MR. GLADSTONE'S SCHEME.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE SECOND READING OF THE HOME RULE BILL.

IS THE ABOLITION OF THE HOUSE OF LORDS TO PRECEDE THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A PARLIAMENT AT DUBLIN?

(BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.)

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London, Feb. 18.—It is pretty generally conceded that the second reading of the Home Rule bill will be carried in the House of Commons. The Irish members can by themselves either carry it or defeat it. They have elected, wisely from their own point of view, to vote for the bill. The McCarthyites give it a cordial welcome. The Parnellites by the voice of their leader, Mr. Redmond, were more reserved, but Mr. Redmond's speech on Tuesday was regarded on both sides as an adhesion in substance to the principle of the bill, and it is only the principle which will be affirmed by a second reading. That fact—the fact that the principle of Home Rule will be affirmed by a second reading of this bill—is the governing fact of the situation, and that is why the Irish Nationalists show their political good sense in accepting the bill, and would be equally well advised in accepting a surrender far less complete than this. When once the House of Commons shall have affirmed the principle of Home Rule, the whole question of the relation between Great Britain and Ireland is profoundly altered. A general election is one thing; a majority for Mr. Gladstone might mean anything. It certainly did not mean that the electorate of the United Kingdom approved his bill, for they did not know what it was. It did not exist. Mr. Gladstone himself did not know. Nor is it quite accurate to say that they voted for Home Rule even in principle. What they did was to give him a mandate to frame a measure of Home Rule. They returned a majority to support him, but not to support him for all purposes or for any conceivable bill. It is conceivable that he should have produced a bill which his majority would have declined to vote for. There is no sign that any section of them will decline to vote for the present measure, and if they do not the Home Rule controversy will have entered upon a new stage when the members are read out after the division at the second reading. Then and then only will the election have done its work; for then at last the majority of the House of Commons will have recorded its opinion in favor of a separate Parliament for Ireland.

Mr. Balfour said on Tuesday, rather incautiously, that the only sound way of estimating the public opinion of this country is to count the votes in the House of Commons, without too curiously inquiring whence they come. Cautiously or incautiously said, it is a declaration binding upon its author and binding upon the party he leads, unless and until it is disavowed by the party or by some more authoritative voice. The effect of it is to commit Mr. Balfour and the Unionist party, though with a limitation which I will presently state, to the admission that when the votes of the House of Commons have once been counted in favor of the second reading of Mr. Gladstone's bill, the public opinion of the country has been ascertained. It will then, for the first time, have been pronounced, definitely and authentically pronounced, in favor of Home Rule. It is a step which once taken can never be retraced.

It does not follow, far from it, that this bill will ever become a law, or that a statutory Parliament will ever be set up in Dublin. What does follow is something sufficiently serious. The second reading will increase the probability of the latter, if not of the former event. I draw the distinction because I think this present bill is so monstrous in conception and in detail that it is hard to imagine its ultimate survival and its final, or even provisional, acceptance by the people of Great Britain in the form of a completed act of Parliament. None the less is the advantage accruing to its authors and supporters from a second reading very considerable, and wholly beyond dispute.

We may be quite sure that nobody is more alive to that advantage than the Old Parliamentary Hand to whom in the main this measure owes its being. He has sacrificed much and imperilled more in order to make sure of carrying it through this critical stage. He knows what further perils await it and him in Committee. He knows what awaits it and him in the House of Lords, should the bill ever get there. I imagine his vision of what will happen in the House of Lords and of what will ensue upon the inevitable, overwhelming, contemptuous rejection of his bill by the Lords, is much clearer than his forecast of the probable course of events in Committee in the House of Commons itself. He stands in the presence of a great constitutional convulsion which he has himself provoked; yes, and provoked, though all unconsciously, for political and personal ends in great part. He has convinced himself that it is zeal for the public good and concern for the common welfare of Ireland and of Great Britain which are the mainsprings of his action. That his zeal is sincere and his concern genuine may be admitted; but the origin of both in their present form dates from his discovery in 1885 that Irish votes were necessary to his return to power.

He will presently make another discovery. He has announced it already in no vague terms. To regain power is nothing unless he can retain it and use it to his own ends. Between him and his ends stands the House of Lords, and there can be little doubt that he is ready to destroy the House of Lords unless it yields to his imperious summons. Having entered upon the path of constitutional change, he is prepared to follow it to the end. What he really cares for is Home Rule; but if in order to accomplish the overthrow of the existing Union, it be necessary to lay violent hands on another great institution, he will do that. He counts on that. He has satisfied himself that the House of Lords in its capacity as a legislative body is unpopular. He reckons that it will be easier to carry Home Rule and the abolition of the Lords than Home Rule alone. He looks, therefore, to the opposition of the Upper Chamber as ultimately a help, not a hindrance, and that is one of the main sources of the serene confidence which his enemies are disposed to call self-confidence. This latter he has in a high degree; but his faith in the passage of his bill is probably a matter of political calculation based on such considerations as I briefly indicate.

