THE FARQUHAR INFAMY.

PROTESTS SENT TO GOVERNOR FLOWER.

WELL-KNOWN DEMOCRATS WHO ADVISE HIM NOT TO SIGN THE OUTRAGEOUS BILL.

As soon as Governor Flower announced that he would receive briefs from the citizens of New-York State opposed to the Farquhar Election Inspectors' bill, which provides for more corruption at the polls in this city if the bill becomes a law, many fair-minded Democrats wrote out vigorous protests against the corrupt measure and sent them to the Chief Executive. Among the first Democrats to forward their protests in writing to Governor Flower were such stanch members of the party as O. B. Potter, who was formerly in Congress as a Democrat; Wheeler H. Peckham, George L. Rives, E. Ellery Anderson and John G. Agar. Probably several hundred prominent Democrats have already sent briefs to the Governor, and it is now the firm belief of many of the leading politicians of both parties that Mr. Flower will not venture to attach his signature to such an infamous measure, and by so doing put himself on record as being in favor of making the ballot-box more corrupt than it ever was before. They say that if the Governor has not already made iron-bound pledges to the supporters of the bill he will not hesitate to come out openly, and say that the wishes of the people must be respected. They also say that even if he has made pledges to Tammany politicians he will hardly dare to lend his aid to making a law which means that there is to be a fraudulent count in this city to make a Democratic majority certain, and which, if signed, would almost mean an open confession on the part of Governor Flower that he is in favor of political infamy rather than defeat.

But Democrats are not the only ones who are protesting to the Governor, by letter against such an utterly wanton and detestable instrument of corruption as the Farquhar bill becoming a law. Arguments by independent voters and Republicans are made to the Governor that his signature to such a bill would place him on record as being one of the promoters of a plot to steal the State of New-York for the benefit of a corrupt crowd of politicians. The People's Municipal League, too, and a number of other organizations are also so much opposed to any change in the present election inspectors system that resolutions will be passed by the organization and forwarded to the Governor to show how universal sentiment is against the making of such a law as proposed. John G. Agar, secretary of the People's Municipal League, said yesterday that the League before next Thursday would send the protest of its members to Governor Flower. All good Democrats and Republicans who are opposed to the measure, and who do not wish to send personal letters to Governor Flower, can send their names to John G. Agar, No. 32 Nassau-st., and they will be sent to Albany with a long list of protests which the Municipal League will present for the consideration of Mr. Flower.

ADVICE TO THE GOVERNOR.

The editorial which appeared in yesterday morning's "World" was commended by many good Democrats yesterday, and all fair-minded citizens who read it. Democrats declared that the editorial expressed their views exactly, and remarked that if Governor Flower accepted the advice of "The World" he would carry out the wishes of the people. The editorial, after a brief introduction denouncing the Farquhar bill, reads as follows:

The bill provides for New-York a partisan control of elections which the Democrats have condemned for the rest of the state. Croker bossed the Legislature. It would have passed any bill at his nod. Why did he not correct an injustice and an evil, instead of extending it to this city.

That is not a wise and a proper measure which would cloud in advance the Democratic majority in this city, heretofore unquestioned under the present law. New-York ought to give, and if the party is united will give, 65,000 majority and upward for the Democratic Presidential ticket. With non-partisan inspection and counting there will be no serious questioning of the result. With election boards containing two Tammany men and one Republican, appointed by a Democratic Police Board, there will be a howl of fraud from one end of the country to the other, no matter how honestly and fairly the election may be conducted.

The partisan inspectors' bill is wrong in principle and stupid and blundering to the last degree as politics. What's the matter with the inspection and the Democratic majorities as the law stands? Governor Flower owes it to himself, to the city and to his party to refuse his approval to this wretched bungle.

"Governor Flower dare not let such a warning go by unnoticed," said all the Democrats who were asked yesterday to express an opinion on the subject.

EX-CONGRESSMAN POTTER'S VIEWS.

"I have already written to Governor Flower protesting against the Farquhar bill, and I hardly think it would be right for me to go into any elaborate details in the columns of The Tribune giving my reasons for not desiring the measure to become a law," said Congressman O. B. Potter. "But I will say, that the minority party certainly should see the count. All fair-minded Democrats are opposed to changing the present system in the city of New-York. Each party should have an equal number of 'ayes' when it comes to counting the ballots. There is no good reason for wishing to change the present system at the polls. It is a law that has worked well for twenty years, and all fair-minded voters say: 'Why not leave it alone?' I believe the Farquhar bill, if signed by the Governor, would do the Democratic party more harm than good, and that is one of the reasons which I have, as a Democrat, for being opposed to the measure. The Democratic majority is large enough in this city without giving any politicians any chance for fraud. The Democratic party in New-York does not want it to be said by any of its opponents that the ballots were not fairly counted, and therefore Governor Flower should not sign the Farquhar bill. I have given all my reasons for not wishing to have the bill passed in my letter to the Governor."

