CINCINNATI'S MAY FESTIVAL.

A GREAT MUSICAL INSTITUTION REACHES ITS MAJORITY.

ITS ELEVENTH BIENNIAL SEASON OPENED WITH A PERFORMANCE OF "ELIJAH"—EVERYTHING BRILLIANT BUT THE SINGING OF THE CHORUS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Cincinnati, May 22.—With the eleventh affair of the kind, which opened this evening at the Music Hall, the Cincinnati May Music Festivals attain their majority. It is just twenty-one years since they had their beginning, and their artistic character and the social features which are inseparable from them and add much to their enjoyableness have become fixed and apparently unalterable. That there may be a little too much of this likeness to the fabled laws of the Medes and Persians is a thought which to-night's opening concert brought to mind. Mendelssohn's "Elijah" was performed; and, to come at once and unpleasantly to Hecuba, it was performed in a way that did not reflect much credit on the local contingent of the festival. The instrumental forces were more than capable; they were brilliant. Much of the solo singing, too, was of a highly satisfactory character. But the singing of the chorus was perfunctory and uninspiring. Half a dozen choral societies in the country are in the habit periodically of singing the oratorio better. This is, of course, a harsh comment on the Festival Association, for, if wisdom and devotion to artistic principles had marked its steps in the past, the choral features ought now to be those in which the chief glories of the festivals would lie. These features are the only ones native to the city. All the rest are imported. The orchestra is Mr. Thomas's Chicago Band, augmented from New-York and Cincinnati. The solo singers are those who sang three weeks ago at the festival of the Hampton County Musical Association, Springfield, Mass., and a little later at the festival in Indianapolis. So far as they are concerned, therefore, there is practically no difference between this Cincinnati Festival, with all its pomp and circumstance of announcement and its proud traditions, and the festivals given annually at Worcester, Springfield and other New-England towns.

It is not agreeable to those who have watched the festivals from the beginning in 1873 till now to set this down as the result of twenty-one years of labor; but the truth must be told, and in this case it is summed up in the statement that chorally the Cincinnati festivals ceased to show progress fourteen years ago, and in other respects they have remained unchanged for even a longer time. When they began they were the biennial culmination of the city's lovely musical activities in all directions, now they are a feast after a two years' fast. Between them, from a choral point of view, there is only the abomination of desolation. In this respect they have sunk to the line of the Worcester festivals, which, however, are of annual occurrence.

The financial success of the eleventh festival is assured. Energetic canvassing for the advance sale of season tickets and unyielding enforcement of the notion that it is the equivalent of a religious duty to uphold the festival as an established feature of the city's history accomplished that. The sale has reached nearly, if not quite, $40,000, and the directors can therefore look with something like equanimity even upon the possibility of a continuance of the present dreadful weather. For days it has been raining dismally and the air has had a rawness about it that suggests pneumonia. As something almost inevitable, this element left its impression upon the first concert. As a rule the Cincinnati festival audiences are wonderfully gay and engaging in appearance. Light colors predominate in the gowns of the ladies, in impertinent defiance of the ravages of smoke and soot. To-night the audience looked unusually demure. Considerations of health seemed to be responsible for the change. It was a new thing in the history of the festivals to have weather so cold that wraps were grudgingly laid aside. Yet there were fully 3,000 persons in the hall and a brave effort was made to simulate the old spirit of gayety.

The festivals are the creation of Theodore Thomas, and he conducted the oratorio as he has conducted every one of the festival concerts for twenty-one years. The principal solo singers were Emma Eames-Story, Miss Ida M. Smith, a local contralto; "Ben" Davies, the Welsh tenor, and Watkin Mills, the English basso. Mrs. Carl Alves, of New-York, sang in the double quartet, obligingly taking the place of one of the local singers who had been taken ill. Of all the concerted music the singing of this double quartet was the most delightful feature. The voices blended nicely, the singers sang with precision and taste, and the music which they uttered had a vitality grievously wanting in the work of the choir. What there was of dramatic life in the performance came from the orchestra, which is amazingly brilliant in quality of tone.

Mrs. Eames-Story's essay in the field of oratorio was not altogether happy. She sang the scene between the Prophet and the Widow without fervor and her enunciation was very indistinct. In this particular she was under a great disadvantage compared with her British colleagues. Mr. Mills especially, whose every syllable was heard and understood in every corner of the vast hall. H. E. K.

DR. C. C. TIFFANY NAMED AS ARCHDEACON

THE WELL-KNOWN PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CLERGYMAN APPOINTED BY BISHOP POTTER.

Bishop Potter has appointed the Rev. Dr. Charles C. Tiffany, of No. 37 East Thirty-ninth-st., archdeacon of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of New-York. Dr. Tiffany succeeds the late Dr. Thomas M. Peters, of St. Michael's Church, Amsterdam-ave. and Ninety-ninth-st., who was named as archdeacon when Archdeacon Alexander Mackay-Smith removed from the Diocese of New-York and went to Washington, D. C. Dr. Tiffany and his wife are in Sharon, Conn., for the summer. He is an extremely well-known clergyman, and is a member of the Church, the Century, the Union League and the Riding clubs, the New-England Society and the American Geographical Society.

