort, whose sole idea of political success was based upon public plunder, and of that principle in our public life Tammany Hall became the ablest exponent. Its power became so pronounced and overbearing that it required not only the opposition of the republican party, but a unity of all the other parties combined—reform, democrats, prohibitionists, and all of the different fragments that go to make up a successful attack against organized villainy, to compass its overthrow.

Well the battle was fought and the victory was won; marvellous in its detail, startling in its majority, which told the story of a political revolution hitherto unsuspected even by the most sanguine of the reformers themselves. When the smoke cleared away from the battle-field a number of characters stood out in bold relief against the evening sky—men who had earned the eternal gratitude of their kind by initiating one of the most magnificent reforms of the century.

Six months ago all of the men elected represented the highest, the noblest, and the purest elements of reform. The vocabulary of adulation was exhausted to describe the splendid services of Lawyer Goff, the prosecuting attorney for the Lexow committee, and so great was his popularity, that when the votes were counted it was found that he led the reform ticket by many thousands. He was elected recorder of the city of New York, the most responsible and exacting position in our criminal courts. As in duty bound he commenced an investigation of all the courts entrusted to his care, and then he discovered that by mutual agreement among themselves each court was independent of the other, and the result was a body of hangers-on and heelers who fattened on public plunder without rendering any commensurate service therefor.

What is the result? Why, Mayor Strong, who went into office with a majority never guaranteed to any other chief magistrate since the foundation of our government, is to-day one of the most unpopular men ever elected to an executive office in this city. Lawyer Goff, the central figure of reform, could not be elected a town constable by the popular vote.

Across the river in Brooklyn, Mayor Schieren led a forlorn hope only a year and a half ago; his election represented a victory unparalleled in our state politics. To-day, sick at heart and utterly broken down, he anxiously waits the day which shall release him from his political captivity, and he declares that a million of dollars would not induce him to undertake the same responsibility again.

Then take the case of our chief magistrate, Grover Cleveland. Nothing in our political history is more remarkable than his first and second election. His first election was secured in a vote of ten millions by the paltry majority of about eleven hundred, and that eleven hundred was the result of the indiscreet utterance of a foolish country parson, about "Rum, Romanism and Rebellion." In his second election he secured the nomination against the most violent protest of every delegate from his own state, and was elected by a majority that rendered unnecessary the vote of the state of New York. He entered his second official term under more favorable circumstances than any other president since the foundation of the republic. By this time he, no doubt, realizes by what an uncertain tenure public favor is held. Deserted by the party that elected him, unable to carry through a single measure of what he deemed his policy, notwithstanding the unexampled majority of his party in both branches of the national government, unless some radical change takes place, which now seems impossible, he will retire from his great office the most unpopular executive that ever occupied the presidential chair.

In view of these notable examples, the chances of political success are not very alluring to the average young man. The chances of political success need not be measured by its failures, but by what men esteem its success. Just look at them. The great Webster died a bankrupt and a dispossessed man, although he was the idol of his party; so did Henry Clay, who was time after time saved

from financial straits by the watchful charity of his admiring friends. Stephen A. Douglas, one of the greatest men that the democratic party ever produced, died a disappointed bankrupt.

And this brings me back to the men who led the great reform movement which resulted in the downfall of Tammany less than a year ago. Mayor Strong has done his best to keep his pledges and to carry out the reform policy as he understands it, but in doing that he has satisfied nobody except the few beneficiaries who have profited by his appointments. Since the first day of January he has not known a moment's peace, night or day. Go where he will he is followed by a crowd of hungry office-seekers, impudent and persistent, who will not take "no" for an answer. Dr. Parkhurst, who may be called the father of reform, finds himself bitterly opposed by the very men on whom he most relied for support. The bitter war which is now being waged between the reverend doctor and Supt. Byrnes cannot but prove disastrous to both, and injurious to the cause of reform. The aggression is all on the doctor's side, and means the destruction of the superintendent. In this he will not succeed. Superintendent Byrnes has a powerful backing, and is probably better qualified to be at the head of the police department than any other man in this city. He may not be an angel, he may not be exactly the model Dr. Parkhurst has in his mind's eye, but an angel would make a poor fist of it managing the police department of this city. The violence and bitterness of Dr. Parkhurst's attacks on every one who is not exactly in accord with him has weakened his influence, and it looks as though his popularity was on the wane, notwithstanding his imperial service.

