Amusements.

AMERICAN THEATRE—8—Mikado.
BROADWAY THEATRE—8:15—El Capitan.
COLUMBUS THEATRE—8:15—Michael Strogoff.
DALY'S THEATRE—8:15—Kellar.
EDEN MUSEE—2:30—8—Waxworks and Concerts.
GARRICK THEATRE—8:30—Thoroughbred.
GRAND CENTRAL PALACE—1 to 10:30 p. m.—Electrical Exhibition.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—8—Mavourneen.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—8:15—Robin Hood.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—8—Vaudeville.
OLYMPIA—8:15—Fregoli.
PASTOR'S—Vaudeville.
PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville.
TERRACE GARDEN—8—Beggar Student.

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New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

THURSDAY, MAY 28, 1896.

SIXTEEN PAGES

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—The Czar and Czarina received the congratulations of Russian functionaries in the hall of St. Andrew, in the Kremlin Palace. ==== The Brodrene, a Norwegian bark, was wrecked on St. Paul's Island, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence; six lives were lost. ==== Havana cigar manufacturers protested against being made to carry out their present contracts. ==== A large force of Matabeles was defeated with severe loss by Captain Plumer, near Buluwayo.

CONGRESS.—Both houses in session. ==== Senate: The "rider" to the Filled Cheese bill was defeated; the Butler Bond bill was discussed by Mr. Elkins and others. ==== House: The Senate amendments to the General Deficiency bill, appropriating money for the French spoliation and war claims, was agreed to.

DOMESTIC.—A tornado passed over St. Louis and the adjacent country, killing and wounding a thousand people or more, and doing enormous damage; a part of the famous Eads Bridge over the Mississippi River was blown down. ==== The Committee on Conference with Theological Seminaries reported to the Presbyterian General Assembly at Saratoga. ==== Governor Morton signed the codifications of the election and taxation laws. ==== The Democrats of Vermont nominated Dr. J. Henry Jackson, of Barre, for Governor.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.—A telegram was received from President Daniel C. Gilman, of Johns Hopkins University, asking that his name be not presented to the Board of Education for the Superintendency of Schools. ==== Dr. Bullman testified in the Fleming trial that he believed Mrs. Bliss died from an irritant poison. ==== Comment was caused by the closing of the Twelfth-st. school on the ground of diphtheria among the pupils. ==== A meeting to discuss the question of public baths was held under the chairmanship of Mayor Strong. ==== The Board of Estimate authorized a large issue of city bonds for several purposes. ==== Cleveland defeated New-York at baseball by a score of 11 to 5; Brooklyn won from Louisville by a score of 8 to 7. ==== Columbia won the first regular bicycle meeting of the Intercollegiate Athletic Association at Manhattan Beach. ==== Winners at Morris Park: Red Cloud, Mars Chan, The Peer, Addie, Kennel. ==== Stocks dull and lower.

THE WEATHER.—Forecast for to-day: Fair, followed by local showers. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 84 degrees; lowest, 70; average, 76⅞.

The discussion in regard to the public bath which it is proposed to erect in Tompkins Square has directed attention to the singular provision of the act passed by the last Legislature on this subject. It appears that the law authorizes the Commissioner of Public Works to construct baths and other conveniences for the use of the public in any of the parks of the city, and after they are completed turns the care and control of them over to the Park Commission. This is an astonishing and wholly unjustifiable invasion of the domain of one department by another. The desirability of public baths will be questioned by no one; but there is a very grave question whether they should be placed in our parks. They certainly ought not to be put there without the advice and consent of the Park Commissioners.

Senator Raines's bill amending the blanket-ballot law of last year and codifying the election statutes into one act has received the approval of the Governor and is now a law. It has the merit of enabling election officers to familiarize themselves with their duties without studying a number of enactments, and it makes election usages, such as days of registration, hours for opening and closing the polls, etc., uniform throughout the State. One of the changes in the ballot law renders it more difficult to make independent nominations by increasing the number of signatures required, and the cost of printing the ballots is to be reduced. Although this bill did not command a large degree of public attention while it was before the Legislature, it is likely to prove one of the most important measures passed at the recent session.

