Amusements.

ABBEY'S—8:15—A Pair of Spectacles.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—2—8:15—Humanity.
AMERICAN THEATRE—2—8—Myles Aroon.
BIJOU—2—8:15—The Widow Jones.
BROADWAY THEATRE—2—8:15—El Capitan.
CARNEGIE HALL—8:15—Concert.
COLUMBUS THEATRE—2—8:15—The Great Diamond Robbery.
EMPIRE THEATRE—2—8:20—Bohemia.
EDEN MUSEE—Concert.
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE—2—8—The Speculator.
GARDEN THEATRE—2—8:30—His Absent Boy.
GARRICK THEATRE—2—8:30—Thoroughbred.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—2—8—Coon Hollow.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—2—8:15—Trilby.
HERALD SQUARE THEATRE—2:15—8:15—The Heart of Maryland.
HOYT'S THEATRE—2:15—8:30—A Black Sheep.
IRVING PLACE THEATRE—2—8—Die Weber.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—2—8—Vaudeville.
LYCEUM THEATRE—2—8:15—The Prisoner of Zenda.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—2—8—Circus.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—2—Carmen—8—Lohengrin.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Day and Evening—Exhibition.
OLYMPIA—2—8.15—Marguerite.
PASTOR'S—12:30 to 11 p. m.—Vaudeville.
PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE—12-12 midnight—Vaudeville.
STANDARD THEATRE—2:15—8:15—Chimmie Fadden.
STAR THEATRE—2—8—The Last Stroke.
TROCADERO MUSIC HALL—2—8—Vaudeville.
14TH STREET THEATRE—2—8:15—The Village Postmaster.
215 WEST 57TH-ST.—Society of American Artists.

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New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

SATURDAY, APRIL 25, 1896.

EIGHTEEN PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—A monster meeting was held in Tivoli Hall, Paris, deploring the fall of the Bourgeois Ministry. ═══ Turner and Dunlop, the Burden burglars, were arraigned in Bow Street Court, London, and were remanded to await the arrival of witnesses from America. ═══ More fighting was reported at Episkopi, Crete, between the Turks and Christians; the latter have appealed to Greece for aid. ═══ The Ambassadors of six Powers in Constantinople have entered a formal protest concerning the appointment of a Mahometan over Zeitoun. ═══ Colonel Rhodes and two of his associates in the Johannesburg uprising have pleaded guilty of treason.

CONGRESS.—Both branches in session. ═══ Senate: The day was spent in considering the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, a large number of amendments being adopted. ═══ House: The General Pension bill was discussed for five hours.

DOMESTIC.—The Venezuelan Boundary Commission held a meeting in Washington, and decided to send an agent to The Hague to search the Dutch archives. ═══ Changes in the Civil Service law were suggested to the New-York Legislature; the Governor signed the Reinhard bill to protect women and children working in stores; the State Senate passed the second Coal Trust bill. ═══ The Virginia Republican State Convention instructed its delegates to St. Louis for McKinley. ═══ Two women were murdered by burglars in the village of Hill Top, Md.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.—The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court decided that the Raines Excise law was constitutional. ═══ The annual dinner of the New-York alumni of Brown University was held at Delmonico's. ═══ The fiftieth convention of the Zeta Psi College fraternity was begun. ═══ Officers of the order of Founders and Patriots of America were elected. ═══ George Munro, the publisher, died. ═══ The stock market was irregular.

THE WEATHER.—Forecast for to-day: Showers, followed by clearing warmer weather. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 66 degrees; lowest, 52; average, 57¼.

An earnest attempt is to be made to bring the pressure of public opinion to bear on Governor Morton and induce him to refrain from signing the Greater New-York bill. To this end a mass-meeting of the people of New-York and Brooklyn is to be held at the Cooper Union on Tuesday evening. Mr. C. N. Bliss will preside, and speeches will be made by some of the most prominent citizens of both cities. The time to prepare for such a meeting is short, but the protest against the violation of the home-rule principle will be made as emphatic as possible, even though it is believed that the Governor is already pledged to sign the bill.

