FRED GEBHARD MARRIED.

HIS BRIDE MISS MORRIS, OF BALTIMORE.

A QUIET CEREMONY AT THE HOME OF THE BRIDE'S PARENTS—WELL KNOWN SOCIETY PEOPLE FROM NEW-YORK AND BALTIMORE PRESENT.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Baltimore, March 14.—Frederick Gebhard, of New-York, and Miss Louise Hollingsworth Morris, of Baltimore, were married at noon to-day at the home of the bride's father, John B. Morris, on West Franklin-st. The large parlors were beautifully decorated with flowers, the violet and lily of the valley, the bride's favorite blossoms, predominating. Only about fifty persons were present, the invitations having been limited to the immediate friends and relatives of the couple. Aside from the floral decorations there was no attempt at display, and the ceremony occupied only a few minutes.

MRS. GEBHARD, NEE MORRIS.

Miss Morris entered the parlor leaning upon the arm of her sister, Miss Mildred Morris. Her father gave her away. Mr. Gebhard was attended by his best man, De Courcey Forbes, of New-York. The bride's gown was remarkable for its simplicity. It was of heavy ivory-white satin, cut high in the neck and trimmed with rare old lace that has been in the Morris family for several generations. At her throat was a magnificent diamond brooch, a gift of the bridegroom. Miss Morris's sister wore a gown of white silk. Mr. Gebhard wore a long frock coat and striped trousers. His boutonniere was of violets, and the bride carried a large bouquet of the same fragrant flowers. The Rev. M. D. Babcock, pastor of Brown Memorial Presbyterian Church, performed the ceremony, after which the bride received the congratulations of her most intimate friends, and then, quickly changing her gown for a handsome light-colored cloth tailor-made travelling costume, she hurriedly bid her friends good-by, and the

FREDERICK GEBHARD.

couple started for New-York. "Dimple," the little pet dog which has been Miss Morris's constant companion, was taken along. He was also a guest at the wedding, and wore a white satin bow on his neck.

A collation was served to the guests at the wedding, among whom were Mr. and Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, of New-York; Mrs. Frederick Neilson, of New-York, sister of Mr. Gebhard; Mr. and Mrs. Richard Irvin, of New-York, the latter Mr. Gebhard's cousin; Mr. and Mrs. Archibald Pell, of New-York, Mrs. Pell being formerly Miss Sadie Price, of Baltimore; Mr. and Mrs. Jessie Tyson, Captain and Mrs. Stirling and the Misses Nellie and Marie Stirling, Mrs. Robert Garrett, Mr. and Mrs. Hollins McKim, Miss Margaret H. McKim, Mrs. Reeves and the Misses Reeves, Mrs. Thomas R. Morris, Miss Camella Morris, Robert M. Denison, Gerard T. Hopkins, jr.; Robert Lehr, Mr. and Mrs. George C. Jenkins, George May and Mr. and Mrs. J. R. McLean, of Washington.

Mr. Gebhard being a Catholic it was considered somewhat unusual that the marriage ceremony should have been performed by a Presbyterian minister, but it was done at the express wish of the bride and her parents. The prominence of the parties caused great crowds of people to gather in front of the Morris dwelling to get a peep at the bride and bridegroom, but they were disappointed, as the couple entered their carriage at the rear of the house and were driven through a narrow street to the main thoroughfare, followed by the shouts of a lot of ragged colored urchins. The honeymoon will be spent at the Locusts, Mr. Gebhard's farm near Long Branch.

A large room on the second floor of the Morris home was filled with the wedding gifts, embracing almost every conceivable article in jewelry, silverware and art work. The jewels presented by Mr. Gebhard to his bride are valued at $75,000. Miss Morris and Mr. Gebhard first met at Narragansett Pier. Miss Morris's mother was Miss Vansyken, of Philadelphia. Miss Morris is the eldest of a family of three. Mrs. Gebhard is not an heiress.

WEDDINGS PAST AND TO COME.

The beautiful home of Mr. and Mrs. William D. May, No. 2 West One-hundred-and-twenty-third-st., near Mount Morris-ave., decorated in the lily decorations of Easter, was the scene last evening of one of the most brilliant of Lenten weddings, when Miss Marie Louise May, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William D. May, was married to William Browne Randolph. William D. May, father of the bride, is a well-known military and club man, being a lieutenant of the Old Guard and a member of the Harlem Club and several Republican organizations. The bride is very well known and popular in Harlem social circles. The bridegroom is a member of Company I, 7th Regiment; a member of several clubs, and has been through the Annapolis Naval Academy. He has numerous friends in this city. The ceremony, which was performed by the Rev. Dr. Charles DeWitt Bridgman, of Holy Trinity Church, was solemnized under a canopy of roses and Easter lilies in the back parlor. The costume worn by the bride, who is a pretty brunette, was made of brocaded satin, with duchess lace and pearl trimmings. She carried a large bouquet of lilies of the valley. The maid of honor, who was the bride's only attendant, was Miss Blanche May, her sister, who wore a gown of white chiffon over a white satin, and carried a bouquet of pink roses. The best man was Charles Darling, of Company D, 7th Regiment, and the ushers were J. Campbell Thompson, Ambrose F. McCabe, George T. Brown and Charles Mather, of Company I, 7th Regiment. After the ceremony a reception was held from 8:30 until nearly 11 o'clock, when the happy couple departed, amid a shower of rice and cheers, on their honeymoon. The bridegroom's gift to the bride was a magnificent diamond pendant. The presents were numerous and noticeably handsome and appropriate.