HARMFUL TO THE DEMOCRATS.

"My reasons for being opposed to the Farquhar bill were briefly stated in a note to Governor Flower," said E. Ellery Anderson. "There would not be any occasion for me to go into details about the objectionable features of the bill to the interests of the Democratic party, for the Governor already knows my reasons for not being in favor of the measure. I spoke at some length at Albany to the members of the Senate, as being one of the New-York Democrats opposed to the bill, and soon after the bill was introduced I wrote a personal letter to Mr. Croker, and pointed out to him the harm such a law would do to the Democratic party. If Governor Flower places his signature to the Farquhar bill the result will be harmful to the Democratic party. It will largely increase the country Republican vote, and bring out the Republican stay-at-homes. And just so long as there are Democratic majorities, if this bill becomes a law, there will be cries of fraud from all the opponents of the Democratic party. Under the Farquhar law the counting of the ballots might be just as fair and as honest as it is under the present system. The two inspectors of the majority party might not attempt to take advantage of any opportunities that might be presented to them. But such a state of affairs would not check cries of fraud. Some Democrats, as well as Republicans, too, would take up the cry, as there are bound to be differences between some of the local politicians of the same party. It is almost impossible to avoid dissensions in some of the election districts. Jealous feelings are likely to break out among local Democratic politicians, and sometimes these dissatisfied men do not hesitate to assist the Republicans in taking up the cry of fraud.

"The bill does not provide for a fair representation of the two great parties at the polls, anyhow. No fair-minded man can say that there is any fairness about giving two inspectors to one party and only half that number to the other. It is natural that a Democrat should discriminate in favor of members of his party, and when the representation is two to one it is easy to see which party would get the better of any decisions which are found to come up for the consideration of the election inspectors."

WILL HE FAVOR CORRUPTION?

"I do not believe that Governor Flower will dare to place himself on record as being in favor of the most wicked measure that ever passed the Assembly and the Senate at Albany," said Charles H. Murray. "Governor Flower must know that the measure was introduced for the purpose of increasing corruption at the polls. Governor Flower cannot help seeing that such a bill as the one introduced by Assemblyman Farquhar means that the old Tweed days of political corruption are to be repeated if he ratifies the action of the Assembly and the Senate. We are about to begin one of the liveliest Presidential campaigns that has probably ever taken place in the history of the country, and Tammany wants to feel certain that it can capture New-York for the Democratic National ticket. If Governor Flower signs the Farquhar bill he will be the cause of depriving the voters of New-York City of an honest count of the ballots. The majority of the members of the last Assembly and Senate at Albany have already placed themselves on record as being in favor of one of the worst political crimes that was ever attempted, and it is hoped by all good citizens of this State that the Chief Executive of the greatest State in the Union will have the moral courage to refuse to sign such an infamous measure as the Farquhar bill. If Governor Flower does place his signature to that bill he might just as well come out openly and admit that he is in favor of aiding the most unscrupulous crowd of politicians that it was ever New-York's misfortune to have—the Tweed crowd not excepted. If Tammany is permitted to control the election inspectors at the polls during the coming elections, the voter who is in favor of an honest count might just as well remain at home. It cannot be denied that the single Republican representative at the polls in the election districts would be threatened and bulldozed by the Tammany heelers if the occasion demanded it. The Farquhar bill means that at every polling place in New-York the count is to be made to suit the convenience of the Tammany crowd. In the local contests is where there would be the most corruption. If Governor Flower signs the Farquhar bill, he will give Tammany the right to count the ballots, and any candidate will be able to secure an election if he pays Tammany Hall its price.

THE VOTE MUST BE COUNTED AS CAST.

"The voters of New-York want to be assured that their votes will be counted as cast, but under such a law with which the State is threatened no such assurance could be had. There can be no honest motive for changing the present law regarding the election inspectors. No honest man can favor it. The stand which the Democratic 'World' has taken against the measure is to be commended by all honest men, irrespective of party politics."

George L. Rives is another Democrat who is opposed to the bill. "It is to be hoped," said he, "that Governor Flower will not sign such a measure." All good Democrats should send in their protests to him at once.

"If Governor Flower carries out the wishes of the people he will not sign the Farquhar bill," said Lewis L. Delafield. "My reasons for being opposed to it are too numerous to tell about. No fair-minded man can possibly find any redeeming features about it."

A number of prominent citizens met at the office of John S. Smith, at No. 58 Liberty-st., yesterday to protest against the Farquhar bill becoming a law. It was decided to draw up a resolution opposing it, to be sent to Governor Flower, and to get the signatures of as many prominent citizens as they could before Thursday. A committee, of which Colonel Charles H. Denison was one, was elected to draw up appropriate resolutions.

