

BETROTHAL FOLLOWS A CHILDHOOD LOVE.

Formal Engagement of Charles T. Garland and Madeleine Knowlton Announced.

Both Social Favorites and Members of Families of Wealth and Fashion.

ANNOUNCEMENT LONG EXPECTED.

The Young Couple Were Childhood Playmates and Their Mutual Preference Has Long Been Marked—Will Inherit Millions.

The betrothal of Mr. Charles T. Garland to Miss Madeleine Knowlton, was announced yesterday by their more intimate friends and caused not a little stir in the fashionable circles of New York society...

While the coming marriage of this young couple will ultimately bite two very handsome fortunes, and is interesting for that



MISS MADELEINE KNOWLTON. Miss Madeleine Knowlton and Mr. Charles T. Garland, the young society people whose formal betrothal is made public to-day. He is the son of the millionaire vice-president of the First National Bank, while she is one of this season's debutantes and the daughter of Mrs. D. Henry Knowlton, widow of the rich Cuban importer.

reason, it is more interesting because the betrothal is the result of a love affair of many years standing.

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wealth which should one day come to this young couple, but people who profess to know, say that they will some time have not less than \$5,000,000.

REED'S DIG AT M'KINLEY. Would Not Have His Friends Interfere in a State Where There is a Candidate.

Pittsburg, Pa., March 20.—When the anti-Quay Republicans decided to boost McKinley by agreeing to hold Presidential primaries at which it was stated the Republicans of the county could decide whether they wanted Quay or McKinley for President, Reed admires agreed to include the Speaker in the test vote.

My Dear Sir: I have not the slightest desire to have my name submitted in the way you suggest.

The Quay people say Speaker Reed's statement about not interfering in States having a home candidate is a dignified slip at McKinley's meddling in Pennsylvania politics against Quay.

HANNA AND MILHOLLAND MEET Secret Conference in Buffalo Said to be in McKinley's Interest.

Buffalo, N. Y., March 20.—Mark A. Hanna, of Cleveland, who is managing the



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McKinley campaign, arrived in Buffalo at 2 o'clock this morning and took apartments at the Troop Hotel. He did not register.

Shortly after noon John E. Milholland, of New York, registered. His card was the first one which Mr. Hanna received.

They took luncheon together in a private room, and about 2 o'clock went to Mr. Milholland's room, where they remained until this evening.

Mr. Hanna explains that his presence in Buffalo concerns business interests, with

A WIFE'S FATAL SHOT. Pursued by Her Husband, a Long Branch Woman Fires a Bullet into His Breast.

Long Branch, N. J., March 20.—George Kemp, a saloon keeper forty-five years old, quarreled with his wife in their home, corner of Joline and Seventh avenues, at 9:20 o'clock this morning.

They Christina, the three-year-old baby of Mrs. Kiddie, of Newark, N. J., put her chubby little fists into her eyes Thursday morning and began to cry because the sun was shining so brightly outside and she was locked in the house.

THE HOURS FLEW BY, but Mrs. Kiddie did not notice them until the factory whistles blew at noon.

From noon to noon in the neighborhood the mother went, becoming more and more anxious. Finally she returned to her home.

Some neighbors went with her and searched the premises. One of them happened to look down the cistern in the yard.

THE BABY WAS TAKEN out at once, and Dr. Cellers was called. He worked for hours trying to restore life, but was unable to do so.

A PAGE OF TO-MORROW'S BREEZY JOURNAL Will be devoted to The Bicycle Girl OF '96.

A MANIC LOOSE IN THE STREETS.

Turned Out of Bellevue After Ward's Island Hospital Refused to Keep Him.

Society Endangered by a Clash of Authority Between the Two Institutions.

MANDAMUS FROM A COURT IGNORED. Left at Bellevue's Gate by Dr. Macey from the State Hospital Last Night, and Then Told to Go Where He Pleased.

A maniac was turned loose last night on the streets of New York. He is John P. O'Donohue, of No. 5 Eleventh street, Hoboken, who was brought to Bellevue Hospital on February 26 last, and declared insane by the Commissioners of Lunacy.

Owing to Superintendent McDonald, of E-State Hospital, Ward's Island, having refused to take any insane people from Bellevue Hospital unless they had a new suit of clothes, O'Donohue, and about fifty other patients have been kept at Bellevue for several weeks.

YESTERDAY the authorities at the hospital obtained a writ of mandamus from Justice MacLean compelling Dr. McDonald to take O'Donohue.

The hospital authorities placed the insane man in a boat, and, together with the man-

damus, delivered him to Dr. McDonald. He was accepted without protest. This was about 1 o'clock.

At about 4 o'clock Dr. Macey and two attendants from Ward's Island brought O'Donohue back to Bellevue, but he was refused admission at the gate house.

Superintendent Murphy declined to receive him they took the man away again. What happened afterward is not exactly known.

It is said on one hand that he was returned to Ward's Island, and again sent to Bellevue. Still another story is to the effect that his keepers walked the man around the streets.

At five minutes past 9 o'clock last night the gate house at the hospital was opened and O'Donohue was pushed in, together with an envelope containing the mandamus and commitment papers.

