the fate of so many other promising enterprises, and "die a borning," the ghost of Samuel J. need never shake its gory locks at our Jackson contemporaries, for not even Eli Perkins would dare to say they did it.

MUSIC.

THE PHILADELPHIA FESTIVAL.

PERFORMANCE OF BRUCH'S "ODYSSEUS."

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

PHILADELPHIA, May 10.—The Festival programme this afternoon consisted of Schumann's Symphony No. 1, in B flat; Beleideau's aria from "Jean de Paris"; "Qua Mes Ordres," sung by Mr. Remmertz; Schubert's "Erl-King" and "Casta Diva," sung by Mme. Boema; Chapin's Concerto in E minor—substituted for the Saint-Saëns Concerto No. 2 in G minor, and played by Mr. Joseffy, and the overture to "William Tell." Mr. Charles Schmitz was the conductor.

Both Mme. Boema and Mr. Remmertz were well received and recalled after their numbers, while Joseffy had little short of an ovation. He certainly rendered the intricate Chopin concerto with masterly technique and exquisite delicacy of touch and feeling; and, upon a second determined and enthusiastic recall, he responded with a quaint little march by Bargiel charmingly rendered. The Schumann symphony was admirably done, the beautiful larghetto movement being almost redemanded. Mr. Schmitz kept his large orchestra well in hand, and displayed much taste and judgment in the interpretation of both the symphony and the concerto. The success which crowned the chorus last evening was—after Joseffy—the orchestra's this afternoon.

The evening performance was the "Odysseus" by Max Bruch. The book of this work is based upon the adventures of Ulysses, also called Odysseus, King of Ithaca. The music is bold and striking, free from hackneyed melodic and harmonic phrases and often starting in its orchestral treatment. The story is developed in a succession of musical tableaus. The first is on the Island of Calypso, and opens with a chorus of nymphs to a graceful accompaniment of arpeggios and trills. Started on his homeward way, *Ulysses* is, in the second scene, made to pass through the abode of departed spirits, where troops of children, young brides, youths and old men surround him and pour into his ears their woeful lamentations. Marvellous is the orchestral tone-painting in this dire scene, which ends with a chorus of *Ulysses's* terror-stricken companions. But the next scene pictures, in refreshing contrast, the blue Mediterranean sky and the fresh breeze, with the song of the boatmen, as Ulysses and his companions set sail. Very beautiful is this movement, as is also the following song of the sirens.

The fourth scene describes the tempest and the wrecking of the unfortunate adventurers, their reaching land, the subsidence of the storm and the lulling of the worn hero to sleep. In the second part *Penelope, Ulysses's* wife, mourns his absence and implores the gods to restore him to her. Then the scene changes to where *Nausicca* is singing, dancing and playing ball with her maids. This is one of the most characteristic and delightful movements of the work, and the first, in fact, to awaken the audience to anything like intelligent and hearty appreciation. This is followed by a chorus of welcome from the bold, half savage Phaikes, incidental to which is another very striking movement for the male voices in unison, accompanied by strong pizzicato chords of all the strings and staccato notes of the wind, transforming the entire orchestra, as it were, into one mighty harp. *Ulysses* awakes, makes himself known, entreats aid to pursue his journey, is furnished with a ship, and sets sail once more amid the hearty good wishes of his new friends. Again is the composer most happy in his portrayal of the freshening breeze swelling the sails, the swing of the oars and the movement of the ship. In the tenth scene he safely reaches home, and is warmly welcomed by his Queen and subjects. So slight a sketch can hardly convey an idea of the opportunities afforded the composer, but it may be said, in short, that Bruch has improved them all, and produced one of the most original, masterly and interesting works of the century. The title rôle was assumed by Mr. Remmertz. Miss Anna L. Fuller was the *Princess Nausicca*, and Miss Emma Branch, *Penelope*. But the honors were again carried off by Mr. William W. Gilchrist, the director, who carried the performance through, under some disadvantage, so successfully.

MUSICAL NOTES.

Madame Geistinger, who played last night at the Thalia Theatre in the "Drei Paar Schuhe," appears this evening in Strauss's excellent operetta, "Die Fledermaus."

The new organ of the Church of the Incarnation, at Thirty-fifth st. and Madison-ave., just finished by Mr. Hilborne L. Roosevelt, will be played for the first time in public by Mr. Frederick Archer, this evening, at 8 o'clock. The instrument is the latest achievement of Mr. Roosevelt's invention and contains some features which are absolutely new. The programme to be performed includes Guilmant's Sonata in D minor and J. S. Bach's Prelude and Fugue in D minor, besides a varied selection of lighter numbers.

MAURICE GRAU SAILS FOR EUROPE.