Nevertheless the limitation upon Mr. Balfour's doctrine, to which I referred above, is also a limitation upon Mr. Gladstone's policy, and it is this: Neither Mr. Balfour nor Mr. Gladstone would deny that the House of Lords is within its clear constitutional right in the exercise of a suspensory veto upon any measure of constitutional change adopted by the House of Commons. The phrase suspensory veto is not strictly accurate, but custom sanctions it, and it is convenient. It means that the House of Lords has the constitutional right to reject such a measure, and to refer the question to the people. The Ministry responsible for the measure may then dissolve Parliament and appeal to the country. Not till that has been done can the deliberate and final opinion of the country be ascertained.

The opinion obtained by counting votes in the House of Commons on an issue then first definitely raised is provisional. This is admitted. If it be admitted in cases where the scope of such a measure has been known beforehand, still more is it indisputable when the measure has been a mystery, as this Home Rule bill has been, and still is. It is then not only the right but the duty of the House of Lords to give the country an opportunity of declaring its matured and final judgment. It has been held heretofore that the duty of the Ministry is correlative, and that they ought to dissolve and to go to the country.

Mr. Gladstone propounds a new theory, and has threatened to adopt a new practice. He denies the right of the House of Lords to fix, as he says, a date for dissolution, or to determine at its own will the existence of an elected House of Commons. He proposes, therefore, to go on in Parliament after the rejection of his bill by the House of Lords as if nothing had happened, but to start an agitation in the country to overawe the House of Lords. Such an agitation might be kept alive all winter. If there should be violence, he would regret it, but would probably describe it as he did the Clerkenwell explosion, as the ringing of the chapel bell. With or without violence, public opinion is expected to declare itself against the peers, and when next February comes a Home Rule bill would again be introduced in the House of Commons, pushed through the Commons, and sent up to the Lords, who will be told they must either pass it or take the consequences. Such is the scheme. It is in effect revolutionary, but as the Home Rule bill itself is revolutionary, Mr. Gladstone may think two revolutions better than one.

Whether these tactics are likely to succeed is a question on which everybody is entitled to a separate opinion. One thing is certain, that it cannot succeed without England, and the majority against Home Rule in England is a large majority. England may or may not wish to get rid of her House of Lords, but since she is admittedly opposed to a Dublin Parliament, and sends a majority of seventy to the House of Commons to oppose the creation of such a body, it is not quite certain that she will care to abolish or intimidate the Chamber which is at present her best legislative safeguard against a scheme which she detests.

G. W. S.

HOME RULERS ASKING AID.

AN APPEAL TO THEIR FRIENDS ABROAD.

PRESSING NEED OF MONEY WITH WHICH TO CARRY ON THE CAMPAIGN FOR THE PASSAGE OF MR. GLADSTONE'S NEW MEASURE.

London, Feb. 18.—The following address has been issued by Justin McCarthy, Timothy Healy and other Irish Nationalist leaders:

To our kinsmen and to all friends of Ireland in the United States, Canada and Australia.

We have reached the most crucial moment in the history of Ireland's long struggle for her rights. The Premier of England, the leader of the Government and of the party ruling the British Empire, has brought in a Home Rule bill which forms, as a whole, a broad, solid and enduring plan of national self-government for Ireland. The bill offers to the Irish people a Parliament practically free to deal with all of Ireland's local affairs, and an executive Government responsible to that Parliament; and, in addition, the Irish people have under the bill the right to share, by a delegation of eighty members, in the Government of the Empire. In this, as in many other respects, the settlement of 1893 places Ireland on a higher national plane than that of 1886; it increases her place in the government of the world, and offers more solid guarantees of the honorable fulfilment of the great contract between her and Great Britain. The representatives of Ireland have accepted without hesitation the Constitution proposed in the bill, as a fitting consummation of the sacrifices and labors of the Irish race for so many centuries. They believe they could regard the enactment of the measure as a final and triumphant close to a long, lofty and sorrowful struggle.

The enemies of Ireland do not yet, however, acknowledge that the end is close and assured. Although they know that the bill is certain to pass the House of Commons by an unbroken majority, and that any measure which secures a majority in the popular chamber is always ultimately enacted into law, they invoke the assistance of the House of Lords in postponing a settlement. We cannot, therefore, disregard the possibility of a long and desperate campaign to defeat Mr. Gladstone's noble efforts and to wreck the Irish cause. Confronted by enemies venomous and unscrupulous, and with boundless wealth, it is impossible for us to carry on even the short remnant of the struggle without the assistance of brethren and friends in all parts of the world. It is only from people of our own blood and from American and Australian sympathizers, with our principles that we have asked or accepted assistance. We make an appeal to the same tried friends—more confidently on the morrow of the day when, by a vote unanimous and unchallenged, the House of Commons has stamped upon the foul and calumnious charge made by the paymasters of Pigott, that the Independent Irish Nationalists had consented to become mercenaries of a British Administration.