RACING MEN TO HAVE A CONFERENCE.

IT MAY RESULT IN ALL THE TRACKS OF THE COUNTRY COMING UNDER THE JOCKEY CLUB'S MANAGEMENT.

Representatives of Washington Park, Chicago, and Edward Corrigan, of the Hawthorne track, are on their way to this city to consult with the stewards of the Jockey Club. The Saratoga Association is likely to take part in the conference, so that all the leading racing associations in this country may race under the same rules, and be governed by the Jockey Club before many days.

A meeting of the stewards was held last night, but the result of the meeting has not been made public.

L. N. & G. Strauss refused $10,000 for Response last night; $12,000 was the lowest dollar that would buy her, Mr. Strauss told the would-be purchaser.

LATE STEAMSHIP ARRIVAL.

Steamer Thingvalla (Dan), Laub, from Stettin, Copenhagen, etc., arrived at Quarantine at 11:35 p. m.

THE BI-PARTISAN POLICE BILL VETO.

A PUBLIC MISFORTUNE.

From The New-York Herald.

Governor Flower's veto of the Bi-Partisan Police bill is well calculated to arouse the indignation of every citizen who looked to this commendable measure for a reform of some of the worst abuses that have cursed the Police Department of this city. It is more than a public disappointment. It is a public misfortune, a blow to good government, which the Chief Magistrate of the State should be the last to inflict.

THE CHANGE ONLY POSTPONED A YEAR.

From The Buffalo Commercial.

The failure to effect any change in the notorious maladministration of police affairs in these boss-ridden cities would be much more regrettable if it were not probable that a Republican Legislature and Governor will be able to carry into effect wiser and better digested reform legislation next year.

QUITE NATURAL, FOR HIM.

From The New-York World (Dem.).

Governor Flower's veto of the Bi-Partisan Police bill affords no occasion whatever for surprise. It was a measure of reform, and Governor Flower is hostile to reform. It was a measure in restraint of Tammany's abuse of power, and Governor Flower is just now Tammany's most obedient servant.

A PLAIN STATEMENT WOULD BE BETTER.

From The Binghamton Republican.

The Governor would have added to his literary and political reputation if he had simply vetoed the measure on the grounds that it was feared by Tammany and was desired by the reputable citizens of New-York City, irrespective of party lines.

HIS REWARD COMING.

From The Springfield Union.

Governor Flower has done his job well as chief executioner of the reform bills passed by the New-York Legislature. Verily, he shall have his reward.

THE GOVERNOR'S REAL REASONS.

From The Troy Times.

The real reasons are found, as the explanation of Governor Flower's previous conduct in dealing with reform measures has been found, in his complete subserviency to the Democratic bosses who put him in office and have no intention of permitting him to forget his obligation to them. He is simply reappearing in the old and familiar role of puppet in the Executive chair, while the bosses pull the strings which put him in motion.

THE STORY OF SAMOA.

TOLD BY THE HON. F. W. SEWARD, EX-ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

THE CONTROL OF THE ISLANDS WAS ONCE IN THE HANDS OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: "Go forth, my son," said Chancellor Oxenstiern to the young diplomatist. "Go forth and see with how little wisdom the world is governed!" If young Oxenstiern could have lived till now, and have extended his travels to Washington, he would have found fresh illustration of the correctness of the Chancellor's remark.

During the Administration of President Hayes there came to the Department of State two envoys from the Samoan Islands. One was an American resident there, and the other a fine-looking, intelligent native, who had held a place in the island Government corresponding to that of Minister of Foreign Affairs. When it fell within the scope of my official duties to receive and converse with him, I remarked the purity and correctness of the English he spoke, and asked how he had learned it. He replied that his chief text-book for the study of the language had been the Bible, and that his instructors were the American missionaries. He and his colleague had come with friendly overtures from the islanders, and were ready to proffer or accede to whatever would best promote closer commercial and political relations with the United States; even to the extent of a protectorate or a cession. The Samoans had found the American Government just, liberal and kind in its dealings with them. They dreaded the encroachments of European merchants and adventurers, which might, sooner or later, obtain the backing of the British and German Governments.

The President, Secretary of State, Mr. Evarts, and other members of his Administration regarded the Samoan overtures with favor. The Navy Department had long perceived the desirability and importance of a naval station among the Pacific islands for coaling and repairs of United States vessels and the protection of American commerce. Lacking such stations, they had seen American commerce swept out of the Pacific by British-built cruisers carrying the Confederate flag.

Public sentiment, however, was at that period strongly averse to the acquisition of any island territory, and had so manifested itself in regard to St. Thomas and San Domingo. Inquiry among Senators and Congressmen showed that no treaty would be approved that should call for the payment of public money, or should bind the United States to exert its naval or military force to protect the privileges acquired.