Maurice Grau sailed for Europe yesterday on the steamship Republic. Mr. Grau goes on business for Mr. Abbey in connection with the opening of the Metropolitan Opera House next fall. He will engage a number of artists for the opera company, and will attend to various other matters connected with Mr. Abbey's operatic plans. It was Mr. Abbey's intention to sail on the same ship yesterday morning, and passage had long been engaged for him. On Monday, however, the health of Mrs. Abbey was such that the voyage was postponed. On Wednesday Mr. Abbey's wife died, and all idea of going to Europe was abandoned. It is possible that Mr. Abbey will sail next Tuesday on the Alaska, or on the following Thursday on the City of Chester.

"DAVID GARRICK" BY PRINCETON STUDENTS.

PRINCETON, May 10.—The College Dramatic Association presented the comedy "David Garrick" this evening in Mercer Hall. The house was filled to overflowing, all the tickets having been sold by noon yesterday. Mr. Royle as *David Garrick*, G. Field as *Ida Ingol*, and Henry Alexander as *Mr. Smith* were especially applauded.

OBITUARY.

DR. THEODORE DWIGHT BRADFORD.

Dr. Theodore Dwight Bradford, one of the leading homœopathic physicians of the city, died suddenly at his home, No. 15 West Forty-eighth-st., yesterday morning, of heart trouble. He had been in poor health from nervous prostration for a year, and recently had visited the South for his health; but he returned little benefited. On Wednesday night he went for a short walk, and did not complain of feeling any worse than usual. At 4 o'clock in the morning, however, he called to his wife for some nourishment. From that hour he continued to sink rapidly, dying at 7:30. The family have decided on a post-mortem examination that will be held to-day to ascertain, if possible, the exact cause of his death.

Dr. Bradford was born at Auburn, Me., on September 1, 1838. His father was a physician of good standing there. He came to New-York before he was twenty years old, and was graduated at the University of the City of New-York. Subsequently he received the appointment of surgeon of the Bellevue Hospital, under Dr. Wood, and remained there through the cholera epidemic. A few years later he began a private practice in the city. Dr. Bradford was appointed surgeon at Ward's Island some years ago, and he continued to hold this office until his death. He has been connected also with the Hahnemann Hospital since its completion. He was a member of the Medical Club and of the Broadway Tabernacle, but recently he had joined Dr. John Hall's Church. He leaves a wife and two children.

HAYWARD M. HUTCHINSON.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—Hayward M. Hutchinson, an old and respected citizen, died this morning after a long and painful illness.

Mr. Hutchinson was the oldest son of David Hutchinson, of Milford, N. H. Early in life he settled in Baltimore, entering the foundry business with his uncle, Jonah Hayward. Afterward he and his brothers Elias and Jesse entered into business in Baltimore as plumbers and steam-fitters. At the close of the war he visited Alaska, and soon after he organized the Alaska Fur Seal Company, through which he acquired a large fortune. He was a large owner of real estate in Washington, where he erected several fine houses, including the one occupied by Mr. Evarts while Secretary of State. He owned a fine farm, called "Sitka," in Montgomery County, Md. He leaves a wife and two married daughters.

PRISON SANITATION.

Charles R. Kitchell read a paper on "Prison Sanitation" at the meeting of the Society of Medical Jurisprudence last evening at the Academy of Medicine. The paper was discussed by Professor Rice, of Columbia College; Dr. Spitzka, Dr. C. S. Woods and others.

A young lover in Iowa paid $40 for a locomotive to run him thirty-five miles to see his girl, and when he got there the family bulldog ran him two miles and didn't charge him a cent. Corporations have no souls.

THE OUTLOOK IN OHIO.

OPINIONS OF RICHARD SMITH.

ELEMENTS THAT WILL BE POWERFUL IN THE OCTOBER ELECTION—CANDIDATES IN BOTH PARTIES.

Richard Smith, of Cincinnati, is in the city and is staying at the Grand Central Hotel. To a TRIBUNE reporter last night he gave he following account of the political condition in Ohio at the present time:

"There will be an election in October of this year at which votes will be cast principally for Governor and the Legislature. The Republican party is thoroughly united. The main issue will be the liquor question. The Legislature at its last session submitted two amendments to the Constitution which are to be voted on by the people. One provides legislative control over the liquor traffic, giving the Legislature the power to tax, license or prohibit the traffic as they please. The other is a prohibitory amendment. The Republican party will take the ground that the people have a right to vote on the question, but will not commit itself to either. In other words, it will not make a political issue out of either amendment, but will leave the people free to vote as they please. The Democrats will probably pass the usual resolution against sumptuary legislation, which means anything or nothing, as the people please to look at it. The Legislature also passed what is known as the Scott Tax law, which provides for a uniform tax of $100 on drinking places in which vinous or malt liquors are sold exclusively and $200 where distilled liquors are sold. The tax is assessed in the usual way by the county, and is a lien upon the property occupied by the saloon-keeper, nobody being permitted to carry on the business in a house not owned by him unless he has permission in writing from the owner, that permission making the property liable to the tax. A portion of the saloon-keepers have decided to pay the tax, and many, especially in the country towns, who think they cannot afford it are abandoning the business. The result will be the closing of about one-fourth of the drinking places in the State. The income from the rest (in Cincinnati $300,000 per year) is to be applied partly to the repair of the streets, partly to the support of the police and partly to the county almshouses. In Cincinnati the brewers and a portion of the drinking-place keepers have combined to test the constitutionality of the law. A case has already been taken to the Supreme Court from Athens County and will be heard on May 26. It is expected that a decision will be reached before the holding of the Republican Convention in June, in which case the Republicans will take their stand in favor of the law. The Democrats oppose it. They expect to get the votes of Republican saloon-keepers as they did largely last fall. Judge Hoadly, who is a prominent Democratic candidate for Governor and will probably be nominated, has taken the case for the saloon-keepers and will, if nominated—whatever the platform of the party may be—be the embodiment of the opposition to the law. Upon that, therefore, the battle will mainly be fought.

"There are 15,000 drinking houses in Ohio now and the tax on them will be over $2,000,000. That will go into the treasury of the cities, towns and counties from a traffic that for thirty years has been virtually free, and in the event of the Supreme Court sustaining the law, (which it is believed it surely will do) the revenue thus derived will go very largely to support the poorhouses and police, which are to a great extent the result of the intemperate use of intoxicating liquors. Within ninety days from its enforcement, which will be before the election, it will prove to be the most popular law ever placed on the statute books of Ohio.

"The Prohibitionists, who last October polled 13,000 votes, it is understood, will put no State ticket in the field, but will concentrate themselves upon the prohibition amendment; which, however, will undoubtedly be defeated by a large majority, as will also the amendment for legislative control. The latter will be voted against by the temperance men who believe it a sin to recognize the traffic in any shape and by the extreme liquor men who want a continuance of free trade. In addition every vote not cast for or against the amendments will, under our State Constitution, which is wonderfully made, be counted as a negative vote, it requiring a majority of all the votes cast for Governor, say, to carry the amendment. It was in view of this probable result that the Legislature passed the Scott Tax law, the people of the State having wearied of what is virtually in Ohio free trade. The people also feel that it is dangerous to the commonwealth to have a class engaged in the retail traffic in intoxicating liquors who feel that they control the politics of the State.

"The Democrats, as usual, regardless of principles, will seek as they did last fall to make capital out of this question by siding with the saloon-keepers who are opposed to the tax. A very large proportion of them, however, favor taxation and reasonable regulation with legal recognition, and of which this law provides.

THE QUESTION OF CANDIDATES.

"With reference to the candidates for Governor on the Republican side, either Senator Sherman or Governor Foster could be nominated; but Senator Sherman does not believe it would be wise for him to vacate his seat in the Senate in order to be Governor of the State in view of the small Republican majority in that body, and the great influence he exercises in national affairs. Besides, if he should accept the nomination for Governor it would be charged that he was in the field again as an active candidate for the Presidential nomination—which he is not. Governor Foster is known to be a candidate to succeed Senator Pendleton in the United States Senate in case the Republicans carry the Legislature, and he does not wish to go before the people nominally as a candidate for Governor and really as a candidate for United States senator. The people of Ohio have never taken kindly to a double-headed candidacy of that kind, and have always insisted that the office of Governor shall not be used as a stepping-stone from that position, before the term of office has expired, into the United States Senate. Either Senator Sherman or Governor Foster would be a powerful candidate, but the reasons that have been stated are sufficient to cause the Republicans to look elsewhere for a candidate. At the present time it seems likely that Judge Foraker, of Cincinnati, will be the Republican nominee. He served his country well and bravely as a soldier, and is exceedingly popular and deservedly so. He was elected Judge of the Supreme Court of Cincinnati by a large majority, running ahead of his ticket; and before his term expired, in consequence of ill-health, he was forced to retire from the bench and has since been practising law. He has a stainless reputation as a soldier, judicial officer and private citizen, and it is pretty safe to say that he will poll the full strength of the Republican party in the State.