Some of those who were present at the wedding and reception were Mr. and Mrs. William D. May, Mrs. W. B. Randolph, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Miller, Mrs. M. C. Smith, Commissioner and Mrs. John A. Shields, Mr. and Mrs. S. D. Edick, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Bonynge, Miss Bonynge, Mrs. W. D. Pressinger, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Hallock, Arthur I. E. Sylvester, Mr. and Mrs. H. K. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. John Quinn, Edward S. Clark, Mrs. Dennison, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Seaich, Mrs. Richard Borden, W. I. Mahnken, Mr. and Mrs. Young, Miss Elizabeth Young, F. Chevalier, Mr. and Mrs. Randall, A. L. Cornell, Mr. and Mrs. J. August Fleege, Miss Vieterson, Mr. and Mrs. M. S. Muir, Miss Muir, R. Richard Mamlock, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Usher, Millard J. Bloomer, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Powers, Mr. and Mrs. H. Budelman, Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Eddy, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Innes, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Wallace, H. S. Armstrong, Miss H. Von Nostitz, Miss Agnes Robertson, Mr. and Mrs. McClenahan, Mr. and Mrs. Frank C. Foster, Victor Dubarry, Frank Vanderbogert, George Mitchell, Harry Van Valen, Eugene Van Valen, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. F. Koch, Dr. John Schrady, Mr. and Mrs. McGee, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Raynor, Mr. and Mrs. John Brock, Mr. and Mrs. Brushaber, Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Fisher, Mrs. Van Valen, Miss Houghtaling, Dr. Born, Mrs. S. W. Nelson, Mr. and Mrs. Johnson, F. W. Haurs, H. Y. Wemple, jr.; Miss Grace R. Morrill, Mr. and Mrs. Cockey, Frederick P. Sperry, Mr. and Mrs. Caldwell, Mr. and Mrs. John Newton, Miss May Wemple, Mr. and Mrs. John Wenman and William May.

The wedding of Miss Caroline Elise Hurst, youngest daughter of Francis W. I. Hurst, and George Mairs is announced to take place at the home of Mr. Hurst, near the Country Club, at Westchester, on Thursday, April 26.

SURPRISED TO LEARN OF THE MARRIAGE.

Norfolk, Va., March 14.—John Dwight, of the firm of John Dwight & Co., of New-York City, a millionaire, seventy-four years old, and Mrs. Clara L. Freeborn were married here to-day at St. Paul's Episcopal Church.

Mr. Dwight is the well-known soda water manufacturer, and lives at No. 31 Mount Morris Park, West. When a Tribune reporter called at the home of his son, John E. Dwight, No. 33 Mount Morris Park, West, last night, the family were evidently surprised at the news. It was said that no word of the marriage had been received by them. At the home of Mrs. William I. Walker, No. 31 Mount Morris Park, West, a daughter of Mr. Dwight, about the same was said. The reporter was told that Mr. Dwight was known to be in Norfolk, and that Mrs. Freeborn lived in St. Louis. Beyond this nothing was known concerning the marriage.

A CRANK'S TOUR OF THE HOTELS

HE IMAGINED HIMSELF VARIOUS PERSONAGES.

VISCOUNT AT ONE PLACE AND DUKE OF YORK AT ANOTHER—REALLY A DEMENTED ENGLISHMAN WHO HAD BEEN A BROKER.

The latest production of the Tenderloin precinct is a crank who makes hotel clerks his special prey. This particular crank is at present under the impression that he is a member of the British peerage, and wherever he goes he is careful to announce his high estate. It was just before noon yesterday when a short, slight, sparely built man, with gray mustache and curly hair, and carrying, on the whole, a military appearance, entered the office of the St. James Hotel, and seizing a pen inscribed on the register the following title: "The Viscount Richardson, 10th Hussars, Arus Castle and No. 10 Grosvenor House."

The clerk looked at him with a dubious eye.

