of the bridegroom. He was assisted by the Rev. Harold Arrowsmith, the rector of the church. The maid of honor was Miss Alice Booth. The bridesmaids were the Misses Grace Vassar and Anna Pearl, Miss Emily Paret, Misses Edith and Florence Booth, and Miss Edith Brower. Rufus Story Paret was the best man. The ushers were Augustus Willard, John Howe, Charles H. Davis, Allan H. Church, and John and Walter Paret. After the reception at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Paret left for a wedding trip through the Western States.

Troy, N. Y., April 8.—The marriage of Miss Helen Adelaide De Freest, of this city, to Robert M. Larner, of Washington, occurred at the home of the bride in Troy this afternoon. There were many guests from out of the city. The bridegroom is a Washington correspondent of "The New-York Sun." Mr. and Mrs. Larner will be at home on Eighteenth-st., Washington, after May 15. The bride is prominent in social and literary circles. Among the wedding presents were gifts from Senator Murphy, of New-York, and Senator Smith, of New-Jersey.

Bethlehem, Penn., April 8 (Special).—Miss Elizabeth Drown, niece of Dr. T. M. Drown, president of Lehigh University, was married to L. Bennett Phelps, of Wilkesbarre, nephew of ex-Minister E. J. Phelps, in the Packer Memorial Chapel, this evening. Bishop Rulison, of this diocese, officiated, assisted by Dr. Worcester, chaplain of the university. The bridal procession was led by the university vested choir, after which came Miss Emily D. Drown, the maid of honor, followed by the Misses May Newbold, of Philadelphia; Mildred Holden, of St. Louis; Estelle Farnham and Martha Bennett, of Wilkesbarre, and Elizabeth Smith, of Philadelphia. After these came the bride, leaning on the arm of her uncle, Dr. Brown. Following the bride were the ushers, A. Ray Clark, of Boston; Lawrence B. Jones, of Wilkesbarre; Francis B. Harrison, of New-York; Benjamin S. Cable, of Chicago; Arthur B. Shepley, of St. Louis; William Sloane, of New-York, and Walter F. Carter, of Brooklyn. At the chancel they were met by the bridegroom and Lanier McKee, of Washington, his best man, and the officiating clergymen. The bride was given away by Dr. Drown. A reception was held at the president's house on the campus.

A NOVEL CHARITY CONCERT.

What Mr. Henry Holden Huss, who has arranged it, calls a "Concert Crépuscule," is to be given in the hall of the Mendelssohn Glee Club to-morrow evening for the benefit of the New-York Diet Kitchen Association. The artists who are to take part are Mme. De Vere-Sapio, soprano; Miss Anaa Babetta Huss, contralto; Mrs. Elford Gould, pianoforte; Miss Geraldine Morgan, violin; William H. Rieger, tenor; Ericsson F. Bushnell, barytone; Paul Morgan, violoncello; P. A. Schnecker, organ, and R. Sapio and H. H. Wetzler, accompanists. Following will be the programme:

Prelude, "Lohengrin" ..... Wagner
Mr. Schnecker.
Songs:
Elegie ..... Massenet
"Dein Augesicht" } ..... Schumann
"Sitz' ich Allein" }
Mr. Rieger.
Piano solos:
Prelude, } ..... Chopin
Waltz, A flat. }
"Du bist die Ruh" ..... Schubert-Liszt
Gavotte ..... Gluck-Joseffy
Mrs. Gould.
Song, "Träume" ..... Wagner
Miss Huss.
Legende ..... Wieniawski
Miss Morgan.
"Indian Bell Song" ..... Delibes
Madame de Vere-Sapio.
Violoncello solos:
"The Swan" ..... Saint-Saëns
Gavotte ..... Popper
Mr. Morgan.
Serenade ..... Raff
"My Voice Charmeth" ..... Gounod
Ericsson F. Bushnell.
Spanish Dance, "Zapateado" ..... Sarasate
Miss Morgan.
Romanza, Act III, "Aida" ..... Verdi
Madame de Vere-Sapio.
Romance ..... De Munck
Mr. Morgan.
"A Summer Night" ..... A. Goring Thomas
Miss Huss.
"Excelsior" ..... Schnecker
Mr. Bushnell.

THEATRICAL INCIDENTS.

Mr. Jefferson will appear at the Fifth Avenue Theatre on Thursday afternoon, acting Mr. Golightly, in the farce of "Lend Me Five Shillings." The occasion will be that of a benefit for the mortuary fund of the Confederate Veteran Camp of New-York.

The popular farce, "The Strange Adventures of Miss Brown," may now be seen at Hammerstein's Olympia. The theatres of New-York at present are, for the most part, devoted to farces and melodramas. The circus is also here.

A dramatic recital will be given at the Waldorf on Tuesday afternoon, April 14, by Mrs. Waldo Richards, of Boston, whose recitations have been heard in that city and elsewhere, and have elicited much commendation.