"The Republicans of Ohio were never more free from faction than they are now. They are well pleased with the conduct of the National Administration and with the action of Congress in reducing taxes. The Democrats, on the other hand, are considerably divided, and in some quarters a bitter feeling prevails that is not likely to be harmonized. The Hoadly wing of the party, which is voiced by *The Cincinnati Enquirer*, in opposition to Senator Pendleton and Judge Hoadly, will not strain itself to secure the success of the party in the event of Hoadly and Pendleton controlling the Democratic State Convention. Judge Geddes is an active and prominent candidate for Governor, running, strange as it may seem, on his temperance principles and his prominence as a member of the Methodist Church. General Durbin Ward thinks that it is high time he was recognized. He has been a newer of wood and drawer of water for many years, but has never been able, though long a candidate, to secure a nomination. He is a strong man, was a soldier who was shot to pieces, figuratively speaking in the war, and this is the one prominent reason why the followers of Vallandigham, while willing to use him in a campaign, are never ready to elect him to an office. Nobody who knows him doubts his Democracy. It seems likely, however, that the two candidates will be Foraker and Hoadly. Judge Hoadly is a free thinker, free-trader and pretty much in favor of everybody doing as he pleases as regards Sunday laws, the liquor traffic and everything in that line. This may secure to him some German Republican votes, but it will lose him much support, especially in the rural districts, and will concentrate against him temperance votes that might otherwise not be cast at all or cast against the Republican candidates.

"Upon the whole a full vote will be polled in Ohio in October, and so far as opinions may be formed at this distance from the contest the prospects may be set down as favorable to a Republican victory. This would be greatly promoted if the Republicans of New-York, as now seems probable, should heal their differences, bury "hatchets" out of sight, smash "machines," shake hands over the chasm, roll up their sleeves, and with an unbroken front go to work. In that event there would be an incentive to carry Ohio next fall that would not be experienced if the work should seem hopelessly lost to the Republican party.

DOMESTIC COMEDY EXTRAORDINARY.

From The London Daily News.

A highly comic case, exciting much interest in the South of France, has just been tried by the Carcassonne Correctional Tribunal. Madame de Pointies, a widow of forty-seven, with a large landed property, inhabits a chateau, with an only child, Mlle. Olga, a beautiful girl only twenty-one. This lady had for steward one Poneignon, who with his wife possessed her entire confidence. It occurred to the Poneignons that it would be a pity if all the wealth of Madame de Pointies and her daughter should accumulate in a prosy fashion for themselves alone. They therefore conceived the idea of finding husbands for both of them, and obtaining a handsome consideration on the achievement. They began with the widow, and found for her a genuine but penniless marquis, M. de Lostanges, of Toulouse. They negotiated so cleverly that Madame de Pointies accepted him, and he signed bills for 60,000 francs in favor of Poneignon, payable after the marriage. Unfortunately for himself and the result of the combination, the Marquis, intoxicated with success, got literally intoxicated at a *déjeûner* at the lady's house, and so conducted himself that he was turned out, with orders not to show his face there again. The 60,000 franc bills bills became valueless, but, nothing daunted, the Poneignons found another nobleman, Baron Armanderie d'Arberat, for Mlle. Olga, and so cajoled her mother that she strained her parental authority to the utmost to induce the young lady to take him. But Olga had her own views. She did not like the Baron, and ran away to Marseilles with a cooper named Signourel. Then Poneignon and the Baron, with the full authority of the mother, who urged the Baron to take a virile resolution and show himself worthy of her daughter, organized a capturing party, such as was frequent in old times in Ireland, to take possession of Mlle. Olga and carry her bodily away from the seductive signourel. Five braves were enlisted for this service, but Signourel and his faithful lady got wind of the project, and when they got to his house at Marseilles, Olga was out of the way. Madame de Pointies herself, hearing of the failure, came to Marseilles and fired a revolver at Bonafous, the landlord of Signourel and Olga. Olga has married Signourel, but the marriage will probably be disputed for want of maternal consent. Meanwhile, Baron d'Arberat and Poneignon are sentenced to a month's imprisonment for their attempt to carry off Mlle. Olga, and their two principal auxiliaries to twenty and fifteen days' respectively. Five minor accomplices are fined sixteen francs each. The revolver shot fired by Madame de Pointies, which we must suppose the Court did not consider serious, was only punished by five francs fine.

UNION LEAGUE CLUB MEETING.

A MEMORIAL ON PETER COOPER.

WARM TRIBUTES TO THE MANY VIRTUES OF THE DEAD PHILANTHROPIST.

The monthly meeting of the Union League Club was held last night, William M. Evarts presiding. Several new members were elected; among them William H. Guion, Dr. S. O. Vanderpoel, John Harper, Nathaniel Niles and E. A. Hitchcock. All the vacancies in the roll of membership were filled. George B. Butler, for a committee appointed at a previous meeting, read the following minute on Peter Cooper, which was adopted by the club:

The Union League Club has a mournful duty to perform in noticing the death of Peter Cooper, which took place on the 4th of last month from pneumonia. He was admitted to membership in the club in March, 1864. In January, 1881, he was unanimously elected an honorary member, and so continued until his death. In the nineteen years and upward of his connection with it, he was for ten of them a vice-president, and for part of the time first vice-president.