"Do you doubt me, sir," said the visitor. "There is my name and title. Do with me what you will." With a little persuasion he was induced to walk out on the sidewalk. He thence made his way over to the Victoria Hotel, where he demanded a room. Here he registered as "Sir Thomas Richardson, Bart," and the clerk, delighted by the prospect of having a member of the British nobility as a guest, was about to hand him the key of a particularly choice room, when the visitor casually remarked that he was first cousin to Cornelius Vanderbilt and the King of Italy. This was enough for the clerk, and he politely informed the visitor that the hotel was full. "Then, as a British nobleman I shall go to the Brunswick," he said, loftily raising his hat. All record of him for the next six hours was lost, but at 9 o'clock he turned up in the Hotel Savoy. This time he was not alone. Behind him stalked a tall, fat, beefy-faced man, whose forehead was wet with the perspiration, induced by fast walking. Boyd Decker, the manager, and Edward Purchase, the clerk, were behind the desk as the stranger approached. "I want the suit of State apartments for my daughter, the Princess Videt, Baroness de Richardson," he remarked, dipping the pen into the ink, preparatory to registration. He had got as far as "Lord Thomas R"—when Mr. Decker, who is used to cranks, stopped him with the reply that the hotel was full. The crank's eyes glittered. He drew back. His hand moved to his hip pocket. Then he smiled a weak, vacuous smile. "Of course, you don't know that I am the Duke of York travelling incog," he said. "I'll go to the Plaza."

"For heaven's sake, give him a room," whispered the attendant spirit to Mr. Decker. I was hired to watch him at 1 o'clock this afternoon, and he's kept me on a dead run ever since. We've been into no less than a dozen hotels. He's run me all the way up from Wall Street without a stop." But Mr. Decker shook his head, and the "Duke of York" proudly led the way into the hotel New Netherland. Here, for a change, he made for the telegraph office, and began furiously writing telegrams, with every appearance of feverish haste. Inside of six minutes a dozen telegraph slips were strewn over the desk. The telegrams were addressed to the Prince of Wales, to Queen Victoria, making an appointment for a meeting under the City Hall clock; to the Princess Eulalie, Lord Rosebery, John D. Rockefeller and the Baroness Richardson.

It was at this juncture that General Earle came up, and taking the visitor by the arm, suggested that a telegraph office at Fifty-sixth-st. and Sixth-ave. would handle the messages in better style.

"Do you really think so," said the stranger. "Of course, you know who I am? No! A word in your ear, I'm the head of the Standard Oil Company. My name is Vanderbilt Morgan Richardson. Look me up in Wall Street and I'll let you in on a good thing."

With these words he stalked out, only to return a moment later, as if he had forgotten something. He stood in the middle of the hall for a moment and calmly looked around him and said in a loud voice, "The viscount bids you adieu!" Then amid a ripple of laughter from the guests, he walked out again. He took General Earle's advice, for he was next found at the telegraph office at Fifty-sixth-st. and Sixth-ave. Here he addressed a telegram to the Lady Violet Richardson, Washington Park, Brooklyn, saying that he was about to visit the Queen at Windsor Castle. From this point traces of him were frequent. In succession he had left his record at the Vendome, the Marlborough, and other hotels, carefully inscribing his list of titles on the register before the clerk awoke to the fact that he had a lunatic in front of him. Finally he found his way to the home of his friend, Dr. Weld, a dentist, at No. 13 West Twenty-sixth-st., where he remained for the night.

The truth about the man is that his name is Thomas Richardson; he is an Englishman, has been in this country many years, and was lately a broker engaged in the South American trade. His offices were in Coenties Slip. About a week ago his mind gave way, and he is now awaiting the departure of the Umbria, on which he will return to England on Saturday. His wife is a wealthy woman, who lives in Washington Park, Brooklyn. Until the ship sails he will remain in the care of Dr. Weld.

DISCUSSING MUNICIPAL PROBLEMS.

At the Amity Building, No. 312 West Fifty-fourth-st., will be held this evening the fifth of a series of conferences of persons interested in good municipal government. They are held on alternate Thursday evenings. R. Fulton Cutting will preside to-night, and the general subject for discussion will be "New-York's Houses." The speakers announced are Edward Marshall, on "The Tenement Problem"; Dr. William Howe Tolman, on "Friendly Rent Collecting"; Charles F. MacLean, on "Municipal Lodging-Houses," and John H. Edelman, on "Improved Architecture."

COLLAPSE OF THE REVOLT IN BRAZIL.

NOW FOR A CIVILIAN REPUBLIC.

From The New-York World.

The war is over and the Republic is safe. Better still, at the recent elections civilians were chosen to be President and Vice-President, so that we may now expect Brazil to furnish to its volcanic neighbors an example of the advantages flowing from the supremacy of the civil over the military power.