A NEW THEATRICAL COMPANY.

Charles Frohman is organizing a company for Hoyt's Theatre which will have possession of that place of amusement for a long season each year. It is to play there while Hoyt's own company is on the road, and go on tour when Mr. Hoyt wishes to bring one of his plays into the Twenty-fourth-st. house. The organization is already well under way, and it is announced that Fritz Williams and Miss Katherine Florence, both at present members of the Lyceum Theatre Company, will be at the head of it. Miss Florence, who is to remain a member of the Lyceum Company next season, will be with this organization until she is required at the Lyceum.

The company will be seen, it is expected, in one or more new plays each season, and the beginning will be made next September, when it will appear in Alexander Bisson's new piece, "The Liar." The first season's stay at Hoyt's will probably extend well into the new year.

MRS. DRAYTON'S ALLEGED ENGAGEMENT.

A report gained circulation yesterday afternoon that Mrs. Drayton, recently divorced from her husband, J. Coleman Drayton, and Hallett Alsop Borrowe, who has figured throughout the troubles between Mr. and Mrs. Drayton, were soon to be married. Last evening a Tribune reporter called at the Pocantico apartment-house, at Broadway and Fifty-third-st., to see Herbert A. Shipman, Mrs. Drayton's counsel. Word was sent down that Mr. Shipman was out of the city. An effort was also made to find Mr. Borrowe in Newark, N. J. He usually stays in the carhouse of the Consolidated Traction Company, but had gone away early yesterday, leaving word that he would not return. It was understood that he had come to New-York.

HER ESTATE LEFT TO HER DAUGHTERS.

The will of Mrs. Ellen Donnelly was filed for probate yesterday. She gives to her daughters, Mrs. Rose A. O'Reilly and Miss Mamie E. Donnelly, the houses Nos. 555 and 557 West Thirtieth-st.; to Mrs. O'Reilly the house No. 553 West Thirty-sixth-st.; to Miss Mamie Donnelly the house No. 251 West Thirty-fourth-st., and to Miss Alice J. Donnelly, another daughter, the sum of $500 and the houses No. 546 West Thirty-seventh-st. and No. 425 West Thirty-fourth-st. She directs that her business of trading in fertilizers and all horses, wagons and other articles used in the business be sold and the proceeds divided among her daughters.

THE CUBAN RESOLUTIONS.

CLEVELAND LIKELY TO CARRY THEM OUT.

From The Pittsburg Dispatch.

The persistent Spanish reports that the President would not recognize Cuba have had their effect upon the public, so that long delay, or even refusal to pay any attention to them, would create little surprise. However, those who have studied the President's actions and motives most closely believe he is ready to act in accord with the resolutions, or will be soon.

INFLUENCED BY SENTIMENT.

From The Milwaukee Sentinel.

The action of Congress was brought about by sentiment, and sentiment, however natural or noble it may be, should not have been allowed to decide a matter of this kind. Congress has asserted, as fact, that which has not yet been proved. The course which the President will take is known only to him and his advisers. If he does nothing—and he is at liberty to do nothing, if he chooses—the action of Congress will have no effect whatever, except to increase the irritation of Spain.

IT REFLECTS PUBLIC SENTIMENT.

From The Nashville American.

Whatever the result, whether the Cubans are recognized as belligerents or not, it cannot be denied that the spirit of the resolutions adopted is in accord with the wishes of at least two-thirds if not three-fourths of the people of the United States.

HE CANNOT WELL REFUSE.

From The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The President is not asked to take any arbitrary or offensive step, but merely to use his influence in the interest of peace and civilization. He cannot very well refuse to do that much toward the adjustment of a difficulty that involves the right of self-government and the welfare and happiness of a neighboring people.

CLEVELAND MUST YIELD.

From The Chicago Tribune.

The resolutions now go to the President. What he will do or when he will do it he knows best. That he will ignore the voice of Congress, given at with such extraordinary unanimity in both Houses, is impossible.

WEYLERISM MUST BE STOPPED.

From The New-York Sun.

We also possess the ability to do something more than we have done for Cuba. We can notify Spain that there is a point at which Weylerism must stop if she would avoid our wrath. It seems to us that that point has very nearly been reached. It seems to us that the day is at hand for the passage of the joint resolution which has been introduced into the Senate by Senator Call of Florida.

IT IS A WHISKEY MACHINE.

GOVERNOR MORTON WEAKLY YIELDS TO THE POLITICIANS.

HE REFUSES TO PLACE THE SPECIAL EXCISE AGENTS IN THE COMPETITIVE CIVIL SERVICE CLASS—TO BE TESTED IN THE COURTS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Albany, April 8.—Governor Morton disappointed thousands of the men who voted for him in 1894 to-day by placing the special agents to be appointed under the Raines Liquor Tax law in the non-competitive list of the Civil Service Commissioners.