In the struggle of the last fourteen years, almost the dominant factor, next to the courage and tenacity of our people at home, has been financial assistance from our kindred and friends beyond the seas. Our nation, reduced to poverty by long centuries of misgovernment under restricted franchise, before that assistance came to her aid had not a voice but that of enemies in the House of Commons. The tenants were represented by evicting landlords, their aspirations for religious liberty were represented by inveterate bigots, and the never-exting[illegible] demand for national self-government, by either Tories or place-hunting Whigs. O'Connell's mighty movement for repeal broke down under the strain of this want of proper parliamentary representation of the demands of Ireland. For a quarter of a century after his death the constitutional movement kept the shore of death, while Tories and Whigs in the House of Commons found no remedy for a single one of the evils of their country, and accepted the rewards of perfidy and treason in well-paid offices.

In 1880 America and Australia threw themselves into the struggle. From that hour the Parliamentary movement never really looked back. Aided by the generosity of our people and friends abroad, the cause at home found honest, faithful, courageous representatives; not one of whom, during all the stress of thirteen years, accepted pay or places from the British Government. These representatives fought and conquered coercion. They fought and conquered forgery. They broke successive hostile administrations until at last they find themselves friends and allies of the greatest of British statesmen and the strongest of British parties. They ask now that they may be enabled, from the same powerful and generous people, to bring to consummation their labors and their principles. Borne by the generosity of their race through the long night, they ask now for the aid required for the brief interval that still stands between Ireland and her breaking day.

JUSTIN MCCARTHY,
EDWARD BLAKE,
THOMAS SEXTON,
MICHAEL DAVITT,
JOHN DILLON,
TIMOTHY M. HEALY,
WILLIAM O'BRIEN,
ARTHUR O'CONNOR,
THOMAS POWER O'CONNOR.

PLANS FOR A FINE HOTEL.

THE BUILDING IS TO GO UP AT FOURTH-AVE. AND NINETEENTH-ST. AND TO COST $500,000.

Edward Brandus and a syndicate of capitalists intend soon to erect a large hotel on the site of the cyclorama building at Fourth-ave. and Nineteenth-st. Preliminary plans have been submitted by George A. Edbrooke, the architect. The details of the design will not be decided upon, however, until the members of the syndicate have engaged a capable hotel manager. They wish the manager to point out and suggest such special features and conveniences as he thinks necessary to a well-equipped hotel.

The plans, as they now stand, show an eight-story building in the pure Renaissance style of architecture. Iron and light-colored brick will be the building materials. The hotel will be completely fireproof, will have 307 rooms, and will cover an area of 150 by 138 feet. The main entrance to the hotel will be in Fourth-ave. There will be a large court-yard in the middle of the building. The court-yard will be finished as an arcade. There will also be in the building an unusually large dining room and restaurant, and an elevator exclusively for women, reached through a private entrance from Nineteenth-st. The hotel will cost about $500,000.

RAISING FUNDS FOR THE WOMAN'S EXCHANGE.

Lakewood, N. J., Dec. 18.—Mrs. Grover Cleveland is to be one of the patronesses of the concert to be given in the Lakewood Hotel Theatre next Saturday evening. The proceeds of the concert are to be devoted to a fund now being raised by the members of the depository and exchange for woman's work, at Fifty-ninth-st. and Madison-ave., for a new building, that now occupied by the society being inadequate for its needs. The object of the society is to assist a class of women who through unfortunate circumstances are compelled to aid in the support of their families by disposing of their handiwork. In addition to the concert Mrs. Cleveland will possibly be present at the sale and exhibition that is to be given in the Lakewood Hotel all next week. The proceeds of the sale will be turned over to the depositors. Last year the society assisted over 800 women, and this year they hope to double that number. The concert and the sale is being arranged by Mrs. J. Hood Wright and Mrs. Simon Borg. Among the other patronesses are the following well-known women: Mrs. Mary A. Barnes, Mrs. James Stokes, Mrs. J. H. Browning, Mrs. Herman Armour, Mrs. Hooper C. Van Vorst, Mrs. Joel E. Fisher, Mrs. T. W. Wood, Mrs. G. Weaver Loper, Mrs. Francis P. Freeman, Mrs. Charles L. Colby, Mrs. Henry Sanford, Mrs. William D. Bishop, Mrs. N. Straus, Mrs. M. Nathan, Miss Bertha Robinson, Mrs. Henry C. Lapham, Mrs. Francis A. Dugro, Mrs. Hopper S. Mott, Mrs. John Markle, Mrs. Anson R. Flower, Mrs. E. Wasserman, Mrs. Davis B. Ivinson, Mrs. Francis Schell, Mrs. Henry B. Plant, Mrs. James Wilkinson, Mrs. J. Jerrett Hedgett, Mrs. Edward W. Roper, Mrs. Alfred H. Smith and Mrs. C. P. Fisher, all of New-York. The exhibition will be one of the largest ever witnessed here.