TIME FOR AN EXPLANATION.

From The Boston Globe.

The Brazilian war is evidently very near its end. After it is all over the contestants will have an opportunity to find out what it is all about—if they can.

THE SISTER REPUBLIC CONGRATULATED.

From The Hartford Courant.

The Gama end of the Brazilian insurrection has collapsed and gone to pieces ignominiously. We congratulate the sister republic. The insurrection was not a very bloody affair, to be sure, but the noise it made gave nervous people the headache, and it interfered to some extent with business. The Mello end of it is supposed to be out at sea somewhere, but we must get the news from Rio Janeiro sooner or later.

DA GAMA'S COURSE WORTHY OF CONTEMPT.

From The Commercial Advertiser.

The Brazilian rebel, da Gama, has added little lustre to the name of the great Portuguese whose early connection with the American continent is the pride of his nation. For this rebel da Gama has just wound up a career of bombastic folly with an act of treachery that ought to secure him the contempt of his compatriots of whatever political faith.

THE OPERA BOUFFE ENDED.

From The Albany Journal.

Admiral da Gama has been placed hors de combat in the harbor of Rio. President Peixoto appears to be the winner, and the war in Brazil, which has been the veriest opera bouffe with a minimum of killed and wounded, appears practically to be over. Mello, however, is still down the coast from Rio and may prolong the nonsense.

THE BLUNDER AT THE START.

From The Baltimore American.

The chief wonder is that an insurrection which originated in the navy, and had its home so largely on the water, should have lasted so long. The conclusion is irresistible that it possessed for many months the sympathies of a great number of Brazilians, and had not the leaders made the cardinal blunder, which they subsequently disavowed, of championing the defunct monarchy, it might have overthrown the Government.

MELLO AND DA GAMA SHOULD ANSWER.

From The Boston Journal.

It is just and equitable that Admirals Mello and da Gama, who, in the pay of foreign conspirators, have waged a wicked and murderous war against their fellow-countrymen, should be apprehended and held to answer for their crime, if need be, by their lives. Their tactics have been neither humane nor honorable. It was only the overwhelming naval force of the United States which compelled them to cease a policy of wanton interference with peaceful commerce.

THE MUSURGIA CHARITY CONCERT.

THOSE WHO WILL APPEAR THIS EVENING IN AID OF VARIOUS BENEFICENT SOCIETIES.

The concert to be given by the Musurgia of New-York, this evening, at the Carnegie Music Hall, for the benefit of the Business Men's Relief Committee of the Industrial Christian Alliance, promises to be most successful, both artistically and financially. The organization, as already announced, is to have the assistance of Walter Damrosch and the Symphony Orchestra, Miss Geraldine Morgan, Stanley Knight, the New-York Quartet and H. Plunket Greene. The Musurgia has a chorus of sixty male voices. Its constitution, unbroken for ten years, restricts it to private entertainments, but the club, by unanimous vote, waives this restriction and gives this benefit concert to the Relief Committee. The proceeds are distributed through the Children's Aid Society, the Home for the Friendless, the Saint Vincent de Paul Society, the Five Points Mission, the United Hebrew Charities, the King's Daughters and churches, missions and other charitable agencies in the most destitute districts of the city.

A large number of seats and boxes were sold yesterday, and up to last night about two-thirds of the house had been taken. Those who have bought boxes are Alfred S. White, Bowles Colgate, Ogden Mills, Miss Helen Gould, Thomas Denny, William F. Cochran and John A. McCall. Miss Helen Gould paid $100 for her box, as did several others. Twenty seats have been bought for the nurses of the Presbyterian Hospital.

WORK OF THE FREE LABOR BUREAU.

The report of the Free Labor Bureau for yesterday is as follows:

	Registered.	Situations filled.
March 14	33	18
Previously reported	1,104	262
Totals	1,137	280

Men are furnished for all kinds of indoor and outdoor labor; also bookkeepers, clerks, mechanics, household servants and coachmen. Communications should be sent to Oliver Sumner Teall, chairman of the Provisional Committee, at the Cremorne Mission, No. 104 West Thirty-second-st.

FOR THE CITIZENS' RELIEF FUND.

The Citizens' Relief Fund was increased by the following additional subscriptions yesterday: C. A. Auffmordt & Co., Charles Graef & Co., F. Victor & Achelis, Gutta Percha and Rubber Manufacturing Company, $100 each; Heller & Merz Company, Albert Baer, $50 each; total, $500.

The Mayor's Fund for the Relief of the Poor and Unemployed was swelled to the sum of $57,702.90 by the following subscriptions: Department of Charities and Correction, $1,000; Park Department, $494.27.