The envoys were reasonable and practical, and were soon led to comprehend the situation. After many conferences, they agreed that the islands would cede to the United States their finest harbor, that of Pago-Pago, for a naval and coaling station, and would ask nothing in return except the mutual good will and international intercourse that might reasonably be expected to follow such a transaction. It is among the pleasant memories of my official life that I participated in the preparation of that treaty. It was duly signed—the respective Plenipotentiaries being Mr. Evarts, the Secretary of State, in behalf of the United States, and the Samoan Envoy in behalf of his Government. It was confirmed and ratified without serious opposition. Naval vessels were sent out to Pago-Pago, to make surveys and take possession.

The delay excited much less comment or criticism in the United States than it did in Europe—for European statesmen were quick to perceive the advantage our country had gained. Efforts were immediately begun to acquire similar or counterbalancing advantages for Germany and Great Britain. This proved difficult, for the Samoans had already given us their best harbor, and besides, were apprehensive and distrustful of European domination.

It is needless to detail the subsequent negotiations, intrigues and wars, during successive years, in which the European residents or representatives sought to "get even" with the United States. Finally the Berlin Treaty, providing for a tripartite protectorate, was acceded to by our Government, in the hope and belief that it would be for the benefit of the Samoans and would preserve peace among them, while retaining Pago-Pago Harbor for the United States.

Now, it seems, it is proposed that we shall withdraw entirely and give up the long-coveted advantages to Germany and Great Britain. The exultation manifested by the press in those countries shows that they regard the proposal in its true light. It will be a weak and foolish surrender of a valuable vested right. We shall desert a friendly people, who have placed their confidence in this Republic, and shall turn them over to the tender mercies of a couple of European monarchies, intent upon the extension of their "imperial" power. We shall get no thanks for our surrender, and will deserve none.

FREDERICK W. SEWARD.

Montrose-on-the-Hudson, May 21, 1894.

A DENIAL FROM DR. RYLANCE.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: I am charged in a letter appearing in your columns this morning with having, in a recent public lecture, compared woman to a "Digger Indian."

Now, will you please permit me to say in answer that the person making such charge is either incapable of comprehending the most simply constructed argument, or he—or she—is guilty of bearing "false witness." J. H. RYLANCE.

New-York, May 21, 1894.

THE END OF A TALE OF WOE.

HERRMANN'S THEATRE HAS PROBABLY HAD ITS LAST SMALL AUDIENCE.

Alexander Herrmann, the magician, yesterday relinquished his lease of Herrmann's Theatre to W. Jennings Demorest, from whom he obtained it. It had still about six years to run. It is possible that the house will not be used as a theatre again. When the leases of some of the neighboring stores expire, Mr. Demorest will probably erect a large building for business purposes on the ground. He wanted to do this a long time ago, but Mr. Herrmann would not give up his lease. If this takes place, it will be the end of an unlucky history.

The theatre has had a varied career, but its bad luck has seldom varied. Lew Dockstader, who ran it for some years as Dockstader's Theatre with his minstrel company, and who failed in it five years ago, was the first to do so. After him Colonel Milliken had it, and managed to keep it open for a part of a week. Then Mr. Herrmann took it, and made extensive improvements and redecorated it. But it was a long flight of stairs above the street when he got through with his changes, just as much as it was when he began. Miss Minnie Palmer opened it with "Susette" in the autumn of 1890. She failed in this, and then failure after failure followed. Mr. Herrmann gave his own entertainment of magic. Charles Frohman occupied it for some time with several of his attractions, "All the Comforts of Home," "The Junior Partner," etc., one or two of which had a passing glimmer of prosperity. Miss Marion Manola and John Mason played "Casie" and "Friend Fritz" and failed, and one or two comic operas failed also. As lofty an effort as Gounod's "Philemon and Baucis" had no better fortune, even with the help of "King René's Daughter." A little success came to the house last autumn, when Richard Mansfield played "The Merchant of Venice."

After that J. M. Hill assumed the management of the house and tried to make a variety theatre of it. He soon decided to try the continuous-performance plan, but he tired of this also and disposed of his interest to other managers. The house was kept open for a large part of the season, but the financial results were altogether unsatisfactory and it was closed several weeks ago. Mr. Herrmann has now come to the natural conclusion that he has no further use for his lease. He is to start for Cuba this morning, and is to give a series of entertainments there.

FOR THE SOUTHERN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP.

Washington, May 22.—A large number of people, among whom was Attorney-General Olney, to-day witnessed the second round of singles for the lawn-tennis championship of the South. All the sets were strongly contested, and much enthusiasm was manifested over the work of the players. W. G. Parker, of New-York, defeated S. J. Hayes, of Johns Hopkins University.