Abundant evidence came to the surface in Brooklyn yesterday to indicate the way in which the new Excise Department is to be used in strengthening the Republican party machine. Colonel Michell, the Deputy Commissioner for that city, announced a few days ago his selections of subordinates, or rather his recommendations of men to be appointed, but after going to Albany he discovered that he had not consulted the wishes of the machine sufficiently, and so every one of his men was rejected. The appointments were announced yesterday, and they are all machine men, such men as "Jakey" Worth wished to have appointed, for it seems that he has been taken back into the Platt fold. Colonel Michell is a good man and wished to conduct his office in a businesslike way, but nothing of that kind would be acceptable to the powers that be.

Bowler has broken out in a new place, and a most unexpected one. In the course of the consideration of a bill in the Senate yesterday it was disclosed that the Controller of the Treasury has refused to pay the office rent of the Venezuelan Commission. No reason for this extraordinary course was given, but anything is possible in a man who has set himself up as superior to Congress and the Supreme Court of the United States. Bowler cannot plead a lack of money, for the sum of $100,000 was appropriated for the expenses of the Commission. Perhaps he considers that fund too sacred and too important to permit any part of it to be expended for such a commonplace purpose as paying office rent.

We said yesterday that it would be well to wait till Monday to learn whether there is or is not going to be any legislation supplemental to the Greater New-York bill. It was confidently reported in the course of the day that such legislation had been abandoned because of the Governor's unwillingness to sign any bills of this kind, and Lexow, Fish and others were emphatic in declaring that there would be no further legislation and that the plan of adjourning on Thursday next would not be altered. But they did not speak with full knowledge. Platt had not been heard from. Last night there came positive information from the express office that the question of supplemental legislation would be settled at the Fifth Avenue Hotel Sunday-school class to-morrow. The advice to wait until Monday was both sound and timely.

THREE BROOKLYN TRAITORS.

In October, 1895, Frederick G. Hughes, Orrion L. Forrester and Jacob A. Livingston, of Brooklyn, were Republican candidates for Assemblymen. The consolidation measure, which it was generally understood would come before the Legislature then about to be elected, was an important factor among the issues presented to the electors. The Brooklyn "League of Loyal Citizens," so called, an organization composed of citizens of both parties, considered it of so much importance that they made it the leading issue, and addressed to each of these candidates specific inquiries on the subject which called for categorical answers. A few days before the November election Mr. Hughes replied, saying: "I am in favor of the resubmission of the question of consolidation to the voters. I will oppose other legislative action on consolidation until after resubmission." That certainly was a committal and a promise without the slightest appearance of reservation. Mr. Forrester, answering the same inquiry, said: "I am in favor of the resubmission of the question of consolidation to the voters. I disapprove of other legislative action on consolidation until after resubmission." This, too, was an explicit committal, leaving no loophole for possible evasion. Mr. Livingston's answer was no less straightforward, square and frank. He said in almost the precise language of the other two: "I am in favor of a resubmission of the question of consolidation, and do not favor consolidation until such resubmission." No one could have any doubt of his position after this announcement without questioning his personal honesty. The same may be said of the other two.

Let us look at this situation a little more closely. We have quoted above the precise language of these three Assemblymen. Upon the strength of the promises they made before election they undoubtedly received many votes which they would have lost but for the assurance they gave to voters as to their position on the consolidation question. Indeed, it is quite probable that without such assurance they could not have been elected, and almost certain that if they had taken a stand in favor of consolidation without resubmission they would have been defeated. It may be truly said that they owe their election to the promises and pledges they each made voluntarily to the "League of Loyal Citizens." Had any voter in the Brooklyn districts represented by these three Assemblymen said on the day of the election that no dependence could be placed on these pledges, that every one of the three candidates named would consider himself free to vote directly contrary to his written pledge, so direct an impeachment of their veracity would have been met with an outburst of indignation from the candidates themselves and all their friends. They would have said that such an insinuation placed them in the category, not only of the ingenious class of swindlers who obtain goods—and votes—on false pretences, but of common, everyday liars, who have no conception of truth or veracity.