The following protest has been sent to the Governor by ex-Sheriff James O'Brien:

I desire to protest against the Election Inspectors' bill becoming a law. This measure is not in the interest of honest elections, nor is it in response to any public demand. It seems to be a vicious scheme, and should it become a law, would, in my opinion, inflict a serious injury to the Democratic party in this city. The people are apt to fear the possibilities of fraud in our city elections; and these fears might well be considered to have good foundation should the non-partisan character of the election boards be destroyed. The Republicans, when in power, were wise enough not to attempt any such scheme of fraud, knowing full well that any project of this kind would be severely condemned by the people. The interests of a faction ought not to be considered when the welfare of the party is at stake; and none but the blinded leaders of a faction could hope for any benefit from the enactment of a law which invites fraud in our elections. The pretext of saving expense is without force, for the people of this city will never begrudge any expenditure necessary to secure an honest administration of the election franchise.

Cod-liver oil suggests consumption; which is almost unfortunate. Its best use is before you fear consumption—when you begin to get thin. Consumption is only one of the dangers of thinness.

Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver-oil makes the thin plump, and the plump are almost safe.

Let us send you a book on CAREFUL LIVING—free.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, 132 South 5th Avenue, New York.
Your druggist keeps Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil—all druggists everywhere do. $1. 25

DOCTORS AT AN ANNUAL DINNER.

The second annual dinner of the Society of the Alumni of Charity Hospital was held at Clark's last evening. D. Bayron Delavan presiding. There were about 100 members and guests present. The following is a list of the toasts: "Bellevue Hospital Board," Dr. Smith; "New-York Hospital," Dr. Foster; "St. Luke's Hospital," Dr. Abbe; "French Hospital," Dr. Scudder; "Old Alumni," Dr. Pierson. Among the guests were Dr. S. Bolton Bangs, Dr. A. A. Smith, Dr. F. P. Foster, Dr. A. G. Gerstenberg, Dr. Robert Abbe, Dr. Frank Hartley, Dr. W. R. Simpson, Dr. Herman M. Biggs, Dr. Charles D. Scudder, Dr. E. G. Grandin, Dr. B. F. Curtis, Dr. J. B. Hassell, Dr. W. L. Carr, Dr. Daniel Pease, Dr. Alexander Lyle, Jr., Dr. Granville White, Dr. O'Dwyer, Dr. E. P. Malutt and Dr. R. H. Pomeroy.

DENYING RUMORS OF A STRIKE.

The following statement has been issued by officers of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers on the Central Railroad of New-Jersey:

There is no trouble existing between the employes in the train service on the Reading Railroad system and the officials of the same. The best of feeling exists. We have every reason to believe that no orders have been issued to leave the different labor organizations. No strike has been talked of or contemplated. No wholesale discharge of men has taken place, as reported. On the other hand, we believe the service will be increased in the near future. We do not oppose the Reading combine in any form, and are not antagonistic toward them.

P. F. DOYLE,
C. E. Div. 157, B. of L. E.;
M. U. CLAPP,
Chairman Engineers' Committee, Reading R. R.

YELLOW FEVER ON THE KINLOCH.

The steamship Kinloch, which arrived here yesterday from Brazilian ports, had five cases of yellow fever on board in the course of the voyage. The messroom steward was sent ashore sick of the fever at Rio, and at Pernambuco the second mate, the steward and a sailor were sent to the hospital. Otto Hurmerklick, a sailor, died from yellow fever on March 26 and was buried at sea. He was twenty-six years old and a native of Norway.

SUCCESS OF THE FREE LECTURE COURSE.

Dr. Henry M. Leipziger, superintendent of the course of free lectures given last winter under the auspices of the Board of Education, has issued his report. More than 125,000 people attended the lectures. Dr. Leipziger gives especial praise to L. J. B. Lincoln, S. M. Fuerst, Cephas Brainerd, jr., and W. O. Stoddard, who were among the lecturers. He recommends that the lectures be continued next year on Saturday afternoons.

OWNER WANTED FOR STAMPED ENVELOPES.

Several months ago some person called at one of the stations of the New-York Postoffice and ordered a quantity of stamped envelopes, leaving the money, about $100, to pay for them, for which he took a receipt. He has never called since, and if this should meet his eye he will relieve the postoffice people from embarrassment by calling at the station, exhibiting his receipt and taking away his property.

No other railroad in the world approaches the New-York Central in the speed and comfort of its trains.

SHAKESPEARE'S NATAL DAY.

A CELEBRATION IN ITS HONOR AT EDWIN FORREST HOME.