E. P. Fisher, of New-York, defeated Yates Pennington, of Baltimore. C. C. Clark, of the District of Columbia, defeated J. Shields, of the District. Clark then defeated P. V. Lonsdale, of the Navy. Fisher defeated J. C. Davidson, champion of the District of Columbia. This was the finest exhibition of tennis-playing in Washington. Clark, of Washington, and Parker, of New-York, will play to-morrow for an entry in the finals against Fisher, of New-York, for the championship bowl.

THEY THINK HE WAS IN A TRANCE.

Frederick W. Zaulig, a musical composer, was found dead in bed last Friday morning. He lived at No. 64 West Eleventh-st. with his wife. The funeral was held on Sunday afternoon. Some of the women present thought that the body looked remarkably lifelike, and the story that the musician was in a trance was started. A physician who was called said that the man was dead, but in spite of this the mourners waited for a few hours to assure themselves that their friend was really dead. Another hour was lost in looking for a minister to conduct the services. The body was finally buried in the Lutheran Cemetery.

RAPID TRANSIT BILL SIGNED.

GOVERNOR FLOWER "DOES NOT THINK IT CAN DO SERIOUS HARM."

HE THINKS HE SEES WHEREIN IT IS CONTRARY TO THE SPIRIT OF THE CONSTITUTION, BUT IS CONTENT TO LET THE RESPONSIBILITY REST WITH THE PEOPLE OF NEW-YORK.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Albany, May 22.—Governor Flower has signed the Chamber of Commerce Rapid Transit bill, one of the great reform measures passed by the Republican Legislature. The Democratic Legislatures of 1892 and 1893, governed by Tammany Hall, which was receiving large "contributions" from the Manhattan Elevated Railway, refused to pass such an act.

Governor Flower, while approving the measure, apparently does so with reluctance, for he has attached a long memorandum to the bill filled with indirect criticisms of it. He even says: "There is serious doubt whether this bill will not further postpone rather than hasten the boon of rapid transit for New-York City." He then goes on to state constitutional objections to the bill, and to point out various other blemishes which it possesses, and intimates his doubts of the Rapid Transit Commissioners' ability to comply with all the conditions preliminary to the submission of the question of municipal ownership of the rapid transit road before October 7.

Referring to the provision for the renewal of the lease to the constructing and operating corporation upon such terms as the commission may think just and proper, the Governor says:

It would seem wiser to have placed some limitation upon the power of the new Rapid Transit Commissioners to contract for such unlimited renewals of the lease. The bill makes it possible for the Rapid Transit Commissioners to give to the constructing and operating corporation a perpetual lease of the entire rapid transit system, upon a rental which might possibly be only 4½ per cent of the cost of construction, such corporation being obliged to invest of its own capital only money enough to equip and operate the road. While it is not probable, and is practically impossible, that the Commissioners should perpetuate such an outrage, yet it is not wise to confer such unlimited powers upon any of the officials.

The first constitutional objection, that the measure is a piece of special legislation, seems not to have appealed strongly to Governor Flower. At least, he dismisses it as not proven after citing several decisions of the courts.

Upon the question of the constitutionality of the clause providing for the appointment of the commissioners, he says:

Although I believe such action by the Legislature to be contrary to the spirit and intent of the Constitution, yet it seems to be within the letter of the Constitution, as this clause has been interpreted by the Court of Appeals.

Regarding the loan of the city's credit in aid of a private corporation, his conclusion is as follows:

The road in such case is to be constructed for the city on contract, the contractors are to be paid therefor by the city, the road is to be owned by the city, and, although the method adopted may not be in the nature of an evasion of this clause of the Constitution, yet it seems to be clearly within the letter and general spirit of this constitutional provision.

Other minor objections have been raised to the bill which it is not necessary to further discuss. It already sufficiently appears that the problem of rapid transit for New-York City is not easy of practical solution. I consider this bill a sincere attempt to solve the problem. But other equally sincere attempts have preceded it and have failed. It may be that this measure will postpone the final solution of the problem until it also in its turn can be repealed, and a new attempt made by further legislation; but, if such be the unfortunate result, the experience of one more attempt and failure will furnish guidance for a new act which shall avoid the possible blunders of this. But I do not think the bill can do serious harm, and the final responsibility for its efficiency for good or evil rests, where it ought to rest, with the people of the city of New-York.

MR. STEINWAY FULL OF HOPE.

HE THINKS WORK CAN BE BEGUN ON THE ROAD SOON AND THAT IT WILL NOT COST IN REALITY MORE THAN AN IRON STRUCTURE—WHAT MR. HEWITT SAYS.

The news of the approval by Governor Flower of the Chamber of Commerce Rapid Transit bill was not received in this city until about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The Stock Exchange had closed, and, consequently, the effect was not noticeable in the price of Manhattan shares. There is no doubt that, except in certain limited quarters, the measure is popular, as providing the most practical means for securing rapid transit in the city.