But all three of these trusted Assemblymen did vote for consolidation without resubmission. That is, they voted in April, 1896, for precisely what they promised in October, 1895, they would not vote for. Had any one said to either of these Assemblymen in November, 1895, "I have read your letter, but you will not do as you promise. You will vote for consolidation without resubmission," the Assemblyman so addressed would have considered himself insulted. He would have said, "Then you call me a liar," and, if quick-tempered, might have resented the insult with a blow. High-spirited men sometimes do such things upon passionate impulse when their veracity is impugned, and much is pardoned to ebullitions of temper upon such provocation. But now? Any one may say to any one of these three: "Here's the letter you wrote, and here's the vote you cast. The man who wrote one and did the other is—well, what do you say he is? truth-teller or liar?" And there's but one answer to it, with no occasion for resentment. Local political history is full of instances of tergiversation, treachery and all manner of double-dealing and deception, but we recall none in which absolute falsehood, without disguise or concealment, was so apparent.

Can these men excuse themselves? Certainly not. No excuse suffices for men who, having secured an office upon a deliberate promise, deliberately break the promise and betray the voters who trusted them. Can they explain their action? They try to. How? Why, each of them says, at greater or less length, that it somehow became a party measure, and that he voted for it because "the organization," or persons controlling "the organization," demanded it. This is not true either, for it was never a party measure, and the Boss never dared undertake to make it such by caucus action. Let us have done, then, with lying. One thing is certain. These men are not such fools as to suppose that after this betrayal of written pledges they can ever so much as show their heads for an elective office. They must be expecting compensation for their political suicide in some other direction. They may be dismissed from consideration as having any possibility in them for ever hereafter being named for an elective office. But it may be well to keep an eye on them, just to see precisely how the Boss to whom they have surrendered their personal honor and their political future intends to compensate them for the great sacrifice they have made. And they being dismissed, it may be well for thoughtful voters to consider whether, on the whole, it is worth while for a great party to be ruled absolutely by one man, who does not hesitate to command the elected representatives of the people to falsify their pledges and dishonor themselves for the furtherance of his own selfish purposes.

TROUBLE ON MOUNT OLYMPUS

Here's a pretty kettle of fish! As late as last Wednesday the Democratic party had a candidate for the Presidency as good as nominated and pretty nearly half-elected. It was conceded that the Chicago Convention might assemble without impropriety and go through the form of calling the roll, but the choice had already been made and William E. Russell, of Massachusetts, was the man. Moreover, there wasn't going to be any platform. The candidate was merely to travel around the country and the people were to take him by the chin, gaze into his eyes and ask, "Are you the William E. Russell who was Governor of Masachusetts from 1890 to 1893?" He was to respond, "I am," and when an examination of his strawberry mark had been made, and everybody was satisfied that it was indeed he and not some other Russell, Mr. E. Lawrence Godkin was to start the chorus:

If you ask us where he hails from
Our sole reply shall be,
He hails from Massachusetts
And his name it is Billee.

This was a delightful programme and exceedingly auspicious, though not absolutely original; for it will be remembered that last fall over in Long Island City, when the Republicans and the Jeffersonian Democrats were in the midst of a regular, orthodox, old-fashioned campaign of oratory and fireworks and brass bands and literary bureaus, Patrick Jerome Gleason suddenly announced his candidacy in these luminous words: "There ain't no platform and there ain't no campaign. It's nothin' but Gleason. I just drive around and yell at my friends." And Gleason got there. To be sure, it was a close finish and he only won by a head. But it was a great head, and it established a precedent which Billy Russell couldn't have done better than follow. And he would have followed it as a matter of course. Mr. Godkin had announced the method of procedure, and that settled it. In fact everything appeared to be settled. There was Billy, there was Godkin, there was the searching question of identity, there was the strawberry mark, and there was the country ready to burst into a tumultuous song of recognition and acceptance. We never knew a candidate to start with a better chance of getting a run for his money.

And now, on a sudden, the favorite has been scratched, and nobody knows who will go to the post or whether there is going to be a race at all. George Fred Williams says he won't have Billy Russell at any price. There is war on Olympus, and if anybody says that we are mixing metaphors we'll throw an inkstand at him. We know our business. When George Fred says that Billy "is not a figure of such commanding prominence that a new departure should be made in his case," and Josiah Quincy, "in his cold, careful way," adds in the hearing of "The New-York Times" that "it would hardly be expedient," and Nathan Matthews "disposes of the suggestion with a quick, jerky wave of his hand, and a 'No; why, of course not,'" it has got to be acknowledged that the Olympian gods of war have been let loose. And it isn't any child's play, either. "A quick, jerky wave" of Nathan Matthews's hand means that somebody is going to be hurt. And this leads us to remark that if the Hon. William C. Whitney, who was in Boston yesterday, which is as near the scene of conflict as any outsider can reasonably hope to get, knows what is good for him, he will withdraw his announcement that he "thinks very highly of William E. Russell." Hitherto William C. has been uncommonly successful in avoiding thunderbolts, but if he gets mixed up in the affairs of William E. there is no telling what may happen to him.