Thus he justifies all that has been said, that the Raines law was a device of Thomas C. Platt to create a political machine. Mr. Morton's attention to his candidacy for President must have been so great as not to give him time to consider fully all the commands of the Constitution that persons appointed to a place in the State service shall be required, when practicable, to submit to an examination as to their qualifications. It certainly is practicable to have the special agents compelled to pass a competitive examination.

Mr. Morton had full warning from many quarters that the special agents ought to be put in the competitive list. Many eminent Republicans urged him to adopt this policy. They wrote him letters upon this subject. It was yesterday, however, that the Governor received the most forcible advice in regard to the matter. Silas W. Burt, one of the Civil Service Commissioners, arrived from New-York and appealed to the Governor to put the special agents in the competitive class. Substantially, Mr. Burt said to Mr. Morton: "Governor, these special agents and other employes of the State Excise Commissioner are the first large body of men of a new State department who have been admitted to the State service since the Constitution was adopted in 1894 putting all the employes of the State under the rules of a competitive examination. You can at one stroke establish Civil Service Reform in this new State Department, and it seems to me that not only does the Constitution command you to do this, but that it would be a good party policy for you as a Republican Governor to make such a decision. What is the chief criticism of the Raines Liquor law? Is it not that politicians will be appointed to office in the Excise Department, and that political considerations will chiefly sway their administration of the tax law? You can avoid bringing reproach upon a law which you signed by putting the special agents in the competitive class. If you put them in the non-competitive class, no matter how high a class of men may be appointed, the suspicion will be excited that the politicians control the Excise Department and the Raines Liquor Tax law will suffer greatly in the estimation of people.'

But Mr. Morton disregarded Mr. Burt's advice and under his lead Commissioners Cobb and Lord, of the Board of Civil Service Commissioners, to-day put the special agents and most of the other employes of the State Excise Commissioner in the non-competitive class. All the motions that Mr. Burt made at the meeting of the Board of Civil Service Commissioners to put the special agents in the competitive list were voted down by Messrs. Lord and Cobb. It is an interesting fact that for two hours before Mr. Burt arrived in Albany yesterday John Raines was in the rooms of the State Civil Service Commission holding a secret conference with Commissioners Cobb and Lord.

An elaborate excuse for the action of Governor Morton and Commissioners Lord and Cobb was issued this evening. In this apology for Mr. Morton's action the statement was made that special excise agents in New York City are not compelled to submit to an examination as to their qualifications. "These special agents in New-York," said Mr. Burt to-night, "were merely temporary appointments made at the suggestion of Theodore Roosevelt, to aid him in shutting the saloons on Sunday. They were in no sense permanent appointments like these appointments of special agents will be. Moreover, I rather think a mistake was made in permitting these temporary excise appointments."

It was also stated in the apology that the special excise agents of the United States Treasury Department are not compelled to pass a competitive Civil Service examination. "It is a sufficient reply to that," said Mr. Burt, "that the Constitution of the United States, unlike the Constitution of the State of New-York, does not command that whenever practicable all persons seeking admission to the public service shall be subjected to a competitive examination."

Excise Commissioner Lyman, under the regulations set forth by Governor Morton and Civil Service Commissioners Cobb and Lord, will name sixty persons for special agents. The chief examiner will then endeavor to learn if they are competent men to act as special agents. Mr. Lyman, of course, will name active politicians, whose names will be suggested to him by local bosses. The whole scheme of appointment has already been decided. Each Senate District "machine" organization is to have the naming of one man for special agent. That takes fifty of the sixty appointments. The other ten appointments are to be divided up among the chief Assemblymen. All the preparations thus have been made to create the Raines "whiskey machine." In order to get active men the men seeking appointment are to be over thirty years of age and under sixty years of age.

George W. McAneny, secretary of the State Civil Service Reform Association, will at once make a test case to decide the right of Governor Morton to take the special agents out of the competitive class. A competent man will demand an examination for special agent. When refused, as he will be, a suit can be brought against the Civil Service Commissioners to test the constitutionality of their action in putting the special agents in the non-competitive class.

The following statement was given out to-night:

At a meeting of the New-York Civil Service Commissioners held April 8, 1896, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the following resolution be respectfully recommended to the Governor for approval:

Resolved, That the positions in the Department of the State Commissioner of Excise be and hereby are classified as follows:

In Schedule A—The Deputy and Special Deputy Commissioners, secretary to the Commissioner, cashiers and assistant cashiers, one confidential clerk to the Commissioner and to each Special Deputy Commissioner attorneys.

In Schedule C—The auditors and specials agents.

In Schedule B—All positions not specifically designated in Schedules A or C.

JOHN C. BIRDSLEY, Secretary, pro tem.

Attest:

Approved, April 8, 1896.

LEVI P. MORTON, Governor.

Schedule C is the non-competitive class. Schedule A is also the non-competitive class. In fact, it is only in Schedule B that the employes of the State Excise Commissioner are required to submit to an examination as to their qualifications. The only men put in the competitive class are the clerks, copyists, messengers and stenographers.