Dr. Macey and the two attendants who had O'Donohue in charge, disappeared suddenly in the dark street.

Dr. Russell, in charge of the Insane Pavilion; Dr. Fitch, of the Examining Board of Lunacy; Superintendent Murphy, of Bellevue, and General O'Belne, Commissioner of Charities, were hastily summoned to the gate house, where O'Donohue was calmly sitting.

The latter was told that he had been discharged, and as nobody was holding him he immediately jumped up and rushed out of the gate and was lost in the street.

CANTOR FELT AFFRONTED. "This is rather an unusual document," said Senator Cantor. I suggest that the Cities Committee and the society ladies who have interested themselves so much in this matter go to see the Governor and have him frame the bill he desires.

Perhaps the Governor has the right to send in a message on legislation, but to send in a message declaring what a bill should be is trespassing.

Senator Lexow, interrupting: "Is the Senator debating the Governor's message?" "The message is before the Senate," said Senator Cantor.

"I move the message lie on the table," said Senator Lexow. "There is nothing before the Senate."

Senator Cantor, continuing: "I have the floor. The Governor has no right to suggest just what bills should be passed. The Legislature has to determine the measures to be passed and their provisions. When the bills reach the Governor, he may ask that they be recalled for amendment or he may exercise his privilege of veto."

"It is thought to coerce the Legislature. Not only is the message not fair to the Legislature, but it is unwarranted and impertinent," concluded Senator Cantor.

STRANAHAN WAS AMAZED. "I am amazed at the remarks of the Senator from the Twentieth," said Senator Stranahan. "Knowing his usual fine sense of propriety, I am amazed at his criticism of the Executive. Had the Senator reflected before he spoke, he would never have openly made the criticism. Like action has often been taken by Governors of the State. Precedents and practice have given him authority and control his action. I know of many instances of the Executive sending in messages suggesting the enactment of specific legislation."

"Give us an instance," said Senator Cantor. "Governor Hill sent in a message suggesting specific World's Fair legislation, and also indicated that the legislation outlined in his message would be approved by him," answered Senator Stranahan.

"The Legislature was deadlocked on that measure then," replied Senator Cantor. "No more vitally important than this measure concerning the schools of New York City," said Senator Stranahan, and continuing, he said: "I regret that the Senator has seen fit to pass criticism on a proper and ordinary action of the Governor. I move that the message lie on the table, and be printed."

The motion to table was adopted without further debate or objection.

CANTOR OBJECTS TO MORTON'S MESSAGE.

Roundly Scores the Governor's Suggestions for School Reform in This City.

He Characterizes It as Unfair, Unwarranted and Impertinent, and Hints at Coercion.

LEXOW AND STRANAHAN DEFEND IT. Argument That Hill's Plan for World's Fair Legislation Was a Parallel Case Disproved by Cantor—Message Tabled.

Albany, March 20.—At the conclusion of the reading of Governor Morton's special message to the Legislature to-day urging the passage of the measure reforming the public school system of New York, Senator Cantor made a few comments. He declared that the Governor was trespassing upon the prerogatives of the Legislature. The message in question reads as follows:

"For a number of years there has been a strong and constantly growing sentiment in the city of New York in favor of a reform in the public school system of that city. It has been conceded by all persons who are familiar with the subject that the laws relating thereto were in need of revision. While there have been frequent amendments, the general scheme has remained unchanged, though it was adopted when practically the whole city lay below Fourteenth street and the upper portion was a sparsely settled and almost rural community. The law divides the responsibility for the educational system between the Board of Education, appointed by the Mayor for the city at large, and twenty-four local boards of school trustees, appointed by the Board of Education from each of the wards in the city, the trustees being charged with the employment of teachers."

"The plan was not an unusual one in the cities of the State at the time of its adoption, but has long since been discarded by the other cities, while, strange to say, it is retained in the metropolis, to which it is more ill adapted than perhaps to any other community. The attention of the Legislature has for several years been called to the subject, but for one reason or another no practical results have been achieved. The people of our first city are entitled to primary in the great bulkwork of our institutions, the common schools. A subject so close to the citizen as the education of his children demands the patriotic and elevated consideration of the lawmaking power. TO ABOLISH TRUSTEES.

"A comprehensive bill, covering the administration of the public schools in the city of New York, has been introduced, retaining, with somewhat limited powers, the trustees; another bill, proposing nothing new for the system except the abolition of the trustees, has been offered. The Senate Committee on Cities, having this bill in charge, has reported to that House a bill containing the provisions of the first mentioned bill, but abolishing the trustees and investing their powers and duties in the Board of Education. The committee bill has met with general approbation, including the earnest support of the metropolitan press, of a large number of thoughtful women and men, and of educators whose experience and qualifications make their judgment valuable. No opposition, except that offered by persons directly or indirectly connected with the present system, which the existing law is antiquated and wholly inadequate. The division of duty leads to confusion and uncertainty in administration, and renders it difficult to fix responsibility. It is respectfully suggested that any measure that retains the ward trustee plan must fall of accomplishing the ends desired."