A. M. PALMER AND MEMBERS OF HIS COMPANY VISIT THE INSTITUTION—MR. PALMER'S FEELING TRIBUTE TO THE GREAT POET.

Holmesburg Junction, Penn., April 23 (Special).—In accordance with the provisions of the will of Edwin Forrest, the anniversary of Shakespeare's birthday was celebrated with becoming respect and dignity to-day, at the Edwin Forrest Home, about one mile from this Junction. For almost a quarter of a century friends and admirers of the great American actor have gathered on Shakespeare's natal day at the beautiful home which he generously founded for the benefit of the aged and disabled members of his craft. But the celebration to-day was the most noteworthy and enjoyable in the history of the institution, by common consent, as it was given under the auspices of A. M. Palmer, of New-York. By the courtesy of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, a special car was attched to the train leaving Jersey City at 11 o'clock for the conveyance of Mr. Palmer, the members of his company and other guests. In addition to the genial manager, there were seated in the car Mrs. D. P. Bowers, Mrs. Agnes Booth, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Robinson, Edward E. Kidder, Mr. and Mrs. Francis Knowles, Miss Julia Arthur, Mr. and Mrs. Harrison Gray Fiske, Miss Elita Proctor Otis, J. H. Stoddart, Burr W. McIntosh, Marshall P. Wilder, Dr. Louis de V. Wilder, Edwin F. Knowles, J. H. Magonigle, Miss Magonigle, Miss Jennie Eustace, G. W. Presbrey, Mr. and Mrs. Lester Gurney, Miss Ettie Henderson, Odell Williams, the Crescent City Quartette, representatives of the New-York newspapers, and Herbert Millward, of Palmer's Theatre, to whose courtesy, tact and good management much of the success of the expedition was due.

The party was met at the Junction by officers of the home and taken to the institution in carriages. An elaborate luncheon was served to the guests from New-York and to more than 100 visitors from Philadelphia shortly after 1 o'clock. The programme in commemoration of the day was full of interest and variety. After some excellent music by the Crescent City Quartette, Joseph Moore, jr., of Philadelphia, president of the home Board of Directors, welcomed the visitors and spoke of the condition of the institution. The institution, he said, among other things, was not remarkable for its magnitude, but for its uniqueness. The testament of Edwin Forrest provided that the beautiful building and sixty of its 124 acres should be held in perpetuity for the purpose of the home. Eighty acres, however, were soon to be sold, and with the proceeds a new wing for the sick was to be added to the house. "Then, too," Mr. Moore continued, "if not sooner, the remains of the founder will be brought from their resting-place in old St. Paul's, and, in the presence of those who cherish his name, solemnly placed beneath a fitting monument upon these grounds. Thus we hope to honor his life's work."

Mr. Moore's remarks were followed by an address from A. M. Palmer, the chief feature of the occasion. It was a scholarly, beautiful production, equal to the occasion. In his introduction Mr. Palmer referred to the pleasure of meeting the people of the stage in the Edwin Forrest Home; of his interest in the institution, and his gratitude to the great actor who had provided so munificently for the members of his profession. In the present generation, he added, the members of that profession had founded three institutions which will stand throughout all time, not only as the most beautiful in conception, but also as the most beneficial in their results. They were the Players' Club, founded in New-York by Edwin Booth, the Actors' Fund and the Edwin Forrest Home. It was to be regretted, said the speaker, that Mr. Forrest could not look upon the full fruition of all his hopes.

After expressing his gratification at the manner in which all the founders' designs had been carried out, Mr. Palmer spoke of Shakespeare; of Shakespeare, the poet, and Shakespeare, as he said, "the greatest player." "But our great player," he added, "full as he was of profound philosophy and metaphysical truth, made it the chief end of his endowment to entertain, to amuse and to cheer. Carlyle says that all geniuses are unconscious, and if there was one unconscious genius it was Shakespeare.

"I speak of him as a player," continued Mr. Palmer, "because it is as a player I best like to think of him. I think of him rehearsing plays, advising players, instructing them, and perhaps swearing—internally—a little now and then. He was and is the greatest genius our race has ever produced. But he was first of all a player, a manager; one whom circumstances, or design, or inclination, made an entertainer, an amuser, a cheerer of his fellow-men."

Mr. Palmer ended his remarks with an eloquent exhortation to celebrate always Shakespeare's birthday, and to maintain forever the dignity of the calling graced by his name.

After the long applause following Mr. Palmer's address had ended, Frederick Robinson gave a recitation from Shakespeare. He was followed by Mrs. Agnes Booth, who also entertained her hearers delightfully. Marshall P. Wilder then told several humorous stories and Burr W. McIntosh performed some clever tricks with cards. The spirited recitation of "The Baron's Last Banquet," by Miss Julia Arthur, the clever young woman who recently joined Mr. Palmer's company, was greeted with much applause and many expressions of praise. The declamation of "The Seven Ages," by Frank Bangs, ended the official part of the interesting celebration. Mr. Palmer and his guests returned to New-York in his special car, at 4:20 o'clock. The Edwin Forrest Home has now thirteen inmates.