PRESIDENT HARRISON BACK IN WASHINGTON.

Washington, Feb. 18.—President Harrison returned to Washington at 2:45 o'clock this afternoon from his visit to Benjies, Md., where he went in company with ex-Senator Sewell, of New-Jersey, on a duck-shooting trip. He benefited in health by the trip, though he had poor sport, even the rabbit which he was reported to have shot having been killed by ex-Senator Sewell.

THE WEEK IN SOCIETY.

The final incidents of the gay season were concentrated in the extreme, there being enough on Monday and Tuesday to furnish entertainment for a week. As the dancing set in society is limited, it seems a pity that the Patriarchs' and Tuesday dances should have come so near together. The Patriarch Ball suffered not a little through bad weather and its proximity to the Tuesday dance, of which much was predicted and which failed in nothing. The Patriarch Ball was much like any of the other subscription dances, though according to the highest authorities decidedly leaning to what is called general society, not exactly like the Charity Ball, but still of a certain general character. The cotillion was led with good judgment by Franklin Bartlett, whose partner, Miss Edith Kip, was handsomely dressed in mauve satin and gauze embroidered with silver.

The jolliest and most amusing dance of the whole winter was the last Tuesday dance at Sherry's. It was a miniature carnival, and though without the clear blue skies of Nice, there was everything in the ballroom to gratify the sight, so blue skies and tropical climes were little thought of. The favors brought from Paris were chosen purposely for the carnival season and were suggestive of the Mardi Gras balls in Latin countries. There were miniature Pierrots and Pierrettes, the Cap and Whip of Folly, all these being ingeniously suspended from the dome of the ballroom and let down by cords at the proper time. The merriment was at its height during the mimic snowball fight in the last figure of the cotillion, when balls covered with the thinnest tissue and filled with paper cut into the finest bits were thrown about as are the confetti. The gowns of the women and the coats of the men were almost completely covered with these fine bits of paper. Every now and then during the last figure a miniature snowstorm descended from the dome of the ballroom, always when the crowd of dancers was greatest in the centre of the ballroom floor. Alexander M. Hadden led the cotillion. Dancing was resumed after supper and kept up until almost the hour for early service on Ash Wednesday.

Mrs. Richard Irvin's dinner on Monday night to nearly fifty women was one of the unique features of the week. A luncheon for women is an ordinary occurrence, but seldom has any woman sufficient courage to ask only her own sex to dinner. Some of the brightest and wittiest women of New-York were in the party, and though they were asked to dine and talk over various charitable entertainments of the Lenten and early Easter season, it is not for once to be supposed that "living pictures" or "charity concerts" were the chief topics of conversation. There is no report of a consolatory "stag" dinner on that night.

Mr. and Mrs. Franz Korbay, who have the happy faculty of bringing together the leading lights of the social, artistic, literary and musical world, entertained many of their friends on Tuesday night, the party being given in honor of E. Plunket Greene as bass singer, who has just come from England to New-York. Mr. Greene sang a number of Mr. Korbay's arrangements of Hungarian folk songs and there was some excellent music by an Hungarian band. After supper had been served in the house adjoining the Korbays', which had been connected by a temporary bridge, those who remained had the great pleasure of seeing their host and hostess dance the czardas. Compared with this inspirited and graceful dance with the accompaniment of their national music, played in that weird interpretation of the Hungarian gypsies, the fashionable german of society seems lame. Some of Mr. and Mrs. Korbay's guests went to the Tuesday dance, while many others remained for the Hungarian music.

No sooner is the season of dancing over than arrangements are made for next winter, when the gay season will have to begin much earlier than is usual, as Ash Wednesday falls on February 7. The period of fasting has not begun so early in the year for twoscore years. The dates chosen for the Monday dances are December 11 and January 22; for the Tuesday dances, December 19 and February 6, the latter date being shrove Tuesday. The meetings of Mrs. Hall's dancing class will be held on Tuesdays, December 5, 19, January 9, 23, March 27 and April 10. Mr. Bacon's class will resume its meetings on Mondays, December 4, 18, January 8, 22, February 5 and March 26. The Southern Assemblies, over which Mrs. Hugh R. Garden, Mrs. J. L. Robertson and Mrs. W. L. Trenholm will preside, will be held on December 14, January 15 and February 1. All these dances will be at Sherry's, as they have been this winter.

Ash Wednesday was not observed in strict and conventional style by every one in society. There was an unusually good attendance at the Vaudeville Club and the Theatre Club organized by Mrs. Rives and Mr. George B. De Forest had his first theatre party at the Star Theatre, where "On Probation" is being played. After the play there was a supper at Mrs. De Forest's house, some extra people being asked in. Society was out in good force at the Theatres of Arts and Letters, but the play was more depressing than the penitential season. One woman present remarked that if such were the object of the institution she preferred to be "inartistic and unlettered."