"I appeal to the Legislature to promptly enact a law abolishing the trustee system, and making enlightened provision for the efficient government of the public schools on lines in keeping with the most approved methods and modern thought on this vital question. The importance of this subject and the advanced stage of the session constrain me to communicate the views in this manner to the Legislature."

"LEVI P. MORTON." When the message was read in the Assembly it was ordered tabled and printed without debate. A discussion followed its reading in the Senate, but it was finally tabled and ordered printed.

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DOCTOR CRAZED BY DRINK.

Young Walsh Released by Magistrate Cornell on Condition That He Take Treatment.

Dr. Walter Walsh, thirty-five years old, of No. 311 West Twenty-third street, was arraigned in Jefferson Market Court yesterday by Policeman Corcoran, of the West Twentieth Street Station, on a charge of intoxication and disorderly conduct, preferred by Mrs. Catherine R. Paul, who keeps the boarding house at which Walsh and his wife live. Mrs. Paul called Corcoran into the house at 7 o'clock yesterday morning and demanded that the arrest Walsh, as he was raising a disturbance by shouting that he was being poisoned.

In court, Mrs. Paul told Magistrate Cornell that the prisoner had recently come into an inheritance of \$500, and had been trying ever since to drink it up. The prisoner told the Magistrate in excited tones that his aunt and his family were trying to rob him and that they had tried to poison him yesterday morning by giving him potato. He was evidently crazed with liquor.

In the afternoon, the aunt, who refused to give her name, appeared in court and had a talk with Magistrate Cornell. She said she was not willing to have Dr. Walsh sent to the island, and if necessary she would furnish money for his bond, but that she preferred to have him released if he would promise to go to some hospital and undergo a treatment for dipsomania. The Magistrate said that he had learned that Walsh came of a good family. He then released the Doctor on his promise to go to St. Vincent's Hospital, without trouble, and there take medical treatment. Walsh left the court accompanied by his aunt and a friend.

WHAT COMMISSIONERS SAY. President Robert Macley, of the Board of Education: I do not favor the abolition of the boards of trustees. They form the parliament of the people. We have had some of the first men of this city as trustees, and the office has been in existence for twenty years. During all that time there has never been a single case of misappropriation of the city's money. It does not follow that all trustees have been immaculate, but there surely must have been an admirable system of checks.

Under the old Ahearn bill of two or three years ago the power of appointing teachers was vested in the trustees. Some people think that power would be better delegated to the Board of Education. We met that in our own bill by creating an eligible list of persons selected by the assistant superintendents, of which Mr. Jasper is the head, and from which the trustees should select names for the various positions. After that the Board was to approve the selections and confirm them.

All this present compromise bill would do is pave the way for a paid commission, because it would be practically impossible to get men of the ability of those serving at present to do the enormous additional work. Say, for instance, that this city should go back absolutely to Tammany rule. Then there would be a very different kind of Board from the present one. And think of the great amount of patronage such a Board would have in the city.

The principal enemies of the public schools are the parochial schools. Fully 50,000 children attend the latter, which are mainly supported by sectarians. They make proselytes out of the children. These sectarians want their schools supported by State appropriation. Now, the sect religion and politics kept out of the public school system, and we contracted that influence by having local boards of trustees, in which all creeds and sects are fully represented. If all the Hebrews were in Hebrew schools, all the Germans in German schools, and all the Italians in Italian schools, very good Hebrew, German and Italian would result, but they would not be good Americans. The trustee system makes good Americans of them, and I have not heard one good argument against it. I am not going to walk in my tent if the bill becomes a law, but will try my best to do my work under it. I may find that too much of my time is taken up, and then I may have to resign from the Board of Education. There are about 500 teachers to be appointed every year, and that means an immense amount of work will devolve upon the Board. The president is not allowed a stenographer, but I should have to get one somewhere.

Commissioner Emilie Benefield: I favor a small Board, say of five or six persons, who will form a paid administrative body. These are now all introduced by Charles Stranahan, is only a modest proposal for two or three years. A paid commission seems to me to be an inevitable matter of the future. I do not favor the compromise bill, because if it goes through the Legislature every assistant superintendent will be appointed by the city superintendent will be a regular Croker. They will have entirely too much patronage, because they will make an eligible list and then select from it all those they desire to be made teachers or principals. I think the superintendents should draw up such a list, but the selections should be made by another body. The reason I favor a small board is from the fact that practically all the work of the present board is done by six or seven members. The rest may not have time enough from their various occupations to devote themselves to the work of the Board. I believe in having a teacher in a school that person best fitted for the place. If the loyalty is one populated by Hebrews it is better, I think, to have there a teacher who is in sympathy with those people. It is the same with the Germans, the Italians and all the others."

Justice Charles P. Daly: I do not see any reason for wishing to abolish the Board of Trustees. I think it a very popular element in the public school system, and unless misconduct is discovered I think the trustees should remain. It is a very good maxim to let well enough alone. We do not appreciate that in the United States as much as we should. As for a paid commission, I do not believe in it. Paid bodies have not, in my experience, turned out so well as popular bodies, because the mixture of politics and duty has been detrimental. Politics should not enter school administration."

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