However, that is a matter of comparatively trifling importance. What makes us weep is that George Fred and Josiah Quincy and Nathan Matthews have resolved that they won't let their fellow-Olympian into the Presidential chariot race, and that Mr. Godkin, having resigned from the Civil Service Board in order that he might have ample time to identify Billee as the William E. Russell who was Governor of Massachusetts from 1890 to 1893, is out of a job.

PRINCIPLES, NOT DETAILS.

Two statements regarding the tariff of 1890 were made by this paper some months ago which "The Bulletin" of the Iron and Steel Association thinks inconsistent. There is no occasion for earnest advocates of Protection to fall into any dispute about details. But it may serve a good purpose to point out that the two statements are consistent, and both may well be kept in mind. One was that it would be foolish to assume that a particular rate of duty must be wise or necessary now because that rate was deemed necessary in 1890. The other was that no man could afford to seek public support this year on the claim that he did not want to protect industries as much as they were protected by the act of 1890. Both statements appear to be worthy of repetition.

To protect industries as much as they were protected by the act of 1890 may require higher duties to-day on some articles, but lower on others because conditions of production and trade here and abroad have materially changed. If a foreign product now costs 80 cents, but formerly cost 100 cents, the cost of the corresponding domestic product being unchanged, a specific duty of 20 cents now would mean exactly the same protection which was afforded by a specific duty of 25 cents six years ago. Or if the cost of the product in this country has been reduced 20 per cent by improvements, the cost abroad being unchanged and as low as it can probably be put, about 60 per cent of the former cost here, in that case a duty equivalent to a third of the foreign cost would be just as effective now as a duty of two-thirds was six years ago. In precisely the same way changes adverse to the industries of this country may require higher duties now, in order to secure exactly the same measure of protection, than were required six years ago.

Rates may change, and details, and all the conditions governing competition between our own and other manufactures. But the principle to be steadily kept in view does not change. The Tribune astonished some Democrats by declaring in 1890, after pointing out some errors in the McKinley act, that it was, on the whole, the bravest and wisest tariff ever framed in this country. The action of the people indicates that after more than five years they have come to the same conclusion. But the act was brave and wise because it met the conditions which existed at that time. To frame an act equally brave and wise to-day would require different duties on many articles, but duties governed all the time by the same principle. It was the object of the act of 1890 to give better protection than had ever been given, more impartial and more extended protection, to the industries upon which the wages and livelihood of American workers depend. The same object will govern, it is safe to say, when the next Republican Congress prepares a measure to be submitted to a Republican President. It is an essential element that duties shall be so graduated as to meet probable changes in the course of foreign markets and industries, and to prevent as far as possible the defeat of protection by fraudulent undervaluations. It is to be expected that duties wholly specific, and not partly ad valorem, will be found necessary now as to some goods, in order to thwart the methods of undervaluation devised within six years.

It would be a frivolous waste of effort to attempt now to determine precisely what duties will be necessary next year or later to insure adequate protection. The principle is that adequate protection shall be secured, not only for those industries that need it, but for those that can be established here with advantage, as the tinplate manufacture has been, and not for the especial benefit of one section or State or industry, but with due regard for the welfare of the whole people. Not until Congress comes to the point of action can it be known definitely what duties on particular articles will then be necessary to carry out that principle. The thing now to be done is to elect a President and Congress, and particularly Senators from States where silver fanaticism has defeated Protection, who will not fail to carry out the Republican principle as bravely and wisely as did the Republicans in 1890.

THREE BILLS AND A LAWSUIT.

There is now in existence at Albany a bill requiring the managers of the elevated railroads in this city to provide their cars with proper lights. It was passed almost unanimously by both houses of the Legislature, and is now in the hands of the Governor. It is a good bill, and ought to become a law without delay, as everybody knows who ever has occasion to ride on the elevated roads at night. With characteristic niggardliness and contempt for public opinion and the public welfare, the elevated railroad people are doing their utmost to defeat it. They fought it desperately in the Legislature, and now their lobby agents are trying to get it called back from the Governor's hands.