THE FREE-LUNCH CLAUSE SUSTAINED.

JUSTICE BEEKMAN HOLDS IT IS NOW IN FORCE—THE LOOSE DRAWING OF THE STATUTE.

Justice Beekman in the Supreme Court yesterday handed down a decision dismissing the writ of habeas corpus secured by Samuel Untermyer, as counsel for Benjamin Bassett, a bartender, at No. 1,149 Broadway. Bassett was arrested a week ago and held by Magistrate Crane on a charge of violating the Raines act by giving away food with drink. Bassett is remanded to the custody of the police authorities. Counsel for Bassett contended that the provision of the Raines law prohibiting free lunch with drinks would not go into effect until after the present licenses have expired. In refusing to sustain this contention Justice Beekman holds:

The act in question was undoubtedly intended to be a complete embodiment of the policy of the State in respect to the regulation of the liquor traffic and to express all the conditions which the Legislature considered necessary or desirable by way of limitation in order to safeguard the public interests.

The enactment rests for its validity upon the police power of the State, which the courts of this State have sustained in its relation to this traffic to the extent even of absolute prohibition. Having powers to prohibit the Legislature may impose any conditions it sees fit upon its exercise, and is the sole judge of the reasonableness of any restriction which it may deem proper to impose. Whether, therefore, the prohibition against the giving away of food where liquor is sold is reasonable or not does not come within the field of judicial inquiry. . . .

The saving of rights under the license does not necessarily include freedom from any other prohibitory regulations than those which are contained in the former law. Such regulations were not expressed in the grant of the privilege or as a part of the license, but are distinct statutory regulations affecting the manner in which the privilege already conferred shall be used. . . .

If the construction asked for by the counsel for the relator should be adopted, this singular and certainly most undesirable condition would exist, that between the first day of May and the first day of July, 1896, during which liquor dealers in this city will be lawfully engaged in the business, some under the old licenses and others under the new liquor tax certificates, it would be lawful for the former to sell between 12 and 1 o'clock on Monday morning, to maintain shades and screens before their windows and to give away food, while it would be unlawful and criminal for the latter to do the same things. It is not reasonable to suppose that the Legislature intended to sanction a condition so grotesque as this, or so mischievous in the contempt for the law which it would naturally inspire.

In conclusion Justice Beekman says: The lack of precision of statement and of proper coordination of the different provisions of the statute with each other, render the task of construing it a difficult one, and the margin for differences of opinion as to its meaning is therefore a wide one. I think, however, that the interpretation which I have given it is more consonant with the spirit of the law and its general intent, and should therefore be adopted. The writ is dismissed and the prisoner remanded.

RIGHTS OF CLUBS UNDER THE LAW.

COLONEL GEORGE BLISS ON THE COURT OF APPEALS DECISION.

The opinion was expressed more and more freely yesterday among clubmen of this city that the decision of the Court of Appeals in the case of the Adelphi Club, of Albany, had settled the question of the application of the Raines law to clubs, and that henceforth clubs would have the privilege of selling liquors to their members at their pleasure.

Colonel George Bliss, who, as the legal adviser of the Union League Club, had expressed the opinion that the club would better close its bar on Sundays and prohibit the sale of all liquors in the clubhouse, said yesterday: "I have not yet seen the full opinion of the Court of Appeals. It is a somewhat skittish matter to talk about an opinion which has not been seen in full. In certain known features of the opinion, however, I do not see how any part of the opinion not published in detail can make any change in the effect of the decision. In the first place, the decision makes it clear that any respectable club may deliver liquors to its members on Sunday without violating the new law.

"It seems to me, also, that practically the decision relieves all clubs at all times from the effects of the new statute. That is, the clubs will not have to get tax certificates, and will not be compelled to admit officers of the law to their rooms.

"I am of the opinion that the Court of Appeals, when it gets a chance, will hold that the Legislature, in the new bill, did not succeed in carrying out its intention. It seems to me that the Raines bill, beyond all question, was intended to affect clubs, but it also seems to me that the Court of Appeals will hold that the Legislature did not use apt language to effect its purpose."

Colonel Bliss further summed up his views as follows:

"So much for my views of the decision, looking at its effect in the reputable bona fide clubs. It seems to me to give them a relief they are entitled to. But, as a supporter of the Raines bill in its general features, I see much to regret in the decision, for, unless the law is amended, the door is thrown wide open to practical evasions of the law, to the creation of clubs paying no license fee, and thus to the destruction of the great benefits expected from the law. Indeed, I think it must now be amended. Hitherto, on the part of its supporters, there has been altogether too much of the haughty refusal to recognize any possible defects in their measure. They have said: 'Take it as it is. We won't even look at your suggestions that there are defects in our bill.' Now, as it seems to me, their bill is so broken down that they will have to seek to straighten their fences."

FOR EXCISE EMPLOYES.

NAMES SELECTED BY THE MACHINE AND RECOMMENDED TO COLONEL LYMAN.