And right here comes the most remarkable revelation in this complex and mysterious game of politics. The schemes of Tammany hall have come to the conclusion that the democratic party needs reorganizing, and the infusion of new blood into the sanhedrin. This fact is acknowledged without question, yet strange as it may seem, when they talk of reorganizing all eyes are turned to the Hon. Richard Croker to do the job. Hardly a year has passed since the great Ojibway laid down his tomahawk and stepped quietly down and out; it was his own volition entirely; there was no request or desire that he should resign his position as lord high executioner; on the contrary when he announced his determination it sounded like an omen of disaster, and the best proof of it is that his place has not been filled from that day to this, and the party has been like Obnoxious Topps, the man without a head. The smartest, brainiest politicians in New York are to be found in Tammany hall; they have made it a study, and devoted their lives to politics; commencing as secretary or president of a ward organization, till at last, after years of hard work, they reached the inner councils of the wigwag; that meant wealth, personal advancement and great consideration. It seems wonderful, therefore, that among all those brainy leaders, no one aspires to the supreme command. Richard Croker, whose name was a synonym of victory, surrendered his baton of office without being asked, and without ever having encountered defeat. Ex Mayor Gilroy won't have it; ex-Mayor Grant won't have it; Parroy don't want it; and in the dilemma all eyes are turned to England where Richard Croker is preparing his race horses for Ascot and the Derby. "Come back; oh, Richard, come back and save us," is the universal cry of every Sachem and Winowski. But will he come? I opine not, for I think that he has arrived at the conclusion that horse-racing is much more agreeable than politics.

With an insufferable stupidity which has distinguished Mr. Carlisle's administration of our national treasury, fifteen diamond cutters, who recently arrived were sent back to Holland this week. Fifteen more desirable immigrants than these skillful and honest Dutchmen have not landed on our shores for twenty years. They all had money and could have found profitable employment the instant they got on shore; but the inspector, a knight of labor, and a foreigner, decided that they had come here under contract, although no contract was shown, and they were turned back. On the same day hundreds of dirty, miserable wretches were passed, and in a few months they will turn up full fledged citizens, if perjury can do it, selling their votes for fifty cents a head.

Easter week has been like a holiday. Easter Sunday broke gloomily enough; it had rained in the night and the leaden clouds hung heavy in the sky. As the sun climbed up in the heavens the clouds broke away, and by high noon it was an ideal Easter day.

From all parts of the country we hear the cry of hard times, but one would never suspect it, to look at these Easter revelers. At no time in my memory has the mass of people been so well dressed as they are now. Among the servants, as far as dress is concerned, you can hardly tell Bridget from her mistress. In fact, I think Bridget has the best of it. We hear of poverty and how the heartless capitalists are trampling the poor into dust. Yet this startling fact stares us in the face—that one thousand and seven hundred millions of the savings of the poor now lie in the savings banks of the United States, and the small farms, cheap houses and investments in building and loan associations, represent at least two thousand millions more. The savings banks loan their surplus on bonds and mortgages, so that it is really the so-called poor people who are the bloated bondholders.

With the coming of Easter there seems to be quite a revival of business. There is a great rush of manufacturers to Brooklyn, which promises to become one of the largest manufacturing cities in the United States.—BROADBRIM.

SPEECH FROM THE THRONE

THE BILL OF FARE WAS CERTAINLY VERY MEAGRE.

Ratification of the French Treaty in Order—The Papers in the Manitoba School Case Will Be Brought Down—Pleased With the Provinces Where He Visited.

OTTAWA, April 18.—This day at three o'clock, his excellency, the governor-general proceeded in state to the chamber of the senate, in the parliament buildings, and took his seat upon the throne. The members of the senate being assembled, his excellency was pleased to command the attendance of the house of commons, and that house being present his excellency was pleased to open the fifth session of the seventh parliament of the dominion of Canada with the following speech:

Honorable gentlemen of the senate; Gentlemen of the house of commons; It is with much satisfaction that I again have recourse to you for advice and assistance in the administration of the affairs of the dominion.

By the sudden and lamented death of the late Right Hon. Sir John Thompson, Canada has sustained a grievous loss. The deep and heartfelt sympathy expressed by her most gracious majesty the queen, and the manifestations of sorrow with which the distressing intelligence was received throughout the empire, as well as tokens of esteem and respect everywhere paid to the deceased statesman, have been gratefully appreciated by the people of Canada.