William Steinway, chairman of the outgoing commission, but a member of the incoming one, expressed to a Tribune reporter his pleasure at the action of the Governor. He foresaw, he said, the realization of his hopes of an underground structure extending from the Battery to One-hundred-and-twenty-fifth-st., which will carry passengers between the two points within the space of fifteen of twenty minutes.

"The cost of an underground railway," he said, "has been very much overestimated. I will give you an example. The East River Gas Company has just finished a tunnel ten feet by ten feet, under Blackwell's Island, from the foot of Sixty-ninth-st. to Long Island City. It is 2,700 feet long, or a little over half a mile, with two vertical shafts of 115 feet each. The entire distance is through gneiss rock, which has an immense sustaining power. The real cost was less than one-half the first estimate, made several years ago. I believe that an underground tunnel driven from the Battery to Fifty-ninth-st., and along the Boulevard, which can be tackled from the surface, the street being 150 feet wide, will not cost any more than a substantial iron and steel structure, with the enormous damages to abutting property-owners; for with an underground road there will be no damages."

Mr. Steinway says the new commission will receive large assistance from the work done by the old commission, and that construction can begin almost immediately on the assurance that parties are found who will advance their money for the completion of the enterprise. If the syndicate of capitalists cannot be found "then," he says, "the referendum will be applied and the people can decide for themselves at the next election whether the city shall undertake the work. That, of course, will involve a delay of half a year, although the commission could undoubtedly complete all its preparations pending a decision by the voters. It seems to me," added Mr. Steinway, "that rapid transit is in sight for the near future."

Ex-Mayor Abram S. Hewitt was naturally pleased at the adoption of what is conceded to be his own plan, provided the underground route is agreed to. He said last evening: "The next step is, now that we have a new Rapid Transit Commission, for them to prepare a plan for execution as soon as the people vote favorably upon it. The sole object of the bill was to insure the building of the road by private capital, if it can be done; but if not, then the city would take it and it would be given an annual rental equal to the interest upon the bonds, not less than 1 per cent to be appropriated to a sinking fund for the redemption of the bonds."

THE MAYOR DEEPLY AFFECTED.

HE TAKES THE SIGNING OF THE RAPID TRANSIT BILL SERIOUSLY TO HEART.

Mayor Gilroy was seen at his home, No. 7 West One-hundred-and-twenty-first-st., last evening, and asked what he thought about the Rapid Transit bill now that it had become a law by the signature of the Governor.

"My opinion is unchanged," replied the Mayor, "I consider it the most pernicious measure on the statute book to-day. I do not say this for the purpose of criticising Governor Flower's action, but I consider it very unfortunate for the city that he thought it his duty to sign it. He could better afford to have signed the worst partisan measure the Legislature passed, for the reason that any defects in that kind of legislation might be corrected by subsequent legislation. In case that this measure, however, shall be found constitutional the evil effects which must spring from it can never be remedied."

"Will you point out some of these bad effects?"

"They are patent to any one who has studied the bill. If the city is bonded for this enterprise, and some millions, we will say, is expended in getting it under way, it must go on and spend as many millions more as are necessary to complete the scheme. There would be no escape. For my own part, I do not believe that the law is constitutional or that the courts will so hold. It is defective in that it fails to guard the public interests. It provides that the corporation which may build the road shall pay back only 1 per cent of the money in excess of the interest the city will have to pay on the bonds issued for construction. At the same time, no limit is fixed to prevent the corporation from placing the fare sufficiently high to make its income 10 per cent if it chooses, on its investment, and, whatever the surplus, it goes, not to the city, but to the corporation."

Referring to the clause which requires the submission of the question of lending the city's credit for the construction of the road, the Mayor said that this was the only thing that savored of democracy in the whole business. "The rest of it," he said, "was wholly undemocratic and un-American. I believe that the gentlemen of the Chamber of Commerce will live to regret that they ever became involved in such a scheme."

OTHER NEW-YORK BILLS SIGNED.

Albany, May 22.—The Governor signed the following New-York bills: The bill increasing the salaries of the New-York City police surgeons; the bill increasing the salaries of the New-York City Tax Commissioners; the bill increasing the salaries of the New-York park police; Senator Ahearn's bill providing for a new courthouse in the Vth Judicial District; Assemblyman Robertson's bill providing for an additional park in the Twelfth Ward of New-York City.

SINGLE TAXERS INDIGNANT.

THEY MEET AT COOPER UNION AND DENOUNCE THE SENATE.

"JUDAS LIVES AGAIN IN WASHINGTON"—HENRY GEORGE SCORES THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY AND THE WILSON BILL.

A mass-meeting was held last evening at Cooper Union in response a call issued by the Manhattan Single Tax Club. The meeting was called "to express indignation at the treachery of the Democratic Senators who are thwarting the people's demand, twice victorious, for a radical reduction of the tariff." The chairman of the club, Alfred Bishop Mason, as the first speaker, said: "Judas lives again in Washington; Benedict Arnold sits in the Senate!" And, after dwelling upon the unfaithfulness of the Democratic Senators to their pledges to the people as given in the platform of 1892, he called upon them, "in the name of unemployed labor, in the name of idle capital, and in the name of the 'plain people,' to hear the people's cry and set the people free."