There was another conference at Republican State headquarters, in the Fifth Avenue Hotel, last night. The participants were Chairman C. W. Hackett, Edward Lauterbach and George Hilliard, who has been "slated" for special Deputy Excise Commissioner for New-York County under the Raines law, having been declared the unanimous choice of the local machine. After the conference Mr. Lauterbach started for Albany to see Commissioner Lyman, it was reported, and to make sure of the appointment of the men to whom the machine has settled upon for the places to be filed in the New-York branch of the new Excise Department.

The list embraces the names of E. W. Pitkin and ex-Assemblyman Seth Wilks, who are down for cashier and assistant cashier respectively in George Hilliard's office. The cashier's salary will be $3,000 a year and the assistants $2,500.

For special agents in the Excise Department for New-York City, most of the persons who are to take these places at $1,200 and expenses have been decided upon. They are substantially as follows:

XIth Senate District, P. J. O'Brien; XIth Senate District, Louis Friedel; XIIth Senate District, James F. Pignan; XIIIth Senate District, Whitfield Van Cott; XIVth Senate District, Abraham Lewis; XVth Senate District, Louis C. Grenner; XVIth Senate District, William L. Turner; XVIIth Senate District, J. W. Green; XVIIIth Senate District, Henry Clay Adee; XIXth Senate District, Joshua T. Easton or John J. N. Symes; XXth Senate District, M. B. Cohen.

O'Brien belongs to the IVth Assembly District, and was recommended by John J. Collins. Friedel is C. H. Murray's man, in the VIIIth Assembly District. Whitfield Van Cott is brother to ex-Postmaster Van Cott, Platt leader of the VIth Assembly District. Lewis is backed by Charles Lexow, brother of Senator Lexow, the new Platt leader in the XXXIId Assembly District. Turner's backer is F. S. Gibbs, of the IXth Assembly District. Cohen ran for State Senator last fall on the Republican ticket, and was defeated by Jacob A. Cantor.

The offices of the new Excise Department are likely to be opened in the Metropolitan Building, Madison-ave. and Twenty-third-st., just across Madison Square, from the Fifth Avenue Hotel and Republican State Headquarters.

Another object attributed to Mr. Lauterbach in going to Albany last night, by the gossips of the Fifth Avenue Hotel corridors, was to look after the bill introduced yesterday to legalize the scheme for running trains across the Brooklyn Bridge.

THE GRAND JURY ON EXCISE CASES.

The Grand Jury yesterday took up the consideration of alleged violations of the Raines Liquor Tax law. They considered twenty-two cases. Of these they found eight indictments and dismissed fourteen complaints. The Grand Jury did not file the indictments and the names of those indicted were not announced. In the cases where the complaints were dismissed it was said that there was not sufficient evidence to warrant hope of conviction on trial.

There were four cases of alleged violation of the new law on the calendar for trial in Part IV, General Sessions, yesterday.

Assistant District-Attorney O'Hare moved that the trials be put off until a decision had been given in the Eisenfeld case, which was to be a test of the operation of the Raines law. The trials were postponed accordingly. The Eisenfeld case, where a license was refused, will be argued before the Appelate Division of the Supreme Court.

AN OPERA FOR NEXT YEAR.

James C. Duff, long well known as an opera manager, has just returned from England, where he has been on a mission for the American Theatrical Syndicate. He has secured the romantic opera "Shamus O'Brien" for the syndicate, and it will be heard in this country early next season. It is now running at the Opera Comique, in London, and the company which is singing there, with a few minor changes, will be brought to this country. The music of "Shamus O'Brien" is by Dr. Villiers Stanford, and the book is by George H. Jessup. Edward German will come to attend the production of the opera and to conduct its performances.

MR. KREHBIEL'S LECTURE.

The last lecture in the course by H. E. Krehbiel on the music performed at the concerts of the Philharmonic Society will be given this afternoon at 3 o'clock in the Chapter Room at Carnegie Hall. It will be of especial interest, because the programme of the last concert includes Beethoven's Ninth symphony—a subject which affords much material for discussion and analysis. Besides this, the lecturer's attention will be engaged by the prelude and final scene from "Parsifal," also matter rich in opportunity for fruitful examination. Henry Holden Huss and Richard Aldrich will play upon the piano transcriptions of portions of the music chosen to illustrate and enforce the lecturer's points. Mr. Krehbiel's course of Philharmonic lectures has aroused much attention this season among those who are subscribers to the Philharmonic concerts and others, as has been shown by the large attendance and deep interest manifested.

ATTENTION APPRECIATED.

From The Atlantic City Press, April 6.

The New-York Tribune yesterday devoted a full page to Atlantic City. It was written by a staff correspondent whose versatility is clearly shown in every line. The page was handsomely illustrated with views of Atlantic City and the whole article was so well and attractively arranged that it instantly fastened the attention of all readers. This article was descriptive of Atlantic City, bringing its charms out in interesting pen pictures. The reader who began at the top was sure to go to the end. Such a liberal compliment, free of all cost to the city, must be appreciated by every hotel man and resident in the city. It certainly will accomplish a world of good, and, in behalf of the city, "The Press" expresses appreciation and thanks.