Satisfactory assurances have been received from her majesty's government respecting the interpretation of certain clauses in the treaty of commerce with France, ratifications will be exchanged as soon as necessary legislation has been passed. The recent action of the imperial parliament enabling the various Australasia governments to enter into preferential trade relations with other self governing colonies of the empire, affords gratifying proofs that the suggestions of the colonial conference are being favorably entertained by her majesty's government.

In conformity with a recent judgment of the lords of the judicial committee of the privy council to the effect that the disident minority of the people of Manitoba have a constitutional right to appeal to the governor-general-in-council against certain acts passed by the legislature of the province of Manitoba in relation to the subject of education, I have heard in council the appeal and my decision thereon has been communicated to the legislature of the said province. The papers on the subject will be laid before you.

The depression in trade, which has prevailed throughout the world for the past few years, has made itself felt in Canada, but, fortunately to a less degree than in most other countries. Although this has not resulted in any considerable decrease in the volume of our foreign trade, yet owing to low prices and recent reductions in and removal of taxation, it has been followed by a serious decrease in revenue derived from customs and excise.

In order to produce equilibrium between revenue and expenditure for the coming year it will be necessary to observe the greatest possible economy in the appropriations for the various branches of the public service.

During the period that has elapsed since the last session of parliament I have had an opportunity of visiting many portions of the dominion, including the maritime provinces, Manitoba, the north-west territories and British Columbia. Throughout these tours I have been impressed and gratified by manifestations of an abounding loyalty and public spirit; and notwithstanding the phase of trade depression already referred to, I observed everywhere unmistakable signs of that confident hopefulness in the future, based on a thorough belief in the greatness of the resources of Canada, which is one of the characteristics of her people, and which furnishes a good augury and pledge of further development and progress.

The government of Newfoundland having intimated its desire to renew negotiations, looking to the admission of that colony into the dominion of Canada, a sub-committee of my advisers have recently met in conference a delegation from the island government and discussed with them the terms of union. It will be a subject of general congratulation if the negotiations now pending result in the incorporation of her majesty's oldest colonial possession into the Canadian confederation.

Measures relating to bankruptcy and insolvency and to joint stock companies will be laid before you. You will also be asked to consider certain amendments to the insurance act, to the act respecting dominion notes, to the dominion lands act, to the Indian act, to the north-west territories representation act, as also a bill respecting the land subsidy of the Canadian Pacific railway company. Gentlemen of the house of commons; I have directed that the accounts of the past year be laid before you. The estimates for the ensuing year will also be presented. They have been framed with every regard to economy compatible with the efficiency of the public service.

Honorable gentlemen of the senate, gentlemen of the house of commons; I now leave you to the discharge of the important duties devolving upon you with an earnest prayer that being guided by the spirit of wisdom and patriotism your deliberations may, under the divine blessing, conduce to the unity and well-being of Canada.

OTTAWA, April 18.—The scene in the senate chamber at the opening was imposing. Seated to the right of the throne was the Countess of Aberdeen, attended by Hon. Archie Gordon and Master Oswald Gordon, as pages, in peacock blue plush and ruffles, Lady Tweedmouth, Mrs. Gordon, Miss Myasia Browne and Madame Laurier. To the left of the throne there were Lady Tupper, Lady Caron and Mrs. Foster.

Near the throne also sat Lieut. Gov. Mackintosh, of the north-west territories, and Lieut. Gov. Schultz, of Manitoba. There were also in attendance representatives of the supreme court. In the house of commons the attendance was not large. Mr. Foster, the new leader of the house, and Mr. Laurier, the liberal leader, were both looking well for men who

were recently on the sick list. The desks of the late Sir John Thompson and the late Hon. Felix Geoffrion were covered with large wreaths of Easter lilies and ferns.

Mr. Foster moved that the speech from the throne be taken into consideration to-morrow. Notice of motion for the standing committees was given. The report of the librarians was presented.

The speech from the throne is notable for omitting any reference to the Hudson's Bay railway aid or to the report of the prohibition commission.