In the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court a suit to compel the elevated railroad companies of Brooklyn to pay their taxes is approaching its end. The general expectation is that it will be decided in favor of the city, and that the companies will either have to pay up promptly or have their property sold to satisfy the city's just and legal claims. To avert such a contingency the companies have resorted to a common trick. They have had introduced at Albany a bill intended to nullify the expected action of the court, and have tried to get it "sneaked through." In this they will doubtless fail. The character and purpose of their "little joker" have been exposed, and there is small chance of its ever becoming a law.

Simultaneously with these a third bill is being pushed toward enactment at Albany by the united lobby agencies of the New-York and Brooklyn roads. It provides for turning over to those roads, for their use and profit, for fifty years to come, for an absurdly inadequate consideration, the great Brooklyn Bridge, on which these cities have expended about $20,000,000, and which is, to the general public of these cities, one of the most important of our public works. The iniquitous character of this last scheme has also been thoroughly exposed, and it ought to be impossible for it to become law; although, with a powerful lobby and a big section of the State machine behind it, it will be pushed through unless the opposition to it is resolute and unremitting.

But what a spectacle for gods and men is presented by this conjunction of three bills and a lawsuit! One grasping and selfish corporation trying to withhold from the public a comfort and convenience which common decency requires to be provided. Another such trying to get out of paying to the city the taxes it has long been owing. And at the same time the two of them, with effrontery that would be sublime if it were not detestable, asking these cities virtually to make to them a gift of $20,000,000! If the cities should do so, what might we expect? That the lighting of the Bridge cars would be darkened to the present Manhattan standard? Or that the conjoined corporations would default payment of even the beggarly rental provided by their bill, as the Brooklyn concern has done with its taxes?

WEYLER'S CHANGE OF TUNE.

General Weyler now makes a specious offer of amnesty to the Cubans if they will surrender. That has a very different sound from his threat of two months ago to "wipe them out." But it will have no more effect than that did. The men who were not scared by his menaces will not be seduced by his blandishments. Why should they be, at this time of all times? They have been defeating his armies, crossing his "dead lines" at will, and running with ease his naval blockade. Their prospect of success is brighter than ever before. There is every encouragement for them to persevere. There is no reason why, with the prize of victory almost within their grasp, they should falter and forsake their cause.

The fact is, and the Cubans know it as well as General Weyler himself, that this offer of amnesty is a cry of distress. It is the Spanish commander's last desperate resort. He knows he has failed to suppress the insurrection, or even to hold his ground against it. He knows, and he knows that Spain knows it, too, that he has not done as well as Martinez de Campos did. He knows he is in imminent danger of recall. The fighting season is past. The season of rains and yellow fever is at hand. It is now or never with him. If he cannot end the war at once, he must put his army into camp, or rather into hospital, and wait until next fall for further operations, meanwhile abandoning all the island outside of his fortifications to the insurgents. To do that would be to set himself down a hopeless failure, and probably to insure his recall in disgrace.

General Weyler took command in Cuba early in last February. He said that while it might take a couple of years fully to pacify the island, he would drive the rebels all out of Pinar del Rio, Havana and Matanzas provinces before the end of March. Thus he would save the tobacco crop and half the sugar crop of the island. Spain rushed troops and ships over by wholesale to assist him. The army in Cuba was swelled to nearly 130,000 regulars, besides many thousands of militia and guerillas, and the fleet to forty-two vessels of all classes. And now, instead of the end of March, it is near the end of April, and the insurgents are still in full possession of all those three provinces, outside of a few fortified cities and Spanish camps. Such is Weyler's success. No wonder he has changed his tune.