The committee of five which has charge of the distribution of the funds for the relief of the unemployed, met yesterday in the Mayor's office, and distributed $14,000, as follows: St. Vincent de Paul Society, $4,650; Society for Improving the Condition of the Poor, $4,650; United Hebrew Charities, $2,700; Relief Committee of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards, $2,000. This committee has already distributed $56,000.

WORK OF THE TRIBUNE FUND.

There were two distributions of food from The Tribune Coal and Food Fund yesterday, 117 families in all being supplied with the necessaries of life. The following list shows what each one received:

One package of oatmeal	7 pounds
One package of pork	3 pounds
One package of cornmeal	8 pounds
One package of peas	4 quarts
One package of tea	½ pound
One package of rice	4 pounds
Two cans of condensed milk.	

OBITUARY.

ISAAC MERSERAU.

Isaac Merserau, aged eighty-six years, an old resident of Staten Island, died suddenly at his home at Huguenot yesterday. He was well known on Staten Island. Heart failure is believed to have been the cause of his death. Coroner Hughes, of Clifton, will hold an inquest. Mr. Merserau was a widower and leaves no children.

DETECTIVE LANTHIER.

Detective-Sergeant George W. Lanthier, of the Central Office, died at his home, No. 146 East One-hundred-and-twenty-seventh-st., from heart failure at 6 o'clock last night. He had been ill only a few days. He was forty years old, and was appointed on the force in 1879. Most of the fifteen years he had been in the Police Department he spent as a Central Office detective. At the time of his death he was connected with the Wall Street Bureau. He leaves a widow and four children.

J. HENRY MYERS.

J. Henry Myers, a veteran of the Mexican War, and a gallant soldier for the Union in 1861, died at his home in Washington Valley, N. J., yesterday, aged seventy-eight years. Mr. Myers was a native of Germany, coming to this country about 1840. He went to California after the close of the Mexican War, accumulated a fortune and, returning East, settled on a Washington Valley country place, where he lived till his death. He was universally respected, and his death is sincerely regretted in the community in which he lived. A wife and eleven children survive him. His funeral takes place Friday afternoon.

INCIDENTS IN SOCIETY.

Mr. and Mrs. John Y. Wysong gave a dinner party last night at their home, No. 20 East Thirty-fourth-st. The table was profusely decorated with American Beauty roses and clusters of spring flowers. Mr. and Mrs. Wysong's guests were Mr. and Mrs. Henry Parish, jr., Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Coster, Mr. and Mrs. F. K. Sturgis, Mr. and Mrs. Karrick Riggs and Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, jr.

Mrs. John Reynolds Totten, of No. 66 West Fifty-fourth-st., yesterday afternoon gave an elaborate luncheon in honor of Mrs. Frederick Dent Grant. Clusters of American Beauty roses and purple violets decorated the oval tables at which the guests sat. Mrs. Totten's guests included, besides the guest of honor, Mrs. Daniel T. Worden, Mrs. Franklin Osgood, Mrs. John T. Wesselelt, Mrs. H. C. Fahnestock, Mrs. Bryce Gray, jr., Mrs. Horace Porter, Mrs. Raymond Ward and Mrs. William B. Hazen, of Washington.

The pretty ballroom at No. 9 West Thirty-third-st. was yesterday afternoon and last night the scene of an attractive and interesting sale and entertainment given for the benefit of the Society of Decorative Art, which is the original Decorative Art Society organized just fifteen years ago. In the afternoon the ballroom was lined with tables, on which were displayed not alone the special examples of woman's handiwork which won prizes at the World's Fair, but some beautiful specimens of embroidery and bolton work on satin, silk and velvet, made by women in the society, and such work as is seldom exhibited outside of the walls of Roman Catholic convents. The tables were filled with the most beautiful, delicate and original specimens of doylies, chatelaines, collars, belts, cushions, scarfs and card cases, and on the platform there was a wonderful display of embroidery in colors. At the different tables were Miss Newbold, Miss Robbins, Mrs. F. K. Sturgis, Mrs. Francis McN. Bacon, Mrs. F. H. Sturgis, Mrs. Thomas A. Young, Mrs. James W. Pinchot, Mrs. A. B. Stone, Mrs. Joseph H. Choate, Miss Choate, Mrs. Herbert L. Griggs, Mrs. Henry E. Howland and Mrs. W. F. Bridge. Mrs. Richard Irvin, who, with Miss Newbold, was one of the organizers of the sale, was not present yesterday. She was in Baltimore, attending the wedding of her niece, Miss Louise Morris, and Frederick Gebhard. Some of the young ladies assisting at the different tables were Miss Edith Cruger Sands, Miss Beatrix Jones, Miss Rogers, Miss Anita Lawrence, Miss Margaret Stimson, Miss Laura Post, Miss Virginia Fair, Miss Anne Derby and Miss Robb.