ISRAELITISH LEGENDS.

PROFESSOR TOY ON RESULTS OF THE HIGHER BIBLICAL CRITICISM.

A SEPARATION OF HISTORICAL FACTS IN THE OLD TESTAMENT FROM ALLEGED PRODUCTS OF FANCY—THE FIRST OF THREE LECTURES.

Professor Crawford Howell Toy, of Harvard, delivered last evening, at the Lenox Avenue Unitarian Church, One-hundred-and-twenty-first-st. and Lenox-ave., the first of a series of three lectures on "The Latest Results of the Higher Biblical Criticism." The first lecture dealt with Israelitish history; the second, on April 15, will treat of Israelitish literature, and the third, on April 20, will discuss the New Testament.

Professor Toy has long been acknowledged an expert on matters touching the history of Biblical nations, as well as upon the study of theology. In these matters his reputation is international. The professor has made an exhaustive study of the languages relative to Old Testament history, and is the author of a number of books treating of the relations between Christianity, Judaism and the religions of the Orient. He has been connected with the Harvard faculty about twelve years.

Last evening, before an audience of good size, Professor Toy devoted himself to outlining the national history of the Jews and separating the historical facts in the Old Testament from what he regards as products of the Israelitish legendary fancy. The professor spoke in part as follows:

Although Israelitish history solves no political problem, it is nevertheless full of interesting events and great names. It did not begin in Genesis. The story of the Flood and kindred tales form an interesting collection of legends and myths, permeated, nevertheless, with a strong religious feeling. Little of Genesis can be accepted as history. It must be regarded either as a combination and reflection of dim recollections of old tribal history or of later events. Abraham, Isaac and Jacob are but the incorporated forms of the old tribes. There are several reasons why the account of the abode in Egypt and the exodus cannot be regarded as historical facts, and one of them is the fact that in the Egptian records that have thus far been discovered there is no reference to these occurrences, so that this portion of the Old Testament must be regarded as a reflection from a much later time—the history of a subsequent period incorporated into the Book of Exodus. The tablets of Amarno, found nine years ago and inscribed about 1500 B. C., or before the time commonly assigned to the life of Moses, contains not a word of the Israelitish history as found in the earlier books of the Old Testament.

EARLY ACCOUNTS LEGENDARY.

Hence we have to dismiss these early accounts as the legendary, imaginary pictures of a past life reconstructed in the light of much later times. The first band of union between the Israelitish tribes was the belief in Jehovah, and the veritable history of the Israelites begins when, soon after this union had been effected, they entered Canaan. Before that there was no Israelitish nation. In the book of Judges we find no evidence of any political union between the tribes, while, the book of Joshua is but an imaginary picture, drawn in the sixth century, B. C., of what was then believed to have been the condition of affairs eight centuries before. From the book of Judges, which has an air of verisimilitude, we learn that no such condition really existed.

In the history of the Jews there are three periods—first, the chaotic; second, the monarchical; third, the period of subjugation and foreign domination.

While the tribes were more or less in chaos there arose sectional heroes like Gideon and like Jephtha, the freebooter of the border. This period is full of pretty stories of local champions, who smote the Ammonites, the Midianites, the Philistines and others of the enemies of the Israelites. The Philistines, who were a people of much military genius, held the tribes in subjection for about forty years, during which period spasmodic attempts were made to secure freedom. The events of this time gave rise to more interesting legendary heroes, among whom was Samson, a product of folk fancy, a quaint moral idiot, with no sense of duty or obligation, who basked in the sun until vexed into some feat of prodigious strength, which was in its turn followed by another period of basking.

Saul, who was never king of more than ten tribes immediately surrounding him, was probably a man of some military ability. He did what he could against the Philistines, but finally fell with Jonathan. Then came David, the first real king of the Israelites—a man of enormous military and executive capacity. It is, however, doubtful if he killed Goliah, as that feat is ascribed to another character in the latter part of Samuel. Yet he conquered the Jebusites, made Jerusalem a capital, built a tabernacle, brought the ark there, and brought the Philistines so low that for centuries they were unable to raise their heads. There was at that time no organized priesthood, so that Aaron must also have been a reflection from later times.

Contrary to what has been thought, David was not a spiritual man, although a religious one. Not a single psalm in our psalter did he write, and we have none of his poems except his lament over Jonathan. The psalms attributed to him were the work of a later period.

THE WORKS OF SOLOMON.