With Governor Morton rests the decision of the question whether the men appointed as special excise agents shall be required to pass the ordeal of competitive examinations. Commissioner Lyman has surrendered to Controller Roberts, and the Civil Service Commissioners express their willingness to do exactly what the Governor directs. That the Governor will surrender, too, seems highly probable. There is nothing else for him to do. The Controller is fortified by legal opinions of the most weighty character, and we have yet to hear of a lawyer who holds the contrary view. To go ahead with the policy entered on a month ago will be to invite almost inevitable defeat in the courts, and in the mean time there is grave doubt whether anybody can be induced to act as special agent with the prospect that he will get no pay for his services.

Appalling news comes from St. Louis. That city and its neighbor on the east side of the Mississippi River were visited by a terrific cyclone yesterday afternoon, which caused great loss of life and immense damage to property. Only meagre details of the calamity had been received up to midnight, but enough has been learned here to indicate that one of the worst catastrophes in the history of the country has taken place. East St. Louis appears to have been the greatest sufferer. The number of persons killed is certainly several hundred. No estimate of the material loss can yet be made. Vessels on the river were overturned, and a part of the magnificent bridge spanning the Mississippi was badly injured. The disasters most readily brought to mind by the terrible visitation from which St. Louis and its vicinity have suffered are the Charleston earthquake in 1886, the Johnstown flood in 1889, and the destruction along our Southern coast in 1893.

WHERE SPEAKER REED IS NEEDED.

It is true that the Vice-President as presiding officer of the Senate cannot speak, cannot vote unless there happens to be a tie, cannot appoint committees, cannot even call whom he may please to the chair as his substitute. But if the place were filled at this time by a man of genius? Who can guess what might come to pass if Thomas B. Reed were to preside over the Senate for a month? It has been his greatest triumph that he has put an end to the impossibility of legislation in an unwieldy House. A service possibly even greater to the country and to the Republican party might be rendered by the man who could make legislation possible in the Senate.

There is a curious parallelism of obstacles to be overcome. The rules of the House had been shaped for many years with a view to the protection of the minority. It was well that the minority should be protected, until it came to defeat all legislation and to block all public business. Then Speaker Reed brought his clear intelligence to bear on the problem, and the power of a minority to beat a majority, and to deprive the people of their right to govern through the Representatives they had selected, suddenly vanished. It has been a veritable revolution, and in behalf of the rights and interests of the people, and no one can guess how beneficial it may prove to be in the end. But this was but one-half the legislative reform which the Nation finds necessary. Speaker Reed knows better than any other man in the country that the paralysis of legislation has its principal seat in the Senate, and that it is in vain that vitality is given to the House if men at the other end of the Capitol can continue to defy the public will.

It is in the power of Speaker Reed to put life into the Senate, to break its paralysis, and to make it once more a genuine law-making body. Not one word from him has been received to indicate that he would be willing to undertake so great a task, or that he knows how it could be performed, and yet it is perfectly safe to say that Mr. Reed, if he were the presiding officer of the Senate, would very soon terminate paralysis, make legislation possible, and restore the supremacy of the will of the people. There is needed not so much a change of rules as a change of the spirit in which the old rules and customs are applied. For example, the ancient law of courtesy needs the light of a little common-sense; it can never be courtesy for one man to deprive all the rest of the Senators of their right to do their duty and to get public business transacted.

If Speaker Reed would consent to be a candidate for Vice-President, he would not only help the party which he loves, but he would undertake as great and valuable service for the country as that which he rendered in breaking the power of a minority to block all legislation in the House. He might quickly make it utterly impossible for one man to talk the Senate or the country to death, or for a single dishonest pretence of desire to "submit some remarks" to delay public business indefinitely, or for a minute minority of five Senators to dictate to more than forty-five members of that body. There is no other man in the country so qualified as Speaker Reed by pluck, sound sense, and the enthusiastic backing of the people, to put an end to legislative paralysis in the upper house, and if he should consent to be a candidate for Vice-President, the millions would instantly appreciate the exceptional fitness of the selection.

THE CANADIAN CAMPAIGN.

Something much like chaos prevails in Canadian politics, with just one salient fact, in the midst thereof, beginning to take tangible form. Party lines are broken on every side. Issues are confused and confounded. Tumult is universal. The press is given up to politics. The pulpit mingles partisanship with piety. Every stump from Halifax to Esquimault is stridulously vocal. The Conservative party is making the fight of its life to retain the power it has held for nearly a score of years. The Liberals are taking advantage of the best opportunity they have had in all that time to regain their long-lost sway. What the general result will be cannot yet be predicted; only the actual counting of the votes will show it. But one thing seems practically assured. Manitoba has won. There will be no Federal coercion of that Province, no setting up of sectarian schools at the point of the bayonet. On that important, if not supreme, issue the Conservatives are already beaten.