It was during the war of the Rebellion that he became a member. Immediately after the return of peace he illustrated one of his principal tendencies by acting as one of a committee of the club to urge that education through the action of Congress should be conferred on those in the South who as a result of the conflict had been suddenly elevated from the condition of a chattel to that of a citizen armed with the suffrage. Throughout his course he endeared himself to his fellow-members, who now unite in warm commendation of his life and history.

In National, State and Municipal affairs, he took a most active, decisive and valuable part in favor of reform. It was ever his opinion, frequently expressed, that it was one of the tests of good citizenship here, where there are no hereditary and trained authorities, to be vigilant in support of good government.

Although throughout his career he declared his entire confidence "in the ability of men to establish and maintain self-government," he expressed solicitude as to the future, owing to the immense immigration into the United States, and the difficulty of safe absorption, so long as the right of voting may be acquired after only five years of residence.

But his most conspicuous example of service was the establishment of the Cooper Institute.

When he first came upon the stage England had in full operation a gigantic scheme of charities the practical operation of which in a tendency to beget pauperism and degradation, was after long experience fully developed; so much so that in an article on the subject in an early edition of the Encyclopædia Britannica it is stated that a provision for the benefit of bastard children had induced people well-to-do in the world and eligible for marriage to refuse to marry, in order that through their illegal offspring they might enjoy that provision. Peter Cooper, although one of the most charitable of men, avoided this danger, and with true benevolence established an institution which adds to human employments and wins into the ranks of labor a large class who might otherwise in the conflicts of industry have been driven into the ranks of those who seek improper help—an institution which, he said, "opens its doors at night and gives free instruction in science in its application to all the useful and necessary purposes of life."

It is in this aspect that Peter Cooper's services in this matter are to be viewed. The Institute is a direct instrumentality to behalf of good government, and when we reflect that many thousands of our youth, of both sexes, have no such opportunities of instruction, but on the contrary through their ignorance are contributing their energies to the power of the vicious, the necessity for other organizations of the character of the Institute, to be created by individual wealth, is made apparent. Their establishment is the more necessary on account of the refusal of trade unions to allow apprentices to be engaged, with the freedom required to absorb and elevate the young of our growing population.

It is unnecessary to refer to the description in detail of the Cooper Institute. Suffice it to say that on its rolls are about 3,000 persons who are now receiving free instruction in some art or industry useful to the possessor and that thousands of others, through free lectures or invited publicity in the great hall of the building, are kept well informed of the progress made throughout the world in arts, science and industry, and are thus stimulated to greater activity in the pursuits in which they are engaged.

Peter Cooper as soon as he had acquired the means through a laborious, economical and successful early life, applied them to the noble purpose of the Institute, which bears his name; sometimes going to the full extent of his means and making up for any probable deficiency or increased exertion in his private pursuits. From the moment of completion of the building until his death, to which time he had expended $2,000,000, he was engaged in plans for its improved working, and it may be claimed that the influence on these exertions and his devotion contributed to that happy state of mind which he ever enjoyed, and to his remarkable length of years.

The far-reaching sagacity of Peter Cooper never received a just estimate. The fact that he built the first locomotive ever used in the United States, and that he was earnest and active in establishing the first line of ocean telegraphy between Europe and America, shows that he was far in advance of the intellects of that period. The great future of this country in spreading lines of railroads and of internal railroad communication over its whole extent was doubtless thus early and conspicuously indicated in his views. His genius as an inventor contributed largely to his success. In the production and manufacture of iron and in other industries he gave unmistakable proofs of great versatility, foresight, skill and tenacity. If further proof of such sagacity were wanting it is found in the fact that Cooper Institute has been made by its author self-supporting and will therefore endure.

Peter Cooper had no other than a very imperfect common-school education and may be regarded much as his zeal afterward to enlarge the boundaries of his knowledge as a remarkable instance of a self-made man. His early days were signalized by active and successful struggles for himself out of the condition of poverty in which he started. He was unfailing in industry, simple in habits, truthful and just in his dealings, was wholly benevolent and united the qualities of a good citizen, a true patriot and the friend of mankind. He died as he had lived, universally honored by his countrymen. It is an interesting fact showing the comprehensiveness of his life, that only three days before his death he had finished and handed over for publication his autobiography.

In personal character and in the honest acquisition and wise application of wealth, Peter Cooper may justly be regarded as the model American citizen.

The Union League Club unanimously recommends that its members unite with their fellow-citizens in contributions for erecting in the inclosed space south of the Cooper Institute, known as Stuyvesant Park, a bronze statue of him, in especial honor of his memory; that the Executive Committee be requested to obtain his portrait for the gallery of the club, and, further, that this minute be entered in full upon its records and furnished for publication, an engrossed copy to be sent to the family of the deceased. WILLIAM M. EVARTS, President.