After him came Solomon, whose special claim to distinction is the fact that he built the Temple, the external centre of religious worship. His reign was the end of unity. The ten tribes, in the attempt to discover which so much time has been wasted, were either united with Judah or absorbed by the surrounding population. Then followed the periods of provincial subjugation, the most important of which is the period of Babylonish captivity, and the rebuilding of the Temple. Many of the Jews, however, never went back to their old country, but remained near Babylon until the eleventh century of our era, and became an important element in the civilization of Western Asia. In this time the books of Judges, Samuel and Kings were probably written, the development of the law went on, preparing the way for the complete Pentateuch, and later followed the Psalms, the romances of Ruth and Esther and some of the later historical books.

The Jews were at first idolaters, but they finally developed toward the sentiment of one God, and, while there was monotheism in Egypt and Greece, the Israelites, of all nations, reached the point of organizing themselves on the basis of monotheistic belief. This belief they passed on to Christianity. The Sacred Book is the greatest gift of the Jews to the civilized world.

A CHANGE AT OLYMPIA.

Oscar Hammerstein announces that, beginning with next Monday, the Olympia Theatre, as well as the music hall, will be devoted to vaudeville. He has a number of attractions from abroad which were contracted for before he put "Marguerite" on the stage of the music hall, and, as he does not want to discontinue "Marguerite" to make room for them, he finds it necessary to put them into the theatre. The big ballet will therefore be continued in the music hall, with a vaudeville bill to fill out the evening, and the theatre will be used for variety entirely. The eight Tiller sisters, who were to appear in the music hall this week, but failed to do so, will be one of the features of the opening bill in the theatre.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

HIGH PRESSURE ALONG THE COAST.

Washington, April 8.—The centre of high pressure has advanced eastward to the Upper St. Lawrence Valley. The pressure has risen in the Atlantic coast districts, and is high everywhere east of the Mississippi. The Rocky Mountain districts and the central slope are covered by an area of relatively low pressure, with a centre of moderate energy in Missouri and a deeper depression in the Saskatchewan Valley. The weather is clear in the Middle and North Atlantic States, and generally cloudy in the South Atlantic and Gulf States, the Mississippi, Ohio and Missouri valleys, and the upper lake regions. There is a partial cloudiness in the Rocky Mountain districts. The temperature has risen in the New England and Middle States and the lake region. It has fallen slightly in the South Atlantic and East Gulf States. It is colder in Central Rocky Mountain slopes and warmer in Texas. Continued fair weather is indicated for New-England, and increasing cloudiness for the Middle Atlantic States, probably followed by rain by Thursday night. Threatening weather with scattered showers for the South Atlantic and Gulf States. Showers in the Ohio Valley and southern portion of the lake region. The weather will continue cloudy and unsettled in the Mississippi and Lower Missouri valleys, and generally fair in Rocky Mountain districts. Rising temperature is indicated for the districts east of the Mississippi, and somewhat colder weather in the Southwest.

DETAILED FORECAST FOR TO-DAY.

For New-England—Fair Thursday; warmer Thursday night; variable winds, becoming easterly.

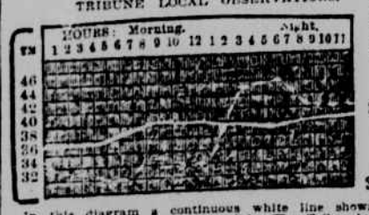
For Eastern New-York, Eastern Pennsylvania, New-Jersey and Deleware—Increasing cloudiness, probably followed by rain Thursday night; warmer Thursday afternoon and night; light northerly winds, becoming southeast.

For District of Columbia, Maryland and Virginia—Increasing cloudiness Thursday, probably followed by showers at night; slowly rising temperature; light easterly winds, becoming southerly.

For Western Pennsylvania—Increasing cloudiness, with showers Thursday afternoon or night; light southeast winds, becoming fresh.

For Western New-York—Increasing cloudiness, probably followed by showers Thursday night; slowly rising temperature; light easterly winds, increasing in force.

TRIBUNE LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.



In this diagram a continuous white line shows the changes in pressure as indicated by The Tribune's self-recording barometer. The dotted line represents the temperature recorded at Perry's Pharmacy.

Tribune Office, April 9, 1 a. m.—The weather yesterday was fair and mild. The temperature ranged between 32 and 46 degrees, the average (39½ degrees) being 5½ degrees higher than that of Tuesday and 10½ degrees lower than that of the corresponding day of last year.

The weather to-day will be cloudy and warmer.

NOTES OF THE STAGE.

A matinee performance will be given at the American Theatre this afternoon to benefit the Sick Fund of the Theatrical Mechanical Association, which is composed of stage hands. A bill will be presented including an act of "Chimmie Fadden" and an act of "His Absent Boy"; Charles Kent will read "The Telltale Heart," by Edgar Allan Poe; Miles, Fuller and Bertho will dance, and the Horn Brothers, Florrie West, Press Eldridge, "Will" Rising and others will contribute their specialties. A feature will be the setting and "striking" of scenes in view of the audience, showing them the manner in which the members of this organization earn their livelihood.