The well-informed and judicious correspondent of "The London Standard" at Madrid reports that despite General Weyler's efforts to protect the plantations, the Cuban sugar crop this year will be barely 150,000 tons, against 800,000 in average years. So much for the economic side of the case. The political side is worse still. General Weyler favored dissolution of the Cortes and a new election, in order to give the Canovas Ministry a strong majority. Accordingly, that course was pursued. But with what result? All parties in Cuba save the hidebound Reactionaries protested against it and refused to participate in the election. So the Government simply packed the Cuban representation with its own creatures, mostly from Madrid. And now there is a wellnigh universal outcry against the Government for the dishonestly farcical character of the elections. "It is no wonder," adds the correspondent, "under the circumstances, that "there is an undercurrent of discontent in the "comments of the Madrid and provincial press "on the military and political outlook in the "Spanish West Indies." We should say not. And we fancy there will be a good deal more discontent before there is less.

Senator Tillman, of South Carolina, has probably given the Whitney boom the biggest possible boost, if he said, as reported, on his Western tour: "If Whitney is nominated at Chicago, I'll walk out of the convention." If the convention once gets to believe that, it will nominate Whitney out of hand. The party may not elect Whitney, but the next best thing will be to get rid of Tillman.

Booth-Tucker's slumming experiment was sickled o'er with the pale cast of partial failure because he overdressed his part and was such an out-and-out tramp that the regulation hoboes resented his intrusion among them, and were only pacified after he had inflicted severe chastisement upon a detachment of them, according to the Marquis of Queensberry's rules. He will know better next time, but has in the interval bestowed upon the workers of iniquity a taste of his quality, showing that he is the right man in the right place, and can not only call the sinner to repentance, but punch his head succinctly and convincingly if he won't come.

"An artistic legislative gem" is the way in which Bridge Trustee Henriques describes the Page bill for turning over the Bridge for the use and advantage of the elevated roads. It is a good description; as good as any that has been given. Fortunately, the chances of the passage of this "gem" are not growing in brightness.

The subject of expectoration in public places is not a pleasant one, but its importance will be denied by no one of intelligence. In the interest of the public health a movement has been started in several places to discourage the practice of spitting in public conveyances, and signs setting forth that the practice is forbidden have appeared in street-cars, ferryboat cabins, etc. That the issuing of such an order with no penalty attached will be effective in all cases is not to be expected, but the time may come when public sentiment will demand that the man who violates the rule shall be subject to arrest and fine. The Health Commissioner of Brooklyn has requested the officials of the railroads in that city to post notices in all of their cars and to direct their employes to enforce the new rule. As he truly says, "It is a well-known "fact that the disease most destructive to human "life in this country, tuberculosis, is transmitted "from the sick to the well by means of the "sputum or expectoration, and that consumptives "liberate millions of these living bacilli daily."

The Morrison boom was launched only three or four days ago, but there are already signs that it will need to be put in drydock for extensive repairs.

Hall and Money represent rather the old than the modern spirit of their respective Commonwealths. The latter is not the money of ultimate redemption unless he repents and changes his habits. For the former, it is to be said that his provocation was great, and his aim excellent, but, while the precision of his practice is to be admitted, it is not to be unreservedly commended. No doubt their constituents are proud of both of them—Money because he has shed his blood and worn courtplaster in defence of his expletives, and Hall because of his skill not only in putting, but in dodging, the heavy inkstand. They are an interesting pair, doing great credit to the localities they represent, but it is not to be denied that they are rather hard on committee-room furniture.

The indications are that there will be no difficulty in finding a substantial foundation for the towers of the new bridge, which is to be stretched across the East River. The work of ascertaining the character of the rock on which they are to be placed makes no show on the surface, but it is of the first importance in assuring the safety and solidity of the structure. The engineers are going slowly and surely in this matter, but slowness and sureness now mean that by-and-by the work will be in a position to advance rapidly.

Tillman has of late overspread Kansas like a plague of grasshoppers, his speech arid as the desert wind, leaving a track of sterility behind it, but he does not, after all, equal the home-bred fool who supplies the current oratory and political ideas of that singular Commonwealth. A certain Judge McKay, of Harper County, for example, comes to the front with a proposition which he sustains with all the power of his eloquence, that the counties and municipalities of the State shall repudiate their bonded indebtedness, and start out with a clean slate by way of improving their credit, and enabling them to negotiate new loans for local improvement and development. So far as his financial ideas are concerned, Tillman has hitherto ranked as an ass of the first magnitude, but his pretensions will have to yield place to those of the Harper County theorist, who towers above him like a sandhill crane over a box turtle.

PERSONAL.