That was the issue that determined the plan of the campaign. The Conservatives committed themselves to the policy of coercion. By that means they expected to secure the support of the whole Roman Catholic Church. But their expectation has come to grief. The hierarchy has, it is true, issued a mandate to the Church, which has been read from every pulpit, directing the faithful to vote the Conservative ticket. One of the foremost prelates in the Dominion, however, Archbishop Walsh, of Toronto, not only refused to sign the mandate, but has made it known that he disapproves it, that he is opposed to coercion in Manitoba, and that he is strongly in favor of Liberal success. So the Conservatives have not by any means won undivided Catholic support. They have, on the other hand, lost the support of thousands of Protestants who have hitherto been Conservatives but have now gone over to Liberalism, partly because they disapprove coercion in Manitoba, and partly because they disapprove Clericalism in politics. In addition to this many Conservative candidates have found it necessary, in order to retain the full support of their constituents, to pledge themselves to vote against coercion. There are at least two dozen such, counting, of course, for four dozen in a division of Parliament; enough to make it practically certain that, even if they get a majority on general issues, the Conservatives will not have a majority in favor of coercion.

Nor is it all skittles and beer for the Liberals. Sir Oliver Mowat's participation in the campaign is not effecting all that was hoped. While he and Mr. Laurier may have a perfectly harmonious understanding, their followers have not. Rivalries and heartburnings exist in various quarters. Sir Oliver is deemed by many to be playing a selfish game, in which he is to win all that is won, and Mr. Laurier is to lose all that is lost. It is only common hatred of the Conservatives that holds the Liberals together, and such a cohesive force is not likely to prove permanent. In case of Liberal success at the polls it would soon vanish, leaving the party rent into jarring factions. Whether, therefore, the new Government of Ottawa be Conservative or Liberal, it will probably not be a strong one. It is a pity it cannot be made still weaker by some judicious action of the Government at Washington. Abolition of the bonding system would just fill the bill.

WAR ON THE REAR TENEMENT.

The action of the Health Board yesterday in ordering the vacation of fifteen of the most dilapidated and unhealthy rear tenement-houses in the city marks the beginning of a serious movement for the doing away of the slums of New-York. This is the first practical outcome in this direction of the work of the Gilder Tenement-House Committee. Its investigations prepared the way for the radical legislation under which the abolition of the rear tenement-house is to be attempted. A struggle is sure to follow. Considerations of humanity have not availed with owners for the destruction of these plague spots. Avarice caused them to be built and to be crowded and left to breed disease, and avarice will fight to the last every effort to clear the ground on which they stand and bring light and air to occupants of other buildings in the blocks. But though there will be a struggle, there can be little doubt of the result. The conditions of life in a great city have made necessary the amplification of the police power of the State in such matters to a point not contemplated by old lawmakers. English cities have found in this compulsory regulation of the use of private property the effectual remedy of slum evils there, and our courts have been extremely liberal in construing the powers of Health Boards. The new law, which allows the Board to order the destruction of tenement-houses likely to cause sickness among their occupants, or the occupants of neighboring houses, and providing for compensation based on the proper rental value only, instead of on rents to be got by crowding, and in case of the property being irredeemably unfit for habitation giving pay only for the mere value of the building material, has not yet been upheld as constitutional by the highest court. It is, however, so thoroughly in line with the tendency of modern municipal law that it is likely to stand.

The Gilder Committee showed a condition of life in these houses calling for immediate action. There are about 2,000 tenement structures in this city hidden behind other buildings. They are the oldest and worst and most overcrowded of their kind. Filling up backyards, which should be open for the benefit of other houses, they are surrounded on all sides by narrow wells and are dark breeding-places of disease. The committee found that the death rate of houses in the First Ward standing singly on lots was 29.03 per 1,000, while that where lots were occupied by front and rear buildings was 61.97. In the same ward the baby death rate for single tenements was 109.58, while that for the rear tenements was 204.54. In one of the houses yesterday ordered to be vacated one-third of all the children under five years died in 1888, or the rate was 325, and the rate reported last year, after vigorous efforts by the Board at improving the condition of houses, was 111.11. The reports made by the sanitary inspectors preparatory to the destruction of these houses tell of filth, darkness and dilapidation that would make people raise their hands in horror if they read them about the homes of Armenians or victims of Irish landlordism. Sick babies are to be found here in summer suffering in rooms with a temperature of 115 degrees, and people live on the top floor of buildings without windows and with no ventilation but that of scuttles that have to be closed when it rains. It is to do away with these conditions that the law was passed, and it should be enforced until every ramshackle and unsanitary tenement-house in the city has been torn down. Once removed they cannot be built again, for our present laws compel a proper proportion of every lot to be left open for air space.