MEETINGS AND ENTERTAINMENTS.

The XVIIth Assembly District Republican Club will meet at No. 697 Tenth-ave. to-morrow evening.

The Kings County League of Republican Clubs will meet at No. 319 Manhattan-ave., Brooklyn, on Tuesday evening.

A fair in aid of St. Benedict's Home for Destitute Colored Children, at Rye, will begin at the Lenox Lyceum to-morrow afternoon, and continue until May 7.

The County Medical Society will meet at No. 17 West Forty-third-st., to-morrow evening.

A meeting in behalf of the Syrian Colony in this city will be held at the house of Dr. William M. McLaury, No. 244 West Forty-second-st., on Tuesday evening.

The Rev. Dr. Newland Maynard will deliver a historical illustrated lecture upon "Russia and the Russians," on Wednesday evening, at the Church of Zion and St. Timothy, Fifty-seventh-st., near Eighth-ave.

The annual concert of the Young Men's Institute Glee Club will be given on Tuesday evening, at No. 222 Bowery.

A parlor bazaar will be given by the Lenten Sewing Circle at No. 8 St. Luke's Place on Thursday, April 28, from 2 until 10 p. m., in aid of the Trinity Fresh Air Fund. Admission ten cents.

The twenty-sixth anniversary of the Presbyterian Home for Aged Women will be held at the Home, No. 49 East Seventy-third-st., on Thursday, April 28, at 3:30 p. m. Addresses may be expected. All interested are cordially invited to attend.

DISASTROUS WRECK ON THE GRAND TRUNK.

Detroit, Mich., April 23.—Two men were killed and a number of others probably fatally injured in a collision on the Grand Trunk Railroad near Lapeer, Mich., this evening.

SYRUP of FIGS

ONE ENJOYS

Both the methods and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently, yet promptly, on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleansing the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach. Prompt in its action, and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the more healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all, and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c. and $1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

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ABOUT FURNITURE.

THE VARNISHED UNTRUTH IS MORE APPARENT THAN THE UNVARNISHED TRUTH IN MANY OF THE FURNITURE ADVERTISEMENTS OF THE PERIOD, AND THE VARNISHED UNTRUTH IS MOST DISAGREEABLY APPARENT (AFTER A TIME) IN THE GREATER PART OF THE FURNITURE NOWADAYS SOLD.

A HOUSE WHOSE HIGH REPUTATION HAS BEEN GAINED AND IS PRESERVED BY SUPPLYING HONESTLY-MADE, RELIABLE GOODS AT MODERATE COST IS THE

DeGraaf & Taylor Co.,

MAKERS OF FINE FURNITURE.
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NEAR 6TH-AVE., NEW-YORK.

THE BROOKLYN DELEGATES.

WILLIS GETS SIX OUT OF THE EIGHT.

THEY WILL ALL GO TO MINNEAPOLIS TO WORK AND VOTE FOR HARRISON.

The eight Republican delegates from Brooklyn to the National Convention to meet in Minneapolis on June 7 were elected last evening at Congress District Conventions. Six of the delegates represent the Willis faction and two the Nathan interest. The conventions passed off quietly in all the districts save the IIId, where there was a lively time. It was held at Gates and Marcy aves., and David A. Baldwin presided. The delegates who affiliate with Ernst Nathan, Internal Revenue Collector, were in the majority, and on motion of Charles T. Dunwell, John A. Nichols and E. B. Bartlett were promptly elected delegates to the National Convention, with power to name their own alternates, and H. M. Smith was named for Presidential Elector. A motion to adjourn was then made, but the opponents of Mr. Nathan, headed by ex-Mayor Schroeder, demanded a roll-call. In explanation of his vote Mr. Schroeder said that the high-handed proceedings of the majority had prevented the offering of resolutions commending the Administration of President Harrison and favoring his renomination. Charles A. Schroen, president of the Young Republican Club, and United States District-Attorney Johnson made speeches of like strain, despite the cries and cat-calls which assailed them from the majority. The adjournment was finally carried by a vote of 64 to 48 and the meeting broke up in confusion.

The full list of delegates is as follows:

Districts—IId—Charles A. Moore and Robert A. Sharkey; alternates, H. R. Williams and Robert Lemaud.

IIId—John A. Nichols and E. B. Bartlett. They are authorized to name their own alternates.

IVth—Theodore B. Willis and Jacob J. Schlosser; alternates, George B. Forrester and R. Ross Appleton.

VIth—Joseph Benjamin and Charles T. Hepp; alternates, Samuel W. Murphy and Benjamin Raphael.

At the last meeting of the General Committee a resolution was passed instructing the delegates to favor the renomination of President Harrison.

ELECTED FOR THE NINTH TIME.