Professor Albert G. Emerick has given to the Philadelphia Library Company his valuable collection of musical literature, much of which cannot be duplicated in this country. "This gift," says the Professor, "supplemented by the large collections given by Mrs. Rush and Miss Anne Hampton Brewster, a sister of the late Benjamin H. Brewster, will make the Philadelphia Library attractive to all lovers of musical literature, who will doubtless make pilgrimages thereto for the purpose of inspection and study."

"The Boston Transcript" recalls the fact that the late Baron de Hirsch founded and maintained many schools in Egypt and European and Asiatic Turkey. For instruction in Galicia he gave 10,000,000 francs. To Russia he made the offer of $10,000,000 for public instruction, with the sole proviso that no distinction should be made as to race or religion. This merciful offer the Russian Government declined. Since 1890 his expenditures for charity had exceeded $15,000,000 a year.

In speaking of the approaching semi-centennial anniversary of Professor William Henry Green, of Princeton, "The Christian Work" says: "It was in 1846 that Professor Green first began to instruct the young theologues of Princeton, many of them now gray-headed men in the ministry of the Presbyterian Church. And how admirably his work has been done the world of church scholarship knows, for Professor Green's reputation is not confined to this country. Although in his scholarship Dr. Green is a pronounced conservative, he has always had the hearty respect and good will of the more radical element; for Dr. Green has always held his mind open to truth from any and every source; and if he has differed with many biblical scholars, such as Dr. Harper and Professor Francis Brown and others, as to the origin and date of the biblical books, he has arrived at his conclusions by a utilizing of the higher critical methods—the very methods adopted by his opponents. Indeed, not the least valuable service which Professor Green has rendered the Presbyterian Church—however slow some Presbyterian ministers are to perceive it—is his demonstration that not only is the higher criticism not the bugbear that some regard it as being, but rightly used it can be made a powerful method for defending the more conservative position."

The Canadian papers say that Sir Oliver Mowat, the Premier of Ontario, has redeemed his promise to the Prisoners' Aid Society to appoint a woman inspector of prison for the province. The appointee, Mrs. John Harvie, is president of the Young Woman's Christian Guild of Toronto, an association for the benefit of young women employed in stores, factories and domestic service, which, under her presidency, has secured a fine building, equipped with all the requirements of a well-appointed woman's club and gymnasium, in addition to being an educational institution, practically free of charge.

In his article on Mark Twain in the May "Harper," the Rev. Joseph H. Twitchell recalls an amusing story of Mr. Clemens's marriage. His bride's father bought and furnished a handsome house for the young pair, and Mark knew nothing of it until after the wedding, when it was shown to him in all its completeness by a party of his wife's relations, and of course his wife, who at length broke out: "It's our house, yours and mine, a present from father." Everybody came to hear what he would say. He choked up, and with tears in his eyes, stammered out to his father-in-law: "Mr. Langdon, whenever you are in Buffalo, if it's twice a year, come right up here and bring your bag with you. You may stay over night, if you want to. It shan't cost you a cent!"

Dr. Ernest B. Sangree, of Philadelphia, has been elected professor of pathology and bacteriology in Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn. He is at present pathologist to the Philadelphia Hospital and a professor in the Medico-Chirurgical College of Philadelphia, and has made for himself a distinguished name as a medical scientist.

COL. F. D. GRANT THE FIRST GOVERNOR.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS OF THE ORDER OF FOUNDERS AND PATRIOTS IN AMERICA.

The first annual meeting and election of officers of the new patriotic society, the Order of Founders and Patriots in America, was held last evening at the Hotel Normandie. The occasion was one of great importance to the young society, and a large attendance was called out, many members coming from out of town. At the meeting held a week ago the organization was successfully launched upon its career by the adoption of a constitution and the election of seventy-eight charter members, a full account of which was published in The Tribune. By the reports of officers and committees made last night it was shown that the new order starts out upon a sound basis. There is already a large sum in the hands of the treasurer, and the number of applications waiting the action of the Membership Committee is large beyond the fondest hopes of the incorporators. Besides the election of officers, other business of an important nature was transacted. The following are the names of the officers and chairmen of permanent committees, unanimously chosen:

Governor, Colonel Frederick D. Grant; deputy governor, Colonel Ralph E. Prime; treasurer, William W. Goodrich; secretary, Henry L. Morris; attorney, Morris Patterson Ferris; registrar, Howard S. Robbins; historian, the Rev. George R. Howell, and chaplain, the Rev. Joseph F. Folsom.