Of course the owners of these houses will cry out loudly over the injustice of destroying their buildings. But they have no ground for complaint. They are to be paid for the real value of their property, and their loss, if they lose anything, will be only what they have tried to gain by overcrowding and breeding disease among their tenants, by trying to get rents from human beings for garrets and cellars that no human being should ever have to enter. Owners of other property are compelled to leave air space around their buildings, and while it is proper to permit the existence of structures that could not now legally be erected under reasonable conditions, it is not right that such toleration be given to decayed houses which are kept standing simply to hold the ground they cover. The tenement-house problem can be solved only by the strict subordination of private plans for profit to the public necessity of making the homes of the masses decently comfortable and healthful.

OPEN THE DOORS.

It is a wise and wholesome rule that public officials when meeting for the transaction of public business should sit with open doors, so that any one interested may see how the business is carried on, and the community in general may learn through the press how its officials, elected or appointed, are discharging their duties. This has not always been the rule in New-York, but only in this way is it possible to prevent abuses and transactions of a questionable character. In the old days when the boards in charge of city departments met in secret many a scheme for the fleecing of the taxpayers was concocted that would not have been attempted if the people had known, as they ought to have known, what was going on. The general practice of open meetings at present is a constant safeguard against wrongdoing and the temptation thereto, and honorable officials intent only on serving the city to the best of their ability naturally court publicity and are more than willing to have their doings made known as widely as possible. In saying this we do not mean to convey the idea that everything done by public officials should be immediately proclaimed on the housetops. Obviously, there are times when it may be desirable that certain transactions should be carried on with a reasonable degree of privacy. But this is no contradiction of the general principle that public business should be done publicly.

That principle has not yet been adopted by the men who compose the New East River Bridge Commission, which has been in existence about a year. Their meetings are held with barred doors, and at the close of them one of the members is designated to give out a few facts regarding what has been done. We intend no reflection on these Commissioners when we say that they owe it to themselves and to the community to take the public into their full confidence. Of course if they have in mind the purchase of certain real estate needed in the building of the bridge it would be foolish for them to announce the fact and cause the owners to advance their price. In such a matter they are clearly justified in making the best bargain possible, and to do that negotiations on the quiet, in which the Commissioners do not appear at all, may be necessary. But the chief business of the Commission is other than this, and the people of New-York and Brooklyn are entitled to know what is being done. The Commissioners have no right to adopt and persist in star-chamber proceedings. At least one of their number has declared his willingness to remove the veil of secrecy now thrown over the proceedings, and his views ought to prevail with his associates.

No one imagines that the present members of the Commission are engaged in any business that is not straightforward and in the interest of the public, whose representatives they are, or that they have done a single thing that would not stand publicity. They should remember, however, that they are the servants of the public, and there is no valid reason why they should be exempt from the rule that applies, and is generally believed to apply rightly, to other public bodies with functions of a not dissimilar nature. The New East River Bridge Commission should open the doors and let the people know just what is being done from week to week in the important work of building a second bridge to bind together the two principal parts of Greater New-York.

CONGRATULATIONS TO COLONEL WARING.

Aside from a certain pleasing effect as spectacles, it may be said that the ordinary street parades, whether of the military or the police or any other department or organization, have little influence and no permanent effect upon the public mind. This, however, cannot be said of the parade of the Street Cleaning Department under Superintendent Waring on Tuesday. For that was something more than a show; it was a revelation. It was known, in a general way, that under Colonel Waring's administration our streets were cleaner than ever before. So much had to be admitted by citizens, who, having taken offence at some of Colonel Waring's injudicious utterances at the beginning of his administration, were loath to believe that he possessed the capacity to conduct successfully the affairs of so important a municipal department. And even the politicians who scorned the proposition that any municipal department could be managed without its being used by themselves for partisan purposes were forced to acknowledge that under this man's management at least the streets were kept clean. But the admission was made in a careless, easy-going way, as though, after all, it was a matter of not much importance, the main thing being not to keep the streets clean, but to use the money appropriated for that purpose to make the party strong, healthy and vigorous.