DAVID M. LEIKEN, Secretary.

A large number of water-colors were exhibited in the art gallery at the close of the business meeting. Among the pictures shown were: "No Thoroughfare," by F. S. Church; "Summer Musings," Hamilton Hamilton; "White Mountain Scenery," J. F. Cropsey; "Hillside" and "The Meadow," R. M. Shurtleff; "At Marblehead Neck," George H. Smillie; "Blossom Time" and "Autumn Afternoon," W. Hamilton Gibson, and "La Soiree," Cassanova. There were also several monotypes by C. A. Wheeler and etchings by J. C. Nicoll and others.

OUTDOOR SPORTS.

ATHLETIC GAMES AT PRINCETON.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

PRINCETON, May 10.—The class championship meeting of the Princeton College Athletic Association was held here this afternoon in the presence of more than 700 spectators. In the pole vaulting Toler, '85, cleared 10 feet 1¼ inches, and Harriman, '83, 9 feet 11 inches, both men breaking the best intercollegiate record of 9 feet 7 inches. The class of '84 secured seven first prizes and was awarded the Championship Cup. The records and the names of the winners were as follows:

One hundred yards dash, Fell, '84—10⅕ seconds. Running high jump, Harriman, '83—5 feet 6 inches. One mile run, Leavitt, '84—4 minutes 51 seconds. Putting the shot, Hazard, '83—33 feet 9½ inches. Half-mile race, 2 minutes 4½ seconds. Hurdle race, 120 yards, Harriman, '83—18 1-5 seconds. The 440 yards run resulted in a dead heat between Hodge, '83, and Conover, '84; time 55 2-5 seconds. Throwing the hammer, Peace, '83—77 feet 1½ inches. Two hundred and twenty yards, final heat, Fell, '84—23¾ seconds. Putting the shot, Hazard, '83—33 feet 5½ inches. Half-mile run, Riggs, '83—2 minutes 16 3-5 seconds. Running broad jump, Fell, '84—18 feet.

The two-mile bicycle race was the most exciting incident of the afternoon. This was won by Chester, '84, who rode behind Field, '83, and within a few yards of the finish, when a successful spurt gave him the lead; time 5 minutes 14½ seconds. The tug-of-war between the classes was won by '84. Parmly, Carpenter, McMillan and Miller constituted the team. George Goldie, Instructor of the Gymnasium, was referee.

HARVARD CLASS RACE.

BOSTON, Mass., May 10.—The Harvard class race was rowed this afternoon over the Charles River straightaway course—a mile and seven-eighths—from Brookline Bridge to the Union Boat House. Although the water was not in good condition the race was interesting throughout. The word "go" was given at 4:24 and the four class crews took the water well together; '83 soon pulled to the front, with '84 close behind and '85 a short half-length in advance of '86. This order was kept to the finish, '83 gaining the great advantage of fairly smooth water by hugging the wall; '86, which showed in splendid form, was badly handicapped by its outside position in rough water. The following is the time at the finish: '83, 11m. 41s.; '84, 12m. 1s.; '85, 12m. 10s.; '86, 12m. 23½s.

BASEBALL NEWS.

The Metropolitan nine, of this city, and the Athletic nine, of Philadelphia, will open the American Association championship season in this city to-morrow at the Polo Grounds. The band of the 7th Regiment will be in attendance, and will begin to play at 2:30 o'clock. The baseball game will begin at 4 o'clock. In Brooklyn the new grounds at Third-st. and Fifth-ave will be opened by the Brooklyn Club. The game will be between the Brooklyn and Trenton nines, in the Inter-State championship series. The band of the 23d Regiment will play before and after the match, which will begin at 4 o'clock. The grounds can be reached by the Ninth Street and the Third and Fifth Avenue cars. Addresses will be made by Acting Mayor Weir and others. Special accommodations for ladies and children have been provided.

The Stock Exchange and Jaspers, of Manhattan College, amateur nines, played their first game on the Polo Grounds yesterday. The grounds were damp from the recent rains. The Stock Exchange nine did the best work at the bat, while the Jaspers excelled in their fielding play. The College men did not have their regular nine in the field, although they played well together. The fine fielding work of Hodges, Wright, Hurley, Finley and Shaw was worthy of the applause which it evoked. The Exchange men took the lead in the second inning and held it to the close, finally winning by the score of 8 to 3. The College nine rallied in the eighth inning and made three runs, all that they scored during the game.

At Philadelphia.

Metropolitan	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Athletic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2

At Allegheny City.

Allegheny	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	3
Baltimore	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	4

At Cleveland.

Cleveland	1	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	5
Providence	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2

At Columbus.

Cincinnati	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Columbus	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	4

THE MAY ANNIVERSARIES.