The Republican Convention of the XIVth Congress District, comprising the XXIVth Assembly District of New-York City and the Ist, IId and IIId Assembly Districts of Westchester County, was held in White Plains yesterday. Henry C. Nelson was elected chairman. When the credentials were called for the Ist Assembly District handed in two sets. At the Assembly District conventions held two weeks ago the Republicans of the Ist District became involved in a dispute at their convention at Dobbs Ferry, which resulted in fourteen of the delegates bolting the convention and nominating delegates to the convention. The committee on contested seats admitted the regular delegates yesterday. Ex-Judge William H. Robertson, of Katonah, and General James W. Husted, of Peekskill, were then elected delegates to the National Convention. They have represented the district at every Republican National Convention since the first nomination of Abraham Lincoln.

A NOVEL PERFORMANCE AT MUSIC HALL.

TENNYSON'S "MAUD" PRODUCED WITH TABLEAUS FOR THE BENEFIT OF ST. JOHN'S GUILD.

The first production of Tennyson's "Maud" was given in Music Hall last night for the benefit of St. John's Guild. There will be a repetition of the performance for the same purpose on Friday night, April 29. As the benefit is for one of the most worthy and useful of charities, it is hoped by the managers of St. John's Guild that there will be a large number of tickets sold for that night. There were a number of empty seats last night, and the managers of the Guild felt disappointed, as they thought that there should be no difficulty in filling the house for an object so worthy. The office of the Guild is at No. 501 Fifth-ave., where tickets for the next performance can be obtained. They may also be obtained at Music Hall.

The production was a novel one. It was more than a recitation, as the speaker was aided by music and singing from other characters, while tableaus marked the progress of the action. These tableaus were extremely picturesque and pretty. The front of the stage was arranged as a garden scene, while the background, made of gauze, showed the characters behind only when a strong light fell on them, and as it became dim their outlines gradually faded and became shadowy until they disappeared again altogether. Tableau I in the first act showed Maud as a child. Tableau II in the second act showed her by the cedar tree—"In the meadow under the hall." Tableau III in the same act showed her in church, illustrating the lines beginning: "She came to the village church." In the third act, Tableau IV showed Maud in the lines:

"Go back, my lord, across the moor,
You are not her darling."

In the fourth act there was a remarkably pretty tableau showing a minuet scene. It received deserved applause. Tableau VI showed the duel scene, Tableau VII the streets of the town to which Maud's lover fled after his deed, and the last tableau showed a meeting and reconciliation, added for the sake of "dramatic unity," it was explained.

Mr. Damrosch's symphony orchestra of seventy pieces accompanied the elocutionist through the entire evening with incidental selections from the works of Beethoven, Wagner, Rubinstein, Grieg, Tschaikowsky, and others. During the intermission the orchestra rendered a divertissement from "Henry VIII," by Saint-Saens, the suite "L'Arlesienne," by Bizet, and ballet music from "Feramors" by Rubinstein. The Mendelssohn Quartet Club sang "Twilight," and Courtlandt Palmer rendered Liszt's Concerto in E flat. Miss Jean Burnside took the part of "Maud."

H. O'Neill & Co. had 1,000 seats in the balcony for their employes and their friends last night.

THE BIG SHOW GOES TO BROOKLYN.

Barnum & Bailey's big show broke camp at the Madison Square Garden at the close of the performance last night, and in an hour all the paraphernalia of the exhibition was on its way to Brooklyn. The elephants worked like troopers, pushing the big wagons up the steep incline from the place devoted to the menagerie, and then were ready to join in the procession which moved down Broadway to Chambers-st. and thence across the Bridge to Brooklyn. The giraffes did not walk with the other big animals. They are the most delicate of all the animals in the menagerie and had to be carried over in close vans in which they rested on warm straw. It was long after midnight when the animals began to cross the Bridge. Columbus and the Indians which he discovers nightly had gone over before in the ordinary way on the Bridge cars.

PEACE RESTORED IN LOS ANDES.

Senor N. Bolet Peraza, Venezuelan Minister at Washington, yesterday received the following dispatch from Caracas:

Government at Caracas,
April 22, 1892.

Minister of Venezuela, Washington, D. C.:

Complete triumph for the Government forces in the battles of Tupon and Mocoti. Peace completely restored in the State of Los Andes. URBANEJA,
Minister of Foreign Affairs.

SUDDEN DEATH OF CAPTAIN WEIR.

The German steamer Martha, which sailed for Brazil yesterday, but back with the body of Captain Weir, who sailed as supercargo. Captain Weir was apparently in good health only a half hour before his death, and was talking with the purser. He died at 7:15. He was well-known in New-York, and was lately in command of the steamer Mackinaw. A coroner was summoned and his body removed to the undertaking rooms of Coroner Hughes, at Clifton, S. I.