Last night Plunkett Greene sung before a large and brilliant gathering which was seated in the ballroom. The ushers were D. McRae Livingston, Frederick V. R. Crosby, Frederic Tams, Frederick W. Rhinelander, Ashton Lemoine, Gherardi Davis, and Archibald Gordon Murray. An elaborate supper was served in the café after the concert.

H. V. Le Maistre and his pupils yesterday gave another of the series of French plays at the Berkeley Lyceum. There was a fair attendance, and the efforts of the master and his pupils were rewarded with generous applause. The entertainment began with Vereonsin's comedy, "C'Etait Gertrude," in which Miss Jeanne Held and M. Le Maistre appeared. Mrs. Oliver Sumner Teall was then heard in a monologue in verse, by Erhard, entitled "Epousez Caroline," and then came, after a much-too-long wait, Legouvé's comedy, "A Deux de Jeu," in which Miss Lotta Lynn Linthicum was the Marquise de Mireville, Miss Sara Preston was Louise, Miss Oliver the Fleuriste and M. Le Maistre Octave De Nevis.

Sir Roderick Cameron last night gave a dinner party at his home, Madison-ave. and Thirty-fourth-st., in honor of the Earl of Ava. Some of the other guests were the Misses Cameron, Miss Mary Turnure, Miss Morgan, Miss Louise Baldwin, Hamilton Cary, Duncan Cameron and R. McLeod Cameron.

The Thursday Evening Club will be entertained to-night at the home of ex-Judge and Mrs. Henry E. Howland, in West Ninth-st.

SAYS SHE IS NOT ENGAGED TO HOWARD GOULD.

Another of the periodical stories of the marriage engagement of a member of the Gould family with an actor has appeared. This time it is Miss Odette Tyler, who, it is alleged, is to be married to Howard Gould, the third son of Jay Gould. Miss Tyler is now playing the part of Lucy Hawkesworth in "The Girl I Left Behind Me," at the Academy of Music. She was asked about the story last night and denied that she was engaged to Mr. Gould. Miss Tyler has acted in New-York, more or less, for the last three or four seasons, and has always attracted much favorable attention. She has been connected for the most part with Charles Frohman's companies. She played in "Shenandoah," "Men and Women" and "The Lost Paradise" some time ago. This season she has been seen in "The Younger Son," "The Councillor's Wife" and "Poor Girls." She was especially successful in "The Councillor's Wife," which had a long run at the Empire Theatre.

SELECTIONS FROM THE MAIL.

THE STATE AND THE NAUTICAL SCHOOL.

A PLEA TO EXTEND THIS CITY'S EXCLUSIVE PRIVILEGES TO THE WHOLE COMMONWEALTH.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: I notice that the bill to transfer the Nautical School from the City of New-York to the State is again before the Legislature. It is to be hoped that it will become a law, thus giving to the young men of the State a privilege that has long been confined to those of the city. I am informed that the superintendent has from one to six applications each week from boys from the northern and western part of the State, who are desirous of obtaining a nautical education and following the sea. These applicants, of course, under the present condition, he is unable to receive, and our boys are deprived of the advantages of that most excellent institution.

The life of a young man who wishes to follow the sea is for the first few years one little to be envied. What he learns he gets by hard knocks. It is no one's business to teach him; he is everybody's watch and nobody's mess, and the probability is that when he returns from his first cruise he is discouraged and remains at home. As a natural consequence the American sailor is getting to be a scarce article. The Nautical School overcomes all this by its course of instruction, and sends the young men to sea on their first cruise competent to navigate any vessel and ready to become officers of ships.

The Nautical School at Boston is a State affair, as is also the one at Philadelphia. Why should the benefits of ours be monopolized by the City of New-York? The bill now before the Legislature gives to each Senator and member of the Legislature the appointment of one student, and, as a consequence, gives to the whole State the benefits now appropriated exclusively by the city. By a law of Congress all subsidized vessels must be officered by Americans, and every such vessel must carry a cadet for each 1,000 tons of measurement. The New-York and Paris, therefore, carry ten each. These cadets must naturally be the source of supply for the officers. The boys from the lake ports and inland cities should have an equal chance with the, at present, exclusively favored ones of New-York City.

Give the country boys an opportunity!

NORTHERN NEW-YORK.

Ogdensburg, March 13, 1894.

DEPUTY PRESIDENTS UNLAWFUL.

MR. CLEVELAND HAD NO RIGHT TO PUT MR. BLOUNT IN COMMAND OF NAVAL FORCES.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: I have read in to-day's Tribune Secretary Herbert's reply to Representative Boutelle's resolution calling for information as to the authority for placing the United States naval forces in Honolulu under the control of Commissioner Blount.