An unprecedented incident occurred during the delivery of the speech from the throne. The hum of conversation, especially behind the bar where the members of the house of commons stood, was louder than usual. His excellency was reading the French version and came to a sudden pause with the remark, "If this noise is not stopped I will not read another word." The remark was not audible, of course, further away than a few feet, but Black Rod sat up in loud tones, "Silence! Silence! Silence!" There was a momentary hush but conversation was almost immediately resumed, though not so loud as before.

MRS. PARNELL ASSAULTED.

Supposed to be Rebbed by Footpads—in a Critical Condition.



DELIA T. S. PARNELL.

BORDENTOWN, N. J., April 19.—Last night Mrs. Delia T. S. Parnell, mother of the late Charles Stewart Parnell, was brutally assaulted by highwaymen who robbed her of a black satchel and a small sum of money. Officers found Mrs. Parnell in a hysterical state. She became unconscious. Mrs. Parnell was severely bruised on the back of her head. Doctors say her injuries may prove fatal. Mrs. Parnell is nearly eighty years of age.

She is a daughter of Admiral Stewart, who commanded the United States frigate Constitution during the war of 1812. Her husband was a country gentleman, living on his own estate of Avonale, in the county of Wicklow, Ireland.

Mrs. Parnell frequently appeared in public at meetings held in the United States on behalf of Ireland.

WHAT CAUSED HER DEATH?

The Body Found of a Young Woman Who Went Out For a Walk.

BROCKVILLE, April 18.—Miss Lillian Stephenson, aged eighteen, Frankville, left home on Tuesday evening for a walk along the creek, intending to come back for tea. She was not seen again, and this morning about eight o'clock after searching since nine o'clock, Tuesday night, her body was found in a fence corner. No marks of violence or foul play could be found. She was in her stocking feet, with an undershirt fastened around her head and throat. An inquest will be held this evening.

SECURING THE MEN

Who Succeeded in Counterfeiting the United States Stamps.

CHICAGO, April 18.—C. O. Jones, newspaper artist, has been arrested for complicity in counterfeiting the two-cent stamps. More arrests are expected to-day. The officers will soon have the entire gang in custody in addition to obtaining possession of machinery with which the work was done.

Better Than Talking Through A Hat.

OTTAWA, April 18.—C. Carlyle, one of the travelling immigration agents of the interior department, will leave shortly for Newfoundland, where, last year, he arranged for some 850 young people to settle in the north-west. He has a new device on immigration work. He takes with him an Edison phonograph and allows those willing to talk about the country to speak into it. He has thus the living voices of those who have lived in the country and know it. He will reproduce the messages before audiences in Eastern Canada, Newfoundland, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Vermont.

Hon. C. F. Fraser's Successor.

TORONTO, April 18.—The Ontario government has appointed Donald Guthrie, Q.C. ex-M.P.P., Guelph, inspector of registry offices for the province in the room and instead of the late Hon. C. F. Fraser. Matthew Gutz, F.R.S.S., has been appointed deputy clerk of the crown, county-court clerk and surrogate registrar of Bruce, succeeding the late William Gunn, Thomas Southworth, Brockville, has been appointed clerk of forestry, in the room and instead of the late R. W. Phipps. The forestry branch has also been transferred from the agricultural to the crown lands department.

Reform Officers Elected.

OTTAWA, April 17.—At the annual meeting of the reform association, last night, Hon. E. H. Bronson was elected honorary president, and Levi Cranell president. The vice-presidents are: N. A. Belcourt, F. R. Latchford, R. E. Jamieson and E. Devlin; treasurer, W. Anderson; secretary, H. A. Bate, re-elected.

AFFAIRS OF THE HOUR.

TELEGRAMS FROM THE EARTH'S FOUR QUARTERS GIVEN.

Little Matters that Interest Everybody—Notes From All Over—Little of Everything Easily Read and Remembered.

Alanson H. Baldwin, one of the pioneer lumbermen of Ottawa, died Wednesday afternoon.

The Royal Grenadiers, Toronto, have decided to go to Collingwood for the Queen's birthday.

Ald. L. O. Barber, of Guelph, died Wednesday from paralysis. He was one of the most extensive cattle dealers in Ontario.

A man named Turner committed suicide at Straithclair, Man., by taking a dose of strychnine. He was mentally deranged.

The sailors of the Spanish fleet contributed a day's pay to the relief of the families of the men who were lost in the Reina Regente.

The king of the Belgians offers a prize of £1,000 for the best plan of supplying Brussels with drinking water. The competition is open to all the world.