Nor did the average citizen seem to take much stock in Colonel Waring's methods, or to be very much impressed with their unmistakably successful operation. On the contrary, it was deemed rather a good joke that this finicky theorist and unpractical dreamer had put the employes of his department in uniform—and a rather striking uniform at that—and thrust them into the face and eyes of everybody. The politicians counted this a disgrace, and that wise statesman, Senator Grady, devoted much of his time and talent during the late session of the Legislature to procuring the passage of a bill compelling Superintendent Waring to wear the same uniform and partake of the disgrace. But the joke got to be a little stale as citizens saw that the men in uniform were doing day's works with something like industry instead of sitting on curbstones, smoking pipes and talking politics; and even Grady got tired with trying to make it appear that the uniform was a disgrace. So criticism had pretty much ceased, and citizens were taking it for granted that the streets were kept clean and were not bothering themselves about how it was done.

The parade of Tuesday was an object-lesson. Whoever saw it was impressed with the fact that here was the visible and tangible evidence that one municipal department had been administered on business principles, upon a plane much above that of ward politics and with undoubted success; that it had been thoroughly organized and systematized, and that for once the taxpayers had the worth of their money. Nothing could have served so well to demonstrate beyond question the importance of the department, its numerical extent, the high standard of discipline maintained and the excellence of its work. We take no risk in saying that, in the opinion of all classes of citizens, Tuesday's demonstration has not only set at rest all doubts as to the efficiency of Colonel Waring's administration, but has put his department in the relation of being the most conspicuous success in the whole movement for municipal reform. And we say this with the more heartiness because The Tribune very frankly criticised Colonel Waring at the outset of his administration, and, in common with the majority of citizens, may have failed to give him the credit he deserved for faithful performance of duty under adverse conditions. We congratulate him most cordially upon the results of his patient and conscientious discharge of uncommonly weighty official functions.

CHURCH INVESTMENTS.

The disposition of the new Presbyterian building in this city has become a prominent question before the General Assembly. It is not likely to be settled without the development of decided difference of opinion concerning the propriety of church organizations engaging in business enterprises. Dr. Hubbard's resolution calling for the sale of the property at Fifth-ave. and Twentieth-st. is based on financial considerations. He evidently does not regard the building as a good investment. The rental value of the rooms occupied by the boards is $25,000, and the income from the property is by so much reduced, while the rental value of the Lenox House is fixed at only $8,000. Thus, it is argued, $17,000 is unnecessarily spent, and that expenditure reduces the income from the new building to a point that makes its retention by the Church unwise. But behind this question of financial expediency there is another issue. That is brought forward in the declaration of the resolutions that the General Assembly "feels from assurances from all parts of the "Church that contributions to the great causes "of home and foreign missions are being affected "by the Boards being responsible for so large "an investment."

The feeling which causes this falling off in contributions is not a new one. It found expression when the erection of the building was first proposed. When the Tract Society erected its tall structure the same controversy raged, and similar enterprises on the part of other religious bodies have not passed without criticism. There is a widespread prejudice against the trustees of a religious organization using its funds in any business venture. Boards may own property for their own immediate needs. They may hold stocks, mortgages, lands and buildings without opposition, but they may not use their property like an insurance company or other secular corporation. This feeling is not primarily one that it is dangerous and unwise for religious trust funds to be employed like secular trust funds. The real reason for it is popular repugnance to the Church becoming a money-making institution, and though the repugnance is not strictly logical in its expression, it is profound in its influence. Its origin might be made the subject of curious inquiry. Perhaps its prevalence among Protestant denominations is due somewhat to inherited antipathy to the mediaeval ecclesiastical systems, which gathered to themselves a disproportionate share of the world's wealth. Then the belief that the Church's purity and devotion have suffered in proportion as it has increased in wealth and come to have worldly interests is not without influence in the churches that owe their origin to a protest against mundane ecclesiastical tendencies. The primitive idea of Christians as a body of humble followers of a creed which made poverty blessed and placed no trust in riches as a missionary instrument is by no means dead. Among church people there results a desire, which cannot always justify itself in reason, that church endowments be as little as possible in evidence. The critic of religion with his sneers at rich churches is also a factor working to the same end.