Councillors—For three years, Henry Hall, James Jerome Belden, General Ferdinand P. Earle; for two years, Edward P. Cone, Colonel William Cary Sanger, Clarence L. Collins; for one year, John Quincy Adams, Thomas H. Stryker and John Winslow.

Membership Committee, E. Hagaman Hall, chairman; Nomination Committee, Edward N. G. Green, chairman; Historical Committee, General William H. Watson, chairman; Installation Committee, Charles W. B. Wilkinson, chairman; Entertainment Committee, John Quincy Adams, chairman; Auditing Committee, Howard S. Robbins, chairman.

When the result of the balloting had been made known a committee was detailed to wait upon Colonel Frederick D. Grant, at his home, inform him of his election as first governor of the order and escort him to the meeting. He arrived shortly after 10 p. m., and was greeted with enthusiastic applause. In a few well chosen words he thanked the Order of Founders and Patriots in America for the honor it had conferred upon him, and promised that he would do all in his power to promote its interests. He said that there was no reason why it should not take a stand first among all the patriotic societies in the land, and if the members, or rather "associates," as they are to be called, would work together toward this end it could be accomplished. Colonel Grant thought it was much better to have ancestors of whom one could be proud than to have it the other way. In a fitting speech, the retiring temporary chairman, John Q. Adams, welcomed Colonel Grant as presiding officer of the order. All the newly elected officers were sworn in by the officer of installation, E. Hopkins. The order has applications for branch societies and these will receive charters.

THE OPERATIC TESTIMONIAL.

The testimonial performance offered to Messrs. Abbey and Grau by the artists of the Metropolitan Opera House Company was given last evening, and with every evidence that the kindliness and good-will that it was intended to express had taken on solid and substantial shape. The opera-going public responded to M. de Reszke's initiative, set by his recently published note to the managers, by thronging to the Opera House in large numbers and paying double prices and more for the opportunity to hear "all the artists without exception" in one evening. Considerations of art are put in the background on such an evening, and other matters of a more personal nature are paramount. This is not to say that the several acts of several operas were not well performed, or that in several instances they did not go with unusual spirit, a spirit that waxed in intensity as the evening wore on, but this fact was evidently not the chief concern on either side of the footlights. The programme arranged was carried out successfully. It included the favorite act of "La Favorita," the third of "Carmen," the second of "Falstaff," the mad scene from "Lucia," the third act of "Aida" and the fifth of "Faust," all with casts that have previously been concerned in them in the last season, and so arranged that all the artists were heard, except M. Plançon, who was reported ill. The four conductors—Seidl, Bevignani, Seppilli and Saar—took charge in succession.

Besides the operatic acts there was an amazing congregation of all the artists in the company (except Messrs. Maurel and Russitano, the latter of whom sailed for Europe yesterday, leaving a letter to the newspapers deploring the fact that an offer of his services had not been accepted. His contract expired on Thursday last.) upon the stage at once to sing the Soldiers' Chorus from "Faust"—a proceding that would have been puzzling had one been inclined to serious thought. Of course, it had to be sung over and over again, to the diversion of the audience and evidently, too, to that of the participants. Then the prime donne went out and came back dragging Messrs. Abbey and Grau upon the stage. They were received with a fanfare by the orchestra and every token of friendly regard by the people in the audience; and as they bowed their acknowledgments, M. Jean de Reszke presented each a long scroll wrapped with scarlet ribbons. The two veteran managers accepted them with the bashful grace of a college senior upon the commencement platform. The two scrolls were an engrossment upon parchment of the following letter:

The undersigned, with a view to testifying their appreciation of the friendship and courtesy of their managers, Messrs. Henry E. Abbey and Maurice Grau, beg their associates to join them in tendering their services for a representation on the evening of Friday, April 24, at the Metropolitan Opera House.

NOTES OF THE STAGE.

It is reported that Mrs. Henry E. Abbey (Miss Florence Gerard) intends to return to the stage next season. It is understood that no definite plans for her reappearance have been made, but she has long wished to act again, and has practically decided to do so next season. Mrs. Abbey's last appearances on the stage were made some six or seven years ago at