Everything for the table in fine delicacies can be found at C. DELMONICO'S STORES. All cold dishes on hand and to order; also imported and domestic cheeses, artichokes, fine provisions and hotel specialties. 6th-ave., near 8th-st. Branch 6th-ave., near 44th-st.

IN HONOR OF MR. DEPEW.

A DINNER AT THE MONTAUK CLUB.

CELEBRATING HIS BIRTHDAY AMONG FRIENDS AND ADMIRERS—THE SPEAKERS.

A dinner in honor of Chauncey M. Depew, who was fifty-eight years old yesterday, was given to him by the Montauk Club of Brooklyn last evening. Nearly 300 members of the club subscribed to the dinner, and enjoyed it. President Charles A. Moore presided. At his right sat the guest of honor, and at his left Mayor Boody. At the table with them were State Railroad Commissioner Chapin, General Stewart L. Woodford, ex-Congressman W. C. Wallace, ex-Judge Arnoux and John R. Van Wormer. Among others present were Timothy L. Woodruff, H. C. Du Val, John A. Nichols, Felix Campbell, R. T. Griggs, E. B. Bartlett, W. H. Williams, George P. Tangeman, W. W. Rossiter, E. W. Williams, Leonard Moody, W. R. Maxwell and E. H. Sayre.

Speeches were made by President Moore, Messrs. Chapin, Wallace, Woodford and Woodruff, and Mr. Depew. The latter spoke in part as follows:

I should be the most insensible of men if I did not deeply appreciate the great compliment which you pay me. While the occasion makes my heart beat happily and arouses an honest pride, it presents no subject for a speech. This is not a gathering of political friends, martyrizing themselves to become a medium by which the orator can get his views before the country. It is not a collection of reformers, ambitious to have the speaker sit down because each one in the audience thinks he could improve the subject much better than the man on his feet. It is not a convention to promote principles, float policies or fresco men. Gentlemen of all political parties, of all religious creeds, of all professions and business pursuits, are gathered in this room. That they meet to greet me is a distinguished honor; that the occasion is my birthday and decorates that natal hour with choicer flowers than ever have enshrined it before; this celebration called for no public purpose nor patriotic event, nor public man. Is a tribute to the resources of friendship and the expansive properties of club life.

The 23d day of April is, of course, one of the most important in the calendar. On it St. George was born, Shakespeare and myself. St. George belted the globe with his drum-beat and his dag; he became our progenitor; on account of his failure to appreciate the proper relations, national-wise, between parents and children, we found it necessary to first lash him and then declare our independence. That we have since become the principal object of his admiration, is due to our exertions and not to his teaching, but we always extend him a cordial welcome, are hospitably entertained when we go to the old home and are ready to render him any proper assistance if he should need it and it is right for us to give it.

WORK AND LONGEVITY.

Shakespeare died at fifty, and I am to-day fifty-eight, with the consciousness of firmer health, fuller powers and keener enjoyment of life than ever before. I believe that Shakespeare died because he retired from business. He had demonstrated for the glory of the human intellect that "myriad minds" could be housed in one brain, and then retired to Stratford to live at ease. I have observed that health and longevity are indissolubly connected with work. Work furnishes the ozone for the lungs, the appetite and the digestion which support vigorous life, the occupation which keeps the brain active and expansive. When a man from fifty upward retires, as he says, for rest, his intellectual powers become turbid, his circulation sluggish, his stomach a burden and the coffin his hope. Bismarck at seventy-five ruling Germany, Thiers at eighty France, Gortschakoff at eighty-one Russia, Gladstone at eighty-two a power in Great Britain, Simon Cameron at ninety taking his first outing abroad and enjoying all the fatigues as well as the delights of a London season, illustrate the recuperative powers of work. These men never ceased to exercise to the extent of their abilities their faculties in their chosen lines. I have seen Gladstone moving along the street with the briskness of a man of twenty-five. I have heard him at the dinner table discourse for hours upon every living question as if he would live long enough to solve each one of them. I have sat with him in a box at the opera when the movement upon the stage absorbed him as completely as it did the musical critic in the orchestra chair; but his judgment was moved by the fresh enthusiasm of youth.