The Secretary's reply will not hold, as the precedents cited by him are entirely different from Mr. Blount's case: in three of the cases the officers placed in control of the naval forces of the United States were regularly commissioned officers of the Army and diplomatic services, and were a part of those establishments, and in the other cases the instructions to the naval officers were to advise with special agents appointed by the President and to act in conjunction with them, but leaving it entirely to the discretion of the commanding officer whether or not to act on such advice.

The number and rank of the military and naval forces and of the diplomatic service are fixed by law, and the Executive has no right to add to the number. Once admit that the Executive has the power to appoint a commissioner paramount to the regular commissioned forces, and our whole system of official appointments falls to the ground, and the President becomes by a stroke of his pen Supreme Dictator, and can go on and make deputy presidents as long as the White House supply of pen and ink holds out.

Our forefathers, anticipating the extent to which an ambitious President might carry this power, wisely restricted the Executive, and provided that while the President could nominate, the consent of the Senate must be had before the nominees could be commissioned as officers of the United States. We have recently had an example of this in the case of Mr. Hornblower and Mr. Peckham, who were nominated by the President for the Supreme Bench, but the Senate declined to approve these appointments, and the gentlemen named therefore still remain in private life.

The President names the members of his Cabinet, and the Senate has the power to approve or disapprove; a lieutenant in the Army or Navy cannot be promoted to the next higher grade when his turn comes on the list until the President sends his name to the Senate, and if that body confirms, the new commission is issued to the officer.

The President is the Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, and can order them where and when he pleases in the exercise of his high office, but he has not the power to add one single officer to the establishment beyond the number fixed by law. It will be seen, therefore, that the claim that President Cleveland had power to take Mr. Blount—a mere civilian—and put him in command of the armed forces of the United States was without authority and in defiance of law.

If the President wanted special information from Honolulu he had the right to send Mr. Blount there for that purpose, but he had no right to make him a deputy president, which was the position occupied by Mr. Blount for several months—an office not recognized under the Constitution.

EX-NAVAL OFFICER.

New-York, March 11, 1894.

THE PUBLIC-SCHOOL CONTROVERSY.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: In the recent controversy of Father Young and the Rev. M. C. Peters, the former was, to my mind, so utterly vanquished that he had to resort to vituperation.

Mr. Peters, in company of one of his church officers, attended the French Cooks' Ball, and gave his views of its enormity in a letter which was printed in "The Herald" over his signature. This was followed by a letter of Father Tierney, full of slanderous statements against the Rev. M. C. Peters and containing also the following remarkable statistics (?) in order to help Father Young out of his dilemma:

	Population.	School Attendance.	Per Cent.
Germany	49,421,064	9,300,000	18.
England	29,001,018	3,717,917	12.8
Scotland	4,033,103	519,308	12.8
Sweden	4,774,469	680,253	14.
Denmark	2,185,159	233,240	10.6
Switzerland	2,933,612	518,143	10.8
		Average	13x
France	38,343,192	5,620,333	14.78
Ireland	4,706,162	691,742	14.7
Belgium	6,484,919	804,947	13.8
Spain	17,237,690	1,813,183	10.69
Austria		2,957,277	13.1
Hungary	42,620,963	2,128,457	12.6
Total	107,977,983	14,501,786	
		Average	13.3

The correct figures are as follows:

	Population.	School Attendance.	Per Cent.
Germany	49,421,064	9,300,000	18.8
England	29,001,018	4,825,590	16.6
Scotland	4,033,103	664,466	16.4
Sweden	4,784,675	736,790	15.4
Denmark	2,185,159	239,940	11.
Switzerland	2,917,749	570,925	19.5
Total	92,342,759	16,337,691	
		Average	16.3

The figures for Catholic countries are sufficiently accurate for the purposes of this letter. The figures when accurately given favor Mr. Peters's views, as follows:

Catholic countries, population, 107,977,983; Protestant countries, population, 92,342,759; excess Catholic population, 15,635,224. Protestant school attendance, 16,337,691, or 16.3 per cent; Catholic school attendance, 14,501,786, or 13.3 per cent; excess of Protestant attendance, 1,835,905, with 15,635,224 less population.

This leaves Mexico and the Catholic countries of South America entirely out of the computation.

It may be proper to add that these figures are used to prove that the results of parochial schools were not such as to warrant the Catholic control of our public schools in the United States. Very respectfully,

AN EARNEST ONLOOKER.

New-York, March 12, 1894.

TENURE OF OFFICE FOR CARRIERS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: At the last meeting of our association the following resolution was adopted:

Whereas, The press of this city, the Legislature of this State and various public men have indorsed the Tenure of Office bill for letter-carriers, introduced by James G. Maguire, of California, in Congress, and desiring to express our appreciation of the valuable assistance thus rendered, therefore be it

Resolved, That Branch No. 36, National Association of Letter-Carriers, hereby returns sincere thanks to all the friends who have so kindly helped us at this time; that a copy of this resolution be spread upon the minutes, furnished to the press and sent to all those to whom we are indebted for favors.