Mr. Mason then introduced Henry George, and as the latter rose the audience greeted him with cheers. Mr. George said, in part: "It is almost two years since the election of Grover Cleveland, and the placing of the Democratic party in control of all the branches of the Government. At that election the Democratic party denounced Protection in its platform. A year and almost three months have passed since the President's inauguration, and the McKinley bill is still the law of the land. We were promised bread, we have been given a stone! (Applause.) And the party that denounced Protection has been occupied, and is occupied to-day, in taking care of the protected interests. We are here to-night to protest against this spirit of compromise with wrong, with injustice and with robbery that has brought the country—so strong a little over a year ago—into paralysis. We are here to protest against the cry, 'Give us a bill; no matter what kind of a bill, but give us a bill.' No! No! If the Democratic party cannot give us a better tariff bill than the McKinley bill, let the McKinley bill stand. (Loud applause.) Let them say they have failed, and again ask the verdict of the people. If the Democratic party does not want to assume the responsibility for the action of its present members in the Senate, let it drive the traitors out, and proclaim that no man who acts as a Protectionist has any business in the party, or will be recognized in it. The Wilson bill was not framed for the purpose of carrying out the pledges made by the Democratic party to the people, but it was modelled after the McKinley bill, and at every step the trusts and the rings asserted their power; at every step there was the fear of hurting—what? Of hurting the country? No, of injuring the protected interests! Finally it passed the House, full of concessions to trusts and rings, full of protection, and then it passed into what has become the 'American House of Lords.' You know the rest. Never has bargaining been so clear; never has corruption been so open. The Democratic party has been in power in the Senate, and the Democratic party has been paralyzed there by efforts to placate the Protectionists or agents of the protected rings in their own number!"

Resolutions were then adopted denouncing the Wilson bill as a concession to trusts and not an honest carrying out of the people's wishes; and resolving that a reform is needed in the United States Senate as at present constituted.

The other speakers of the evening were Franklin Pierce, James P. Archibald and Thomas G. Shearman.

Charles S. Fairchild, who was to have spoken, sent a message that illness prevented his attendance.

A RECEPTION FOR JUDSON LAWSON.

HE WAS THE GUEST OF THE WEST SIDE REPUBLICAN CLUB—HIS WORK IN THE LEGISLATURE PRAISED.

Judson Lawson, who represented the XXIIId Assembly District in the last Legislature, was the guest of the West Side Republican Club last night at the clubrooms, No. 102 West Eighty-second-st. The rooms were tastefully decorated and well filled with members and their friends, who came to give expression to their appreciation of Mr. Lawson's services to the city and to his West Side constituents.

J. Edgar Leaycraft, president of the club, introduced Mr. Lawson, who gave a brief outline of the legislative work of the last session and modestly referred to the part he took in the proceedings. His experience at Albany, he said, made him less a "home-ruler" than he had been, because he learned that it was only by the aid of the country members that reform and good government measures could be put through.

James R. Sheffield told of the effective work done by Mr. Lawson. In speaking of reform legislation, Mr. Sheffield said: "The only reason why some of the good bills passed will not become laws is because a man sits in the Executive chair who is not the choice of the best people, and who does not represent the best sentiments."

The president of the West End Association, Cyrus Clark, spoke in high praise of the work of Mr. Lawson in the Legislature for the West Side.

Letters were read from Congressman Lemuel E. Quigg, Hamilton Fish, Clarence Lexow, Speaker Malby, G. W. Robertson, Horace Porter, William Brookfield and Frederick D. Grant.

Among those present were E. R. Hinsdale, Columbus O. Johnson, Dr. Colburn, C. D. Almy, O. E. Wilson, S. Armitage Matthews, Killaen Van Rensselaer, Nathaniel Tuttle, D. A. Anderson, E. S. Ryer, J. Castree Williams, Charles Andrass, George R. Bidwell, Frank Brainard, Henry C. Conger, George S. Dalzell, Abraham Gruber, John L. N. Hunt, Leopold Lee, Richard V. Lewis, S. S. Packard and Henry E. Stevens.

MORE TROUBLE IN THE DEMOCRATIC CLUB.