Mrs. Spence, the widow of the late J. D. Spence, a Toronto commercial traveller, has been paid \$5,000 by the London Guarantee and Accident Co., Ltd.

It is feared that the measures France is taking in the matter of the cattle trade with the United States will be likely to embarrass Canadian shippers.

John Grant, a train despatcher, was taken to London, Ont., and arraigned on the charge of stealing \$8,000 from the Canadian express company at Parkhill, Ont.

Adelard Wilfrid, a single young man, attempted to jump from a C.P.R. train from Hochelaga, but was caught and dragged under the wheels and killed almost instantly.

Umra Khan has informed Sir Robert Low, the commander of the British expedition advancing on Chitral, that if the British advance any further he intends to flee from the country.

It is reported in London that Prince Alfred, eldest son of the Duke of Edinburgh, is likely to be betrothed to the young Queen Wilhelmina, of Holland. He is twenty-one years of age, and she is fifteen.

A duel was fought in Paris between M. M. Jules Hurel and Catulle Mendes, two well-known writers, because the former associated the latter's name with Oscar Wilde. M. Mendes was slightly wounded.

Hon. R. Harcourt, provincial treasurer, testified before the university commission that Edward Blake had never in any way approached him on the subject of Prof. Wrong's appointment to the staff of the university.

It is rumored that the Berlin, French and Russian governments are about to convene a meeting of the European powers to revise the terms of the treaty of peace agreed upon by the Chinese and Japanese representatives.

The province of British Columbia having applied for the assistance of the mounted police in quelling the Indian uprising in the Lower Kootenay, word has been sent to the police to be in readiness to act should they be notified from Ottawa to do so.

Abraham Coad, Brockville, and daughter were driving near the Grand Trunk station when a horse being led behind took fright and plunged about, upsetting the rig and throwing the occupants out. Both were badly hurt, Miss Coad especially, her head being cut and skull fractured.

Recruiting in Scotland for the British army has greatly improved during the last year or two. A leading Scottish journal states that bad trade and the coal strikes have done more for recruiting in the country than all the promises and blandishments of the recruiting staff put together.

A Frenchman named Rulliere, who boasts that he is a son of the dynamiter Ravachol, and is supposed to have assisted his alleged father in murdering the hermit of Chamblay, has been condemned to eight years' penal servitude for having attempted to murder the manager of a mine at Villars, in the Loire.

The Hamilton and London synod of the Presbyterian church passed a resolution on Tuesday, which stated that the present public school system of Manitoba had their approval, and they therefore deprecated any out-lie interference with the view of forcing on Manitoba a system of separate schools.

The Montreal board of health's report for the year shows the death rate to be 27.27 per thousand, a considerable increase over the preceding year. There were 10,714 births and 6,594 deaths. There were 5,782 deaths last year. The birth rate among the French-Canadians was 55.97 per thousand; and Roman Catholics, 27; Protestants, 28.59.

The will of the late George Childs, Montreal, has been registered. He makes the following bequests: Montreal general hospital, \$500; Protestant hospital for the insane, \$500; Protestant house of industry and refuge, \$500; Protestant infants' home, \$200; Harvey Industrial school, \$200; ladies' benevolent institute, \$100; remainder of his property is bequeathed to his five sons equally.

Joseph Sprott and Alexander McKee, the two patrolmen, and William Farley, the engineer of the Simpson building, Toronto, were arrested, Wednesday, on a warrant charging them with setting fire to the Simpson block on the evening of March 3rd. Livingston, the fourth man mentioned in this connection by the coroner's jury in their finding, cannot be found. There is a warrant for his arrest, also.

There has been a rapid advance in cattle in the live stock markets in Toronto during the past two or three weeks. On Tuesday at the western cattle yards shipping cattle were quoted as high as 5c. to 5½c. per lb., and butchers' cattle of good quality sold easily at 4c. to 4½c. per lb. for choice cattle. This is an advance in the best grades of nearly 2c. per lb. within a month. Hogs are much higher, having advanced in about four weeks from \$1.40 to \$5.25 per cwt. for the best hogs.

A Child's Fall.

BEAUFORT, Que., April 18.—A little girl, three years old, daughter of A. Cantin, agent of the G. T. R., here, fell to the ground from a third story window of a house yesterday, receiving serious injuries, but will probably recover.