Your prompt and vigorous indorsement of the measure has been very gratifying to the committee.

ANDREW F. COLLINS, Chairman.

New-York, March 9, 1894.

TOLERATION OF OFFICIAL NEGLECT.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: We cannot be too grateful to you for your editorial on the Brooklyn Bridge management. People often say about wretched things in New-York that New-Yorkers are the only people on the globe who would stand it. But there is a toleration of official neglect and wrong in Brooklyn that a New-Yorker does not dream of. Look at the desolation which the Bridge Trustees have made of Fulton-st., Brooklyn! If an enemy had bombarded the port, Fulton-st. probably would have fared better. Millions of money go to waste in Brooklyn without a sign of improvement.

WELLING PLACE.

Brooklyn, March 8, 1894.

NEED OF DISCRIMINATION.

SOME PEOPLE REFUSE WORK AND LIVE ON CHARITY.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Now that every man's hand is in his pocket, and individuals, societies and newspaper funds are pouring out money as, perhaps, never before for the relief of the suffering, it is time to pause a moment and inquire whether this unprecedented liberality is at all times an unmixed benefit to the recipients.

That a certain proportion of those receiving charity should be unworthy of assistance is, of course, unavoidable, and especially is this true when the number of the distressed is so great as to make a thorough investigation of the claims of each applicant extremely difficult. It would seem, however, that certain organizations among the foreign population are distributing food without any investigation at all, and the demoralization which this produces cannot well be appreciated by any one who has not attempted to give employment to some of this vast crowd of idle men.

A fortnight ago, being in need of more laborers for an industrial establishment not far from New-York, I sent an agent to town to get them. The man was an Italian who understood the ways of his countrymen and had always been successful on previous occasions. After two days spent in the effort he returned with only seven men. He thought it would be useless to go again; still after a week I sent him back. This time, after forty-eight hours of fruitless search, he gave it up and returned alone, not having succeeded in finding a single man willing to earn his own living. He reported that unemployed Italians were swarming, but that they laughed at him when he offered them work, saying, "We do not need to work. We have plenty to eat and nothing to do, and as long as this lasts we are content."

Here we have on one hand those industries which are struggling to keep their heads above water at almost any price until the return of better times, but are threatened with failure because they cannot procure labor at wages much above the cost of living, and on the other hand, at their very doors, crowds of able-bodied men who prefer idleness and dependence to honest work and self-respect.

I do not question the probability that the great majority of the unemployed are deserving of assistance. Let there be not less charity, but more discrimination.

FERRUM.

Sterlington, N. Y., March 10, 1894.

NO RIGHT TO FLOAT THE IRISH FLAG.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: As a friend of the Irish and of the same religious faith, it seems to me their claim to float the Irish flag on the City Hall on St. Patrick's Day is not justifiable, inasmuch as many other nationalities always have been denied the same privilege. The question should be all or none, and so end the discussion. There is, however, only one exception to the rule here alluded to, for one reason or other, and that is the French flag, which in reality represents American history at its most vital stage, when, by the aid of the soldiers and sailors of France and her money, we became a Nation of free men at the surrender of Yorktown, where the French played so conspicuous a part—the only friends of the American people in those darkest days that tried men's souls. And yet, with this great obligation due the French always facing the Nation, the anniversary of Yorktown, which decided our destiny, is not recalled by the floating of the French flag on the City Hall, or recognized in any way whatever by the Nation. Surely with such ingratitude to the French (who never allude to this breach of etiquette), have the Irish or any other nationalities the slightest pretext to take umbrage in not being allowed to float their flags on their respective anniversaries?

The City Hall of New-York represents an American institution, and the American flag only is entitled to be hoisted, excepting on international holidays, when the history of the American people with another Power or Powers is involved.

J. M.

New-York, March 12, 1894.

THE OBJECT OF FREE SHIP "REFORM."

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: The true object of the Fithian Free Ship bill is the surrender of our protected coasting and lake trades to the mariners of foreign nations. The pretended reservation of the domestic trades is an imposture on the face of the bill. It is a reservation that will not reserve. The courts will take care that every American ship so registered in pursuance of law, whether built at home or abroad, has freedom to enter upon any trade where she can find employment. The free ship people know this fact very well, or, years ago, when Captain John Codman was shaping bills to bring foreign vessels into our foreign trade as American, and to reserve our coasting and lake trades for our own builders and owners, he provided that only ships and steamers above a certain tonnage could be nationalized. This provision would be effective in reserving what it pretended to, and was honest in its intent.

The change of text in the Fith