The Democratic Club, at No. 617 Fifth-ave., is the high-toned place that would not let "Pat" Divver in. It may be remembered that the "Judge," whose decisions from the police court bench have been the wonder of the unlearned, and many of whose political lieutenants in the IId Assembly District are now engaged in practising the lock-step at Sing Sing, wished to become a member of this club, and was duly proposed and as duly blackballed. Now comes the news that Captain J. Rockwell Fay and Thomas E. Crimmins, brother of John D. Crimmins, were only prevented from thumping each other in the clubhouse Saturday evening by the intervention of friends, and, according to Mr. Crimmins's own statements, it was not even that, but rather the Captain's gray hairs and his sixty years that prevented the younger man from pulverizing him. The trouble occurred in the café, which at the time was deserted by all but one other man and the would-be combatants. Captain Fay is a Cleveландite and Mr. Crimmins is a Democrat. They began talking politics, and it was not long before the difficulty arose which nearly resulted in a fistfight. All that a reporter could learn yesterday at the club was that it was a "slight altercation frequently witnessed between two gentlemen of earnest political spirit."

ALL THE EX-PRESIDENTS WILL SPEAK.

An interesting meeting will be held by the members of the Brooklyn Young Republican Club tomorrow evening in the Johnston Building. All the ex-Presidents of the club have been invited to attend and speak, and they have consented to do so. They are ex-Mayor Seth Low, Horace E. Deming, William H. Nichols, William H. Williams, Charles A. Moore, Mayor Schieren and ex-Senator Griswold. President Daniel G. Harriman will preside. A reception and reunion will follow the speeches, which will be upon phases of politics.

THEY FAVOR MR. SAXTON FOR GOVERNOR.

Barnet H. Davis, of Palmyra, member of the Republican State Committee from the XXIVth Senate District, who is spending a few days in the city, said last evening that the people of his part of the State were warm advocates of Senator Charles T. Saxton for Governor this fall. "The Republicans of Wayne, Cayuga, Cortlandt, Tompkins, Ontario and Yates counties," Mr. Davis said, "are solid for Saxton, and will send delegates in his favor to the next Republican State Convention."

JOHN H. GUNNER LEAVES THE COMMITTEE.

John H. Gunner, who was elected the leading delegate to the Patterson-George Bliss County Committee from the XXIId Assembly District, has sent a letter to President William Brookfield, resigning his place in that body. Mr. Gunner received the unanimous vote of the delegates of both the convention which was declared regular and the contesting convention, but as the men chosen by the contestants are disposed to hold him responsible for their defeat he writes that he has deemed it best in the interest of harmony to retire from the committee. His successor will probably be Henry Loewy, the well-known lawyer, who has long taken an active part in the politics of the district. Mr. Gunner has been the Republican leader of the XXIId District for the last six or seven years.

OATES NOMINATED FOR GOVERNOR.

Montgomery, Ala., May 22.—Colonel W. C. Oates was nominated for Governor on the first ballot in the Democratic Convention here to-day. The vote stood as follows: Oates, 272; Johnston, 232. The nomination was then made unanimous.

Congressman Oates represents the IIId Alabama District in the National House of Representatives at Washington and has served in the XLVIIth, XLVIIIth, XLIXth, Lth, LIst, LIId and LIIId Congresses. He is a lawyer and was born in Alabama in 1835. He served in the Confederate Army, rising to the rank of Colonel, and lost an arm in one of the fights before Richmond.

REPUBLICANS WILL MEET TO-NIGHT.

AN INTERESTING GATHERING OF THE COUNTY COMMITTEE AT COOPER UNION.

The meeting of the Republican County Committee to be held at Cooper Union this evening is expected to be largely attended and extremely interesting. As it will be the committee's last meeting of the season, much important business looking to preparations for a strong, earnest and aggressive campaign will be transacted. John E. Milholland, the permanent president, will open the meeting with a short address, in which he will outline the plan of campaign and indicate the part which the regular Republican Organization of the City and County of New-York will take.

Besides, the committee will have in its councils to-night one of the most popular Republicans of the West, Mayor Hazen S. Pingree, of Detroit. His party friends intend to make him the next Governor of the Wolverine State and then run him for President of the United States. Those who want to hear a practical municipal reformer will not fail to be at Cooper Union this evening.

The new State Club, No. 29 East Twenty-second-st., was in the hands of the furniture and carpet men yesterday, who were putting it in shape for occupancy by the working Republicans of the city and State, who are to make it their permanent headquarters hereafter. The roll of members is constantly growing and the limit is likely soon to be reached.

NOMINATED FOR CONGRESS.

Carthage, Mo., May 22.—The Democrats of the XVth District to-day nominated Congressman Charles H. Morgan, of Lamar, to succeed himself.

BRILLIANT CHESS PLAY.

THE EIGHTEENTH GAME IN THE BIG MATCH ADJOURNED.

STEINITZ AND LASKER FIGHTING HARD FOR THE MASTERY—THE CHAMPION'S UPHILL STRUGGLE—TO CONTINUE PLAY TO-DAY.

Montreal, May 22.—The eighteenth game of the chess match for the world's championship and $2,000 a side between Mr. Steinitz and Emanuel Lasker was opened by the former at the Metropolitan Club, in this city, at 3 o'clock this afternoon, when the champion tried another Queen's Gambit, which was declined by Lasker with 2 . . . P—K 3.