In the Old World the club is the home of the bachelor and the widower, and the house of refuge for the married man who is the victim of home rule. While the American club has, as it ought, the virtues and the attributes of those of the effete civilization of Europe, it has other virtues which are American. This gathering illustrates them. It is the gregarious feature of the American club which is its principal benefit. Its members leave at the door their politics, their creeds, their professions, their shops. In a pure democracy, with free discussion "under the rose," the great qualities of each become the common property of all. The tone, the character, the influence of the best men meet under the best conditions, and convey moral lessons which supplement those of the church and temperance lecture, which have more restraining influence than the pledge. The Democrat discovers that the Republican is not wholly bigoted, and the Republican finds out that the Democrat is not wholly bad; the Episcopalian discovers liberality in the Presbyterian, and the Presbyterian rubs against something liberal in the Episcopalian, while the Baptist finds out that the Episcopalian rubs against something besides form in the Episcopalian, while the Baptist discovers that a man can be spiritually clean without being immersed. Youth is glorious and yet when a man of fifty and past looks back upon his mistakes, upon the perils from which Providence and had his own good sense has rescued him—perils which would not have existed if he had had during the whole period the mature judgment of the day—he would not go back and live his life over again. Secure in the accumulated possession of friends, of family, of realized opportunity, he would not jump once more into the stream and strike out for another shore. The glory of youth is its ideals. We have to read of Burke's letter to his constituents telling them that his conscience was above their votes, and recognize our ideal statesman. We study the ideals of our Wirts and our Storys and our Websters, and idealize the lawyer; of the Jonathan Edwardses, and other giants of the pulpit and idealize the minister; of Robert Morris, the patriotic banker of the Revolution, and idealize the business man.

CHAMPION OF THE MASSES.

We have found as we have rubbed against them in life that the statesman is often more of a schemer than a patriot; that the great soldier is egotistical, garrulous and narrow-minded on all questions but armies; that the lawyer sometimes substitutes tricks for settled principles of law, and that the minister talks to the galleries rather than to the souls of the congregation; while the business man makes a phenomenal success upon standards which would reverse the Decalogue. A calm review, however, and a judicial and impartial examination of the many examples afforded through an active and busy life demonstrate that after all the masses are better than their representatives. The common sentiment of business is honest, of the pulpit is pure and lofty, of the congregation is moral and aspiring, of the law is just and noble, and politics has principles and honest men. Thus believing, because we know, we preserve our ideals. The woman who married as in her young girlhood is still as fresh and beautiful as on the day when she wore the orange blossoms. We fight for our party and we fight for our religion, because we know they are right; and the one is best for this world and the other sure for the next.

And now, gentlemen, I take it that the lesson of the hour is this: A multi-millionaire, who had a phenomenal faculty for accumulating money, but enjoyed neither books nor music, nor social gatherings, once said to me: "What is the use of all my money to me? My house is larger, both in city and country; my yacht is finer, my horses are faster, my pictures are better and more numerous than those of any of my neighbors, but they get about as much enjoyment out of them as I do. I cannot eat as I would like without getting the dyspepsia, or drink as I want to without addling my brain, and I find that, except in getting more of that of which I have already more than I know what to do with, I get little out of life." That man is a fool who does not wish to accumulate money for independence, and for the benefit of his children; but he is a bigger fool to sacrifice everything for that. The college professor, intent upon his work, and satisfied with his lot; the country doctor, the literary man, the journalist, the member of the professions who has time for his club and his friends, and his politics, and his church, never asks the question, "What do I get out of life?" Life to them is one perpetual enjoyment, in expanding opportunities, in enjoyable pursuits and in steadfast friends.

Well, gentlemen, I have preached my sermon; I have given you my philosophy of life, I have touched hands with you, and my heart has beat to-night in unison with yours. After all, the best things in this world are its friendships and its opportunities.

THE ITALIAN EMBASSY AT WASHINGTON.

A dispatch from Washington to "Il Progresso Italo Americano," of New-York, says: "Cavaliere Levi, attache of the Italian Legation at Washington, is transferred to the Embassy at Constantinople. He will be succeeded by Prince Don Mario Ruspoli, the son of Don Emanuele Ruspoli, Prince of Poggio Suara. He will arrive here probably at the same time as Baron Saverio Fava."

This seems to indicate a prompt return to the United States of the Italian Minister. The dispatch closes with the statement that the new Italian attache was born in New-York in 1867, his parents being Emanuele Ruspoli and Josephine Mary Beer Curtis, the latter of New-York.

THE THIRD CHESS GAME ADJOURNED.

The third game of the Lipschutz-Showalter match was played yesterday. The Hungarian defence of 3....B—K 2 in the King's Knight opening, which derives its name from its having been adopted by the Council of Pesth in the famous match against Paris, is a favorite opening with Lipschutz, who is a native of the country in which it originated, and he brought it out on this occasion. The development was slow and made little impression on either side until Showalter formed a King's side attack with the Pawns on that wing after having exchanged one of the Rooks and two Bishops for Knight and Bishop. The game was adjourned on White's thirty-first move at 5:30 p. m., and on its resumption at 7:30 a remarkable position arose, in which Lipschutz was practically reduced to being a mere spectator of the development of his opponent's pawns, he being compelled to move his King no less than eighteen times in succession backward and forward to and from K Kt sq and K B sq. The tedious manoeuvring ceased on White's fifty-third move, when Showalter advanced his K Kt P and obtained some advantage which, however,