The news of the engagement of Miss May McClellan to Paul Deprez, First Secretary of the French Legation at Washington, seems to have come from Paris to New-York by way of Washington. Miss McClellan's relatives here have little information regarding the engagement. The wedding will take place in Paris early in March, and Miss McClellan is to become a Catholic. Mr. Deprez and his bride will return to America early in April.

The engagement of Miss Bertha Potter, youngest daughter of Howard Potter, the banker, to Robert Shaw Minturn was formally announced to their relatives and friends on Tuesday.

Captain and Mrs. Rosden Burn will shortly arrive from England on a visit to the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Forbes Leith, who will give in their honor a large reception on Monday evening, March 13. Mr. and Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge will give on Saturday, March 11, a dinner for Captain and Mrs. Rosden Burn.

Mrs. W. H. Osgood will hold a large reception to-morrow afternoon, and Mrs. Westervelt, of No. 7 West Fiftieth-st., will have music at the afternoon reception. In the evening Mr. and Mrs. Hewitt will give a large reception. Mrs. Gustav Kissel will entertain the Thursday Evening Club this week. On Friday night Miss Callender and Miss De Forest will have another of their evening receptions with music.

The wedding of Miss Anne E. Crumble, daughter of James Crumble, to B. L. Fairchild will take place on Tuesday, February 28, in the West Presbyterian Church. The wedding of M. R. Crow, president of the Westchester Free Hospital, to Miss Louise Doelger, daughter of Joseph Doelger, will take place on April 19.

A favored few of Mr. and Mrs. Reginald de Koven's friends were entertained at their home last Sunday night with some exceptionally fine music given by Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Nikisch, Timothee Adamowski and Paderewski. On the night previous John C. Furman gave the first of his receptions at the Spencer place in Westchester, his country home. Franz Rummel played a number of piano solos, and Henri Marteau the violin. Although Mr. Furman's invitations had been sent to most of his friends who live in New-York, his guests last week were confined to his immediate neighbors.

Mrs. Josephine May, of No. 259 Fifth-ave., whose delightful house has been closed for nearly two years, returned from Europe about three months ago. She remains at home each Sunday afternoon, and generally has music of a high order. Last Sunday Henri Marteau played to the great pleasure of Mrs. May's guests, among whom were Mrs. Charles Oelrichs, Colonel William Jay, Mrs. La Rau, Mr. and Mrs. E. Tiffany Dyer, Mrs. Colden Murray, Mr. and Mrs. F. Norton Goddard, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred de Castro, Mrs. J. F. de Navarro, Miss Lily Howard, Miss Amy Baker, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Flint, Miss Flint, Rudolph Aronson, Parke Godwin, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Whitehead and C. Stacy Clark.

Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge gave the use of her ballroom for a concert and readings last night to aid the fund of the New-York Kindergarten Association, which hopes to make an exhibit in Chicago at the Columbian Exposition. Mrs. Kate Douglas Wiggin, who has done much for the kindergarten movement in New-York, read from her own stories, among them "Timothy's Guest," "Cathedral Courtship," and from an unpublished work. The music was supplied by Joseph Hollman. The sale of tickets was limited to 200, and that number was fully represented. All the women were in evening dress. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. Frank K. Sturgis, Mr. and Mrs. William C. Osborn, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Wysong, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Hadden, jr., Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Bristow, Mr. and Mrs. D. Willis James, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Dinsmore, Miss Dinsmore, Mrs. Anson P. Stokes, Miss Stokes, Mrs. Jules Reynal, Miss Gurney, Miss Scott, Mrs. W. Earl Dodge, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Gilder and Mr. and Mrs. H. Walter Webb. To-morrow afternoon the first meeting of a sewing class in which Mrs. Dodge is interested will be held at her house. This class is conducted by the members of the Cribside Committee of the Bisloe Hospital and each member is expected to finish at least one garment each week. Subsequent meetings will be held at the houses of Mrs. Edmund Coffin, jr., Mrs. Richard Irvin, Miss Brewster and Miss Manice. The men will drop in after 5 o'clock for a chat and a cup of tea. Mrs. Dodge will give a dance for the class soon after Lent. It has been announced that tickets would be sold for Mrs. Dodge's musical evening on March 1, to follow a number of dinner parties. Mrs. Dodge has no intention of asking her personal friends to purchase tickets for one of her private entertainments.