Although both players somewhat altered their tactics from previous similar games in the opening moves, the game soon became interesting, as Black castled on the fifth move, while White, with 7 R—Q B, had decided not to castle on the Queen's side.

When it was Lasker's turn to play he dropped the Bishop's Pawn, followed with Kt—Q 4, which almost forced White to exchange Bishops, but he gained time for an important move—namely, the pushing of the King's Pawn to the fourth square, although Black gained an entrance with his Knight on Bishop's fifth. Steinitz seemed determined not to let the Knight occupy such a prominent position, and after a long consideration he decided upon driving it away by advancing the King's Knight's Pawn, in spite of weakness thereby created.

Steinitz's next move, 13 castles, came as a great surprise to the spectators, as they did not think it safe to castle after having pushed the King's Knight's Pawn.

However, Lasker did not take any notice of White's play, but manoeuvred his pieces on the Queen's side of the board. After placing his Rook on Queen's square, he drove away his adversary's King's Bishop, developed his Queen's Bishop, advanced his Queen's Rook's and Queen's Bishop's pawns, and finally brought both his Rooks on the open Queen's Bishop's file. Meanwhile Steinitz succeeded in placing his King's Bishop on the champion's favorite square—namely, Queen's Knight—and he was just about to double his Rooks on the Queen's file when Lasker somewhat surprised his adversary by playing 25 . . . P—B 4. At this point the game was adjourned for luncheon.

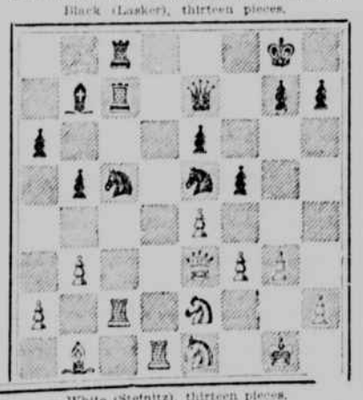
The fighting in the evening session was of a high order, and some brilliant strokes were made on both sides. The defence, however, was in each case more than brilliant, and, although it looked at one time as if Steinitz would win right out, Lasker always found a way out of the difficulties. After fifty-three moves the game stood adjourned, to be resumed to-morrow. Here follows the game:

EIGHTEENTH GAME—QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED.

WHITE. Steinitz.	BLACK. Lasker.	Steinitz.	BLACK. Lasker.
1 P—Q 4	P—Q 4	WHITE.	P—Q Kt 4
2 P—Q B 4	P—K 3	14 Q—K 2	R—Kt 2
3 Q Kt—B 3	K Kt—B 3	15 B—Kt 3	P—Q R 3
4 B—Kt 5	B—K 2	16 Q—K 3	P—Q B 3
5 Kt—K B 3	Castles.	17 Kt—K 2	Q R—Q B
6 P—K 3	Q Kt—Q 2	18 K R—Q	K R—K
7 R—Q B	P—Q B 3	19 Kt—K	P—Q B 4
8 B—Q 3	P x B P	20 P x P	Kt x P
9 B x P	Kt—Q 4	21 B—B 2	B—B 2
10 B x B	Q x B	22 P—B 3	K B—Q B
11 P—K 4	Kt—B 5	23 B—Kt	Kt—K 4
12 P—K Kt 3	Kt—K Kt 3	24 P—Q Kt 3	P—K B 3
13—Castles.	R—Q	25 B—B 2	P—B 4

Position after Black's twenty-fifth move—P—B 4.

Black (Lasker), thirteen pieces.



White (Steinitz), thirteen pieces.

26 P x P	P x P	40 Kt—Kt 2	Kt—B 3
27 Q—B 2	P—Kt 3	41 Kt—K 6 (ch)	K—Kt
28 Kt—B 4	Kt—(B 4) Q 2	42 B—B 2	Q—R 4
29 Kt—Q 5	Q—Q 3	43 Kt (Kt 2)—B 4	Q x Q (ch)
30 R—(B 2) Q 2	R—B 8	44 K x Q	Kt—Kt 5
31 Kt—K 3	R x R	45 B—Kt	Kt—K 4
32 Kt x R	Q—K 3	46 K—Q 4	K—B 2
33 K—B	R—B 4	47 P—Q B 3	Kt—Q 4 (ch)
34 Q—K 3	R—Q 4	48 Kt x Kt	B x Kt
35 R x R	Q x R	49 B—Q 3	K—K 2
36 Kt—B 3	Q—B 3	50 B—K 2	K—Q 3
37 B—B 2	K—Kt 2	51 P—B 4	Kt—Q 2
38 Kt—K 2	Q—Q 3	52 P—K Kt 4	P x P
39 Kt—Q 4	Q—K B 3	53 B x KKt†	Adjourned.

IS J. H. FLAGLER'S ENGAGEMENT BROKEN

A rumor that the engagement between John H. Flagler, the well-known clubman and yachtsman, and Miss Alice Mandelick, had been broken,