Just why religious bodies which have funds for carrying on their work should not invest them in office buildings even those who object find difficulty in saying, if they concede the propriety of such a body managing its property in obedience to ordinary business principles. Their expressions are largely due to prejudice founded on the novelty of this kind of investment. The erection of a great fireproof structure is so large an enterprise, and requires so much capital, that even wealthy individuals borrow money for one, and churches find it profitable to do the same. Such transactions, both in scope and scale, are out of the range of the average experience and startle the contributors to missionary funds. Aside from all questions of the judgment shown in the investment and the profits from the enterprise, they would startle just the same. Such an investment as that made by the Presbyterians is not essentially different from those made by Christian bodies for centuries. If the building is retained by the Church, it cannot be long before it will attract no attention. If it is disposed of, the question of proper investments will remain open until conservative feeling adjusts itself to the modern vastness natural even to church transactions.

That third party convention at Pittsburg which had to call in the police to keep order yesterday illustrated Prohibition much better than it did Temperance.

In this age of progress it will soon be in order, if it is not already, to equip the walking delegates with bicycles. How can the cause of labor keep abreast of the times if this be not done?

Now that Mr. Richard Harding Davis has succeeded in effecting in due form the coronation of the czar nicholas all russians will breathe more freely. Until Mr. Davis consented to give the matter personal attention and make authentic record of the ceremony certified by his own Portrait it looked as if the proceedings at the kremlin would lack impressiveness. It all came out right, however, nicholas was crowned, and Mr. Davis's Picture led all the rest in the story of the coronation. This was great luck for the russians, but they generally have good luck in such affairs. They had it when the present czar's father was crowned. Then another famous american correspondent cabled to New-York: "I have just re-"turned from the kremlin; moscow is wild with "enthusiasm."

Wardman Gannon knows what he is about. It is better to surrender to Colonel Fellows and get an indictment dismissed than to stay at large and leave the indictment hanging for some other District-Attorney to push to conviction.

The senior class of the Norwich (Conn.) Free Academy, after much discussion, have adopted as the class motto, "Dum vivimus vivamus," or "While we live let us live." A generation or more ago the motto of many young persons in that charming town was, "Dum bibimus bibamus," which does not need to be translated, varied occasionally by "Non ibimus domum usque auroram," which, when set to music, was also easily understood.

Those who are interested in coincidences should be able to find food for thought in the circumstance that over 600 men were examined before the Fleming jury was finally selected, and that in the twelve at length chosen there are three of the name of Montgomery.

"Ben" Cable says Altgeld, of Illinois, is not a Democrat, but a Populist and an Anarchist. There is nothing in the world to prevent him from being all three at once.

The institution of a National Police Bureau at Washington should be followed by the creation of an international organization of like sort, with headquarters at London and Paris and perhaps at St. Petersburg and Vienna. The modern rascal is no pent-up Barabbas, with his hand against a single caravan, but a cosmopolitan knave, who "spreads undivided and operates unspent" in all lands, from China to Peru, making necessary for his suppression the most elaborate and widely co-operative machinery possible to be devised. The Washington plan will assist us in handling our own malefactors with more economy and efficiency than at present, but all the nations are interested in the adoption of the wider scheme, and there is no reason why it should be longer delayed.

The deadly curve at Fourteenth-st. has lost none of its terrors. In spite of death and destruction the Metropolitan Traction Company is calmly superior to all appeals to put in appliances which will not be a menace to everybody who has to cross the street.

PERSONAL.

Mrs. Warren, who recently served as foreman on a jury in Denver, says: "As a matter of interest to the public, and particularly to ladies who in the future may be called upon to serve upon juries, I will say that in my own experience there has been nothing which should deter any lady from serving on a jury. No lady need fear to serve on a jury when called upon. I have been treated with every respect and consideration. The gentlemen were all very nice, and unanimously chose me as their foreman, which place I accepted."

William Stamps Cherry, of Chicago, who has spent three years in Equatorial Africa, is about to make another trip through that region. He will be accompanied by C. H. McClintock, of Chicago. In speaking of his plans, Mr. Cherry says: "I do not go back to Africa so much with the intention of making any great geographical finds or discoveries as with the idea of correcting and finding out much that has