An agreeable afternoon reception was given yesterday by J. S. Ahearsds, one of the prominent Greek merchants of New-York, in his apartments at the Broadway. Mme. Theodore P. Ralli, Mrs. W. H. Young, Mrs. H. Groesbeck, Miss Ethel Landon and Miss Sechiari received for Mr. Abecasis. Among the guests were the Consul-General of Greece, D. M. Bokessi, the Turkish Consul-General and Mme. Zenophon Baltazzi, Count D'Ugron, Baron de Brabant, Louis Bertscheman, Mrs. J. H. V. Arnold, Miss Arnold, Mr. and Mrs. Fachiri, Mr. and Mrs. E. R. De Grove, Miss De Grove, Paul Negroponte, Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Ralli, Mrs. William F. Havemeyer, Mr. and Mrs. P. C. Ralli, Mr. and Mrs. F. Dugro, Constant Mayer and Mrs. Henry Burgoyne Wilson.

It is not likely that the wedding of Miss Maude Lorillard to T. Suffern Tailer will take place before the second week in April. There is no foundation for the sensational stories which have been set adrift in the last few days, and there is absolutely no objection on the part of Miss Lorillard's family, to the marriage, excepting the natural desire of her mother to have her daughter wait at least a year. According to the present plan of the bride's family, the wedding will be celebrated in conventional fashion, and in one of the large churches of New-York.

Miss Cornelia Dorothy Chandler, daughter of the late Rear-Admiral Ralph Chandler, will give two talks on Japanese watering places, society, the pilgrimages to the sacred mountain of Fusiyama, etc., on February 20 and 24 at 4 p. m. The drawing-rooms of the Ladies' Club have been thrown open to Miss Chandler for her talks, and the tickets are $2 for the course. It was at the Ladies' Club that Miss Chandler met the members at a tea given for her in December, when she appeared in Japanese dress.

DEFENDING HIS FRIEND.

MORE ABOUT THE CHICKERING CASE.

A. C. CHENEY, PRESIDENT OF THE GARFIELD BANK, WILL NOT BELIEVE THE DEAD COLONEL WAS AN EMBEZZLER.

The charges recently made by George H. Chickering against his dead brother, Colonel Charles F. Chickering, of having misappropriated over $200,000 of the firm's funds, previous to its incorporation in 1885 under the name of Chickering & Sons, piano manufacturers, were a great surprise to the public, and seemingly a slander upon the memory of one who had been for many years honored for his integrity and disinterestedness. These charges have been made public through a suit now before the Supreme Court, brought at the instance of Graziella O. Chickering, widow of Colonel Charles F. Chickering, for the recovery of $30,000 from her brother-in-law, George H. Chickering, under an agreement made between them and signed by the latter in the early part of 1891.

At the time of her husband's death, which occurred March 23, 1891, Mrs. Chickering had an interest in the concern to the extent of $30,000. On the settlement of the estate George H. Chickering assumed an obligation to pay the above amount to Mrs. Chickering at a time now past. This obligation he has refused to fulfil, on the plea that at the death of Colonel Charles F. Chickering he was indebted to the corporation to the extent of over $200,000, as since discovered.

A. C. Cheney, president of the Garfield National Bank, told the story of the life and character of his friend, Colonel Chickering, last evening.

"I am more than pleased," said Mr. Cheney, "with the stand which The Tribune has taken in the matter. As to the statement that Colonel Chickering has ever appropriated or taken to himself one cent which rightfully belonged to another, it is false, and will be confuted by all who know him. It has been my experience that it is easy for a man to be honest under circumstances devoid of temptation, but hard when in want, at once oppressive and compromising. If Colonel Chickering had been continuously misappropriating the funds of the firm and falsifying its accounts for fifteen years previous to his death, what would have restrained him from seizing upon an opportunity of concealing his crime, an opportunity which would have enabled him to blot out the past, and put away large sums for the future?

"I refer to his possible appropriation of the money in his possession, but the existence of which was to the world unknown, left by James H. Paine. If he would have misappropriated the funds of the firm with the possibility of apprehension ever present to his mind, why should he not have taken funds that never would have been missed? But no. On February 25, 1890, he came to the bank with a package containing $467,000 in bills and four certificates of deposit issued by the Metropolitan National Bank for $10,000 each. These certificates were dated October, 1891, and from the manner in which they had been drawn were as negotiable as any bank note or piece of coin. There was nothing about the package to indicate its owner, nothing upon which one could have based a claim. If he had been misappropriating the funds of the firm, why did he not appropriate them?

"The package had been intrusted to his care, some fifteen years before, without his knowledge of its contents. On learning of the death of Paine he had accidentally discovered its contents, placed it in the hands of a bank, had himself appointed by Surrogate D. S. Rollins executor of the estate, and immediately proceeded to discover its rightful heirs. Are such honor and integrity the characteristics of a defaulter?

"I would not believe the charges made by George H. Chickering under the sanctity of an affirmation. I have in my possession documents which will prove all that I have said, and that Colonel Chickering could never have misappropriated funds belonging to that firm or to any other. Any jury, when it hears the facts of the case, will sweep the matter from the court. What can be George H. Chickering's object in advancing such charges is more than I can tell."