MEETINGS OF THE BIBLE SOCIETY AND THE NATIONAL TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

The American Bible Society held its sixty-seventh annual meeting yesterday in the Bible House. There were informal addresses by Robert Carter, Frederick S. Winston, Stephen R. Gray, of Albany, and E. Bell, of Glasgow, a delegate from the National Bible Society of Scotland. The year just closed was said to have been one of the most satisfactory in this history of the society. The fourth general supply of Bibles in this country has been successfully begun, while in foreign lands the work has been carried into new fields, and in the old fields it has been prosecuted with remarkable vigor and success. Three vice-presidents, and two managers died last year; 11 life directors were constituted, 433 life members elected, and 33 new auxiliary societies recognized. The receipts for the year for general purposes were $598,641 91. Of this amount, $283,999 55 were received for books and on purchase account; $184,178 20 from legacies; $60,367 33 in donations from auxiliary societies, churches, and individuals; $32,294 47 from rentals, and the balance from interest and other sources. Besides which, $53,000 have been added to the trust fund, the interest of which alone is applicable for general purposes. The disbursements for manufacturing and for all other general purposes were $599,206 89. For the foreign work of the society, to be expended during the coming year, the amount of $164,986 85 has been appropriated.

The work of translating and revising the Bible in foreign languages has been continued with success. During the year 1,273,657 copies of the Bible or parts of it, were issued from the Bible House, and 402,575 copies abroad. For the blind, 397 Bibles were printed. In sixty-seven years 42,083,816 volumes have been printed by this society. There are 311 colporteurs engaged in distributing the general supply of Bibles in the United States. The value of grants of books to auxiliaries, societies, churches and individuals was $48,251 32; for colportage, $89,762 07; total, $138,013 39. Remittances in cash to foreign lands, $146,754 14. The combined results of all the agencies of the society for supplying the destitute, so far as reported are as follows:

Families visited, 825,685; families found without the Scriptures, 124,333; destitute families supplied, 99,066; destitute individuals supplied in addition, 44,884.

The National Temperance Society and Publication House celebrated its eighteenth anniversary last night at the Broadway Tabernacle. The Rev. Dr. Cuyler preached and delivered a commemorative address on the life and services of the late William E. Dodge, who, he declared, was the most eminent philanthropist of America. For eighteen years Mr. Dodge was president of the Society, and his dead hand, the speaker said, still grasps the helm. Always a rigid Puritan, he was nevertheless without sourness or austerity. He was like a rock well grown over with flowers; but the rock was still there. J. N. Stearns, corresponding secretary, read an abstract of the annual report of the society. It had made rapid progress during the past year, he said, in every department of its work. Seventeen States had made constitutional amendments prohibiting the manufacture or sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, and the decision against the amendment in Iowa would only result in a more complete and substantial victory in the near future. The increased activity of the liquor traffic only showed that the work of the society was needed. The report of the treasurer, W. D. Porter, showed that the total receipts for the year were $80,506 32, and the total expenditures $81,649 70. The Rev. J. O. Peck, of Brooklyn, made a sharp attack on the liquor interests, saying that while the Schools of the National Legislature had prohibited industrious Chinese to enter here they admitted thousands of bottle fiends to enter. "Give me John Chinaman rather than the demojohn," he exclaimed. The Moderation Society, he declared, was founded by the man who was charged with writing the Mercy letter.

Then Mr. C. H. Mead, of Hornellsville, gave an account of the missionary work in the South. Mr. and Mrs. Stebbins varied the programme by singing.

At the afternoon meeting, at No. 58 Reade-st., a board of officers was elected. The Rev. Dr. Mark Hopkins, of Massachusetts, was chosen president, and about 100 vice-presidents were chosen, including the Rev. Mr. Talmage, General O. O. Howard, the Rev. Dr. Taylor, P. T. Barnum, Neal Dow, Schuyler Colfax, Dr. Willard Parker, the Rev. Dr. J. P. Fulton, ex-Governor Coppoll, of Georgia; ex-Governor Vance, of North Carolina; Governor St. John, of Kansas, and ex-Governors Long and Washburn, of Massachusetts.

MIDNIGHT WEATHER REPORT.

GOVERNMENT INDICATIONS.

Synopsis for the past twenty-four hours.

WASHINGTON, May 11—1 a. m.—A storm of considerable energy, moving in a northeasterly track, is central near Lake Ontario. The barometer is highest in the Northwest. General rains have fallen in the Lake region, Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, and occasional rains in all other districts, except the South Atlantic States. Northeasterly winds prevail in the Upper Lake region and Northwest; elsewhere they are mostly southwesterly. The temperature has fallen from 15° to 20° in the Northwest and Ohio Valley, and risen nearly 10° in the Middle States. The cool wave predicted yesterday will extend to day over the Atlantic coast States.