The Amateur Comedy Club will give its sixty-ninth, seventieth and seventy-first performances this, to-morrow and Saturday evenings at the Carnegie Lyceum. The play will be Pinero's "Dandy Dick."

The benefit of the Mortuary Fund of the Confederate Veteran Association, at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, takes place this afternoon. Joseph Jefferson will appear in "Lend Me Five Shillings."

Marshall Darrach will recite "The Merchant of Venice" at the Hotel Waldorf to-morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock. He will be assisted by Tonzo Sauvage, pianist.

"Billy" Emerson, the mistrel, who has been threatened with pneumonia at the Sturtevant House, started yesterday for Atlantic City. When he has recovered he will begin his engagement of one year with F. F. Proctor.

The new melodrama, "The Law of the Land," was produced at the American Theatre on Tuesday night, the preparations for its opening having been incomplete on Monday night.

INDIANA FOR M'KINLEY.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: The following extract is from a special in your Sunday issue from this city:

The men who have come to be known as the "Harrison Stalwarts" are predicting that McKinley will not have the solid vote of Indiana on the first ballot. Some of them go so far as to say that he may consider himself lucky if he gets half the State's vote. There are intimations of an understanding with leaders of the anti-McKinley movement in different parts of the country. It is said that if the plans that have been matured do not miscarry the eight delegates from the State who have been instructed to vote for McKinley as long as there is a reasonable chance for his nomination may find themselves in an embarrassing situation at the beginning of the convention.

Similar statements have been sent from this city to other papers, and is a part of a systematic effort by a few persons who are attempting to make ex-President Harrison a candidate for the Republican nomination for President, notwithstanding his letter of declination. Their principal object just now is to create the impression that McKinley is losing ground in this State, when the reverse is true, and will not secure the vote of Indiana at the St. Louis Convention; next to defeat instructions to the four delegates-at-large to be chosen by the State Convention, to be held in this city on May 7. The friends of Governor McKinley at this place are in constant communication with the supporters of that gentleman in every county in Indiana, and are confident that it would not be possible to select a convention of representative Republicans at this time that could be prevented from instructing for William McKinley for President. In fact, the McKinley sentiment is so pronounced in all parts of Indiana that no effort whatever has been made to elect delegates who favored another candidate, and up to the present time every person spoken of as a candidate for delegate-at-large, before the approaching State Convention, is a pronounced McKinley man; hence all "predictions" that any portion of the twenty-six district delegates already selected are likely to violate their pledges by refusing to vote for McKinley, is a gratuitous insult to said delegates and without the warrant of truth.

General Harrison's best friends accepted his letter of declination as meaning just what he said, and many of their number are among the most influential and earnest supporters of Governor McKinley's candidacy. The opinion is confidently expressed that he will announce his disapproval of this use of his name in this connection at an early date. Respectfully, W. R. HOLLOWAY.

Indianapolis, April 7, 1896.

WEST SIDE MAIL SERVICE.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Seeing in the issue of yesterday a complaint of our mail service from a resident of the East Side, I venture a few lines to your paper on the same subject, having vainly tried twice by letter to Postmaster Dayton to have our wrongs righted, and once to the Superintendent of Station G. We live but one block and a half from this station, and yet, since January 1, we have never received our morning mail, the important one of the day, before 9 o'clock, usually not before 9:30, and occasionally still later. I have questioned some of my friends on this subject and find most are much better treated. Residents on Murray Hill have their first mail delivered between 7:30 and 7:45 a. m. Years ago we used to have our mail in this neighborhood about 8 o'clock, but the hour has been steadily growing later, till now it is a serious inconvenience. Our mail is a large one, and often the plans for the day have to be quite altered on the receipt of the first delivery, but the family is scattered by 9:30, and no consultation possible. I should like much to know if this route is exceptionally badly arranged for, or if others are submitting to such unhandsome treatment by the Postoffice Department. Strangers from other cities always express astonishment that New-York maintains the habits of rural districts, and as for us, it has become our daily cross.

April 7, 1896. WEST FIFTY-SIXTH-ST.

MURDERER OF THE STONES ARRESTED.

HE WAS A FORMER HIRED MAN—HE CONFESSES HIS GUILT.

Akron, Ohio, April 8.—John Smith, the ex-hired man of the Stone family, three members of which were so cruelly murdered ten days ago at Tallmadge, was arrested to-night and brought to this city charged with the murder. Smith has made a confession, in which he acknowledges having killed Alvin N. Stone and wife and Ira Stillson, and inflicting severe injuries on Emma and Hattie Stone. His motive for committing the crime was to assault Flora Stone.

He was discharged by Alvin Stone two weeks before the crime for paying too much attention to the youngest daughter, Flora. Flora was the only one of the family not injured by the murderer.

A CANADIAN PLAY FOR BERNHARDT.

Montreal, April 8.—It is announced that Dr. Louis Frechette, who is called the Canadian poet laureate, is engaged in writing a five-act drama in verse for Sarah Bernhardt. The plot