Mr. Cheney clearly showed his conviction of his friend's innocence and his intention to defend his memory. Many of the facts in the strange story, together with some interesting details of the financial history of the great piano firm, will appear when the case comes to trial.

THE PART OF THE NAVAL RESERVE.

TO AID IN HOISTING THE FLAG ON THE NEW-YORK.

Commander J. W. Miller, of the First Battalion, N. M. S. N. Y., has issued orders which will be in force on February 22. On that date the steamship City of New-York will no longer steam under the flag of St. George, but will hoist at her stern end signal halyards the Stars and Stripes, and will be known simply as the New-York. The orders are in part as follows:

A detail is hereby ordered for duty on February 22, to take part in the ceremonies of hoisting the flag on board the American Line steamer New-York. The detail will consist of all commissioned officers, the chief petty officers, and five enlisted men from each division. The detail to report to the Lieutenant-Commander at the State Arsenal, Thirty-fifth-st. and Seventh-ave., at 9:30 a. m., February 22. Lieutenant B. C. Weeks, Master-at-Arms, Chief Quartermaster, with Chief Gunner's Mate and Bugler will report at the same time. All other officers will report at Pier 43, North River, at 10:15 a. m.

The Lieutenant-Commander on his arrival at Pier 43 will report to the Commander for further instructions. He will have charge of all the Naval Militia forces on board the New-York, under orders, however, from the Captain commanding the steamship.

The following detail has been made: Lieutenant Forshew, in charge of officers' guard to receive the President of the United States; Lieutenant Greene, special aid to the President of the United States; Lieutenant Duncan, aid to the Secretary of the Navy; Lieutenant Stayton, aid to the Governor of the State of New-York; Lieutenant-Commander Wright to act as aid to the Governor of the State of Pennsylvania, and will make further details of aids as he may see fit; Lieutenant Agar, aid to the President of the American Line.

Commanding officers of divisions will detail their junior officers, as per ship organization, to inspect the New-York and make a report in writing within ten days as to the possibility of fitting the steamer with torpedoes, ordnance and Navy signals. The Chief Quartermaster and Chief Gunner's Mate will make a similar inspection and report in like manner to the head of their department. By order of

COMMANDER J. W. MILLER,
GEORGE EDWARD KENT,
Lieutenant-Commander and Executive Officer.

TALK ABOUT THE NATIONAL CITY BANK.

The National City Bank was a creditor to the Clearing House Association yesterday to the amount of $5,418,000. This unusual amount suggested the theory that the bank might be preparing for a demand upon the Sub-Treasury to-morrow for gold. It has been credited with pursuing an ultra-conservative policy with regard to the financial situation and the anxiety felt in banking circles over the outcome of the silver question. James Stillman, president of the National City Bank, said yesterday that the credit balance was without significance. It had occurred in the course of business and that could not be explained because of its private character. On Monday or another day there might be a large debit balance. Mr. Stillman most positively declared that the item was without significance.

THE FRENCH OPERA COMPANY NOT COMING.

It is definitely decided that the French Opera Company will not come from New-Orleans to sing at the Manhattan Opera House. Oscar Hammerstein received a dispatch to that effect yesterday. It was announced two days ago, that the leading barytone of the company would not come, and this made great confusion in the arrangements. Mr. Hammerstein then sent a request that the comic opera portion of the company should come without the grand opera division, if necessary. Yesterday he received word that two more singers had refused to come to New-York, that the company was disorganized and that the engagement was hopeless. The unfortunate Manhattan Opera House is therefore once more without an attraction.

OBITUARY.

GEORGE W. HOYT.

Boston, Feb. 18.—George W. Hoyt, the father of Charles H. Hoyt, the well-known writer of many popular farce-comedies, died in this city late last night. The funeral will take place on Monday.

Mr. Hoyt had been an invalid for the last twenty years. Previous to that time he was actively engaged in business, and was at one time the proprietor of the Eagle Hotel in Charlestown, N. H. He was also a representative in the New-Hampshire Legislature. His son, who was at that time a page in the Legislature, now occupies the same seat which his father then held. For the last three years Mr. Hoyt's health had been so poor that he was unable to move about except in a chair. His interest in the election of his son last autumn seemed to benefit him and for a time he was so much better that he was able to walk about, but some two weeks ago he slipped and fell and fractured his hip, and the shock caused by this, acting on his already feeble condition of health, was the immediate cause of his death. Charles H. Hoyt was his only son. The latter's wife died in Boston about three weeks ago.

TITUS MEAD.