Indications for to-day.

For the Middle Atlantic States, rainy followed by clearing weather, southwest followed by colder northwest winds, higher pressure.

For New England, cloudy rainy weather, warm southerly, veering to colder northwest winds, falling followed by rising barometer.

For the Lower Lake region, local rains followed by clearing weather, northwesterly winds, stationary or lower temperature, higher pressure.

For the Upper Lake region, fair weather, winds mostly westerly, stationary or higher temperature, higher pressure.

For the Upper Mississippi and Missouri Valleys, fair weather, northwesterly winds becoming variable, stationary or higher temperature, in west portion lower pressure.

Indications for to-morrow.

Cool fair weather is indicated on Saturday in the Lake region, Ohio valley, Tennessee, Middle States and New-England.

TRIBUNE LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

The diagram shows the barometrical variations in this city by weather of morning. The perpendicular lines give distances of rise for the 12 hours preceding midnight. The figures at which the curves cross the ordinates give the barometrical readings at those times. The inches or fractions of inches represent the variations in temperature, as indicated by the thermometer at Hedrick's Pharmacy, 218 Broadway.

TRIBUNE OFFICE, May 11—1 a. m.—The movement in the barometer yesterday was downward. Cloudy weather, with a heavy thunder-shower during the first quarter, was followed by fair and clear weather. The rainfall was .10 of an inch. The temperature ranged between 49° and 68°, the average (57¼°) being 1½° lower than on the corresponding day last year and 2½° lower than on Wednesday.

Clear and partly cloudy weather, with lower temperatures and chances of showers late in the day, may be expected to-day in this city and vicinity.

DAMAGE BY STORMS.

CHICAGO, May 10.—The storm in and about this city last night caused a great deal of minor damage, but was particularly severe in the suburbs. The Methodist Church at South Evanston was completely wrecked by the wind. The sexton, the only occupant of the building at the time, escaped from the debris unharmed.

LACROSSE, Wis., May 10.—During the severe storm yesterday afternoon the lightning struck the house of James Egan, in this city, and Mrs. Egan was severely if not fatally injured. Her daughter, age thirteen, was also injured.

AS TO GENERAL JUBAL EARLY'S CENSUS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: I was greatly surprised at the statement of General Jubal Early, published in THE TRIBUNE of this morning, that the town of Chambersburg, Penn., in 1864 had a population of 12,000 people! I am a native of Chambersburg, have relatives living there, and know that it never had half that number of inhabitants. The Confederate General is also a little careless in stating that its population was greater than that of Frederick, Md. I have lived in Frederick, and know that its population is considerably greater than that of Chambersburg.

D. X. J.

New-York, May 8, 1883.

CHARITY REFORM.

WORK OF THE STATE AID ASSOCIATION.

MISERY AND DISCOMFORT REPORTED—BAD MANAGEMENT AND INADEQUATE SUPPLIES.

At the regular monthly meeting of the State Charities Aid Association, which was held yesterday afternoon at No. 6 East Fourteenth-st., reports were received from all the standing committees as follows: On Adult Able-bodied Paupers, on Hospitals, on Children, on Elevation of the Poor in their Homes, and on Finance. Reports were also received from nineteen county committees.

The Committee on Adult Able-bodied Paupers reported in part as follows:

Of the sixty counties written to answers were received from forty-one. In thirty-five counties there has been a decided diminution in the number of tramps since the passage of the law, amounting in some cases to actual extinction of the class. In twenty-nine counties the law has been rigorously enforced, in six partly enforced, in one not carefully, in five not at all. In these counties the usefulness of the law is regarded as doubtful. In one only—Montgomery—the law is described as a nullity, on the ground of its severity, and there have been no commitments under it.

WORK OF THE VISITING COMMITTEE.

The New-York County Visiting Committee for Bellevue Hospital and other public institutions presented its annual report. The committee calls special attention to the very imperfect and deficient administration of supplies. At all times the system is faulty, says the report, and it is customary during the last three months of the year so to cut down the supplies in order to reduce the expenditures for the year, that January finds every institution bare of the simplest necessaries. Much suffering ensues from this pennywise policy. To rectify this evil, the committee suggests that the Commissioners examine separately each institution and, after ascertaining the proper stock needed, furnish the same, keeping the stock always supplied.

Year after year, in the annual report, the committee dwells upon the incurable evils resulting from the age of the Bellevue Hospital building and its faulty construction. All that constant care and oversight and cleanliness can do has been expended on the upper part of the hospital, but when one knows that the foundation is bad and rotten to the core, one cannot but feel disheartened.

The committee submits the following suggestions from its consulting sanitary engineer: "The present traps at the foot of soil pipes should be removed, and in their place a running trap on the main drain substituted, with an air inlet opening at the surface of the ground. The tank overfl