Titus Mead died at his home, No. 26 First Place, Brooklyn, yesterday morning after a lingering illness. He was born in Chestertown, N. Y., in 1820, attended the village school there and afterward went to Albany, where he married Amanda M., the daughter of Silas Hare. There he soon became a member of the firm of Friedman & Mead, wholesale grocers. The partnership continued for ten years. He then came to the metropolis and engaged again in the wholesale grocery business, under the firm name of Badgley & Mead. He remained a partner of this firm until 1872, when he went into Wall Street, forming the banking house of Titus Mead & Co. On June 1, 1888, the Hamilton Bank, of Brooklyn, was organized and Mr. Mead was elected president.

He left a wife and three children.

SHEPHERD W. SMITH.

Shepherd W. Smith, who recently succeeded Superintendent Vatman as superintendent of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children and the Children's Aid Society, of Newark, died at the Boys' Lodging-House in that city yesterday morning. Death was caused by brain disease, from which he had suffered for many years, aggravated by a cold which he caught while attending the funeral of his mother, three weeks ago. Mr. Smith was born in South Jersey, forty-five years ago. His father was a Methodist minister. A wife and several children survive him.

WILLIAM F. YOUNGS.

William F. Youngs, a prominent resident in the Eastern District of Brooklyn, and a retired lumber merchant, died suddenly yesterday at his home, No. 153 Rodney-st. Mr. Youngs was born in New-York City, fifty-three years ago. He was a shipjoiner by trade, and for a number of years carried on business under the firm name of J. & W. F. Youngs. He afterward engaged in the lumber business in Brooklyn, retiring from business five years ago. He was a trustee of St. John's Methodist Episcopal Church, at Wilson-st. and Bedford-ave. The funeral will take place on Wednesday, the Rev. Dr. J. W. Johnston officiating. The burial will be in Greenwood Cemetery. Three children survive him.

A. F. VOLLMER.

Chicago, Feb. 18 (special).—A. F. Vollmer died this morning at his home. He was a native of Belgium and was about fifty years old. He received his education at the Liege University. He came to America about 1867 and soon attracted attention as a professor of languages at Harvard. After retiring from that place he did not again enter public life.

E. K. HART.

Albion, N. Y., Feb. 18.—E. K. Hart, a millionaire banker, died at his home here at 4 o'clock this afternoon. Mr. Hart was an ex-member of the New-York Assembly and of Congress. The arrangements for the funeral have not yet been made.

MISS KIDDELL ADMITTED TO BAIL.

Miss Edith Kiddell, of No. 743 Fifth-ave., who was arrested for shoplifting in the drygoods store of Stern Brothers, in West Twenty-third-st., on Friday, was arraigned in the Jefferson Market Court yesterday morning. She had passed the night in jail. She waived an examination and was admitted to bail in the sum of $200. Dr. W. Gill Wylie, of No. 40 West Forties-st., became her bondsman, swearing that he was worth $60,000.

Miss Kiddell is said to belong to a wealthy family in the South. She has been seen many times by the detectives in the drygoods store, it is said.

"Admiral"

Cigarettes are made from a higher cost leaf than any cigarette made in this country irrespective of selling price. Higher skilled and higher paid workmanship.

The only recognized high-grade cigarette by the leading clubs and hotels of New-York.

"Admiral" is not made by a trust.

A pure beef drink, palatable and strengthening, a boon to dyspeptics and invalids—Cudahy's "Rex" Brand Fluid Beef.

Why has Barry's Tricophorous superseded all the hair oils and pomatums? Because those who use it see that it causes two fibres to grow where but one grew before.

MARRIED.

FLOWER—MELLEN—At St. Mary's Church, Bryanston Square, London, England, January 31st, by the Hon. and Rev. Canon Leigh, Helen Seymour, daughter of the late William P. Mellen, to Edward Guy Flower, son of the late John Flower, of Croydon, England.

Colorado Springs and Cincinnati papers please copy.

Notices of marriages must be indorsed with full name and address.

DIED.

BETTS—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, February 18th, Leslie, youngest son of George A. and Florence W. Betts, aged 9 years.
Funeral from 1,263 Pacific-st., Monday, February 20th, at 2:30 p. m.

MEAD—On Saturday, February 18th, after a lingering illness, Titus Mead.
Funeral services at his late residence, 26 First Place, Brooklyn, Monday, February 20th, at 5 o'clock p. m. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend. Interment private.

PEIRCE—At Baltimore, February 16th, 1893, Harriet W., widow of the late Bradford K. Peirce, D. D., of Boston.
Boston papers please copy.

PRENTICE—On Thursday, February 16th, 1893, Sarah N. Davis, wife of the late John H. Prentice, in the 84th year of her age.
Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at her late residence, No. 1 Grace Court, Brooklyn, on Monday, February 20th, at 11 o'clock.
Kindly omit flowers.
Albany papers please copy.

RAVEN—On Friday, February 17th, Jane, daughter of the late Thomas Raven.
Funeral service at the residence of her brother-in-law, Mr. J. G. Jardine, No. 335 West 85th-st., on Monday, February 20, at half-past 2 o'clock.

ROGERS—On Thursday, 16th inst., at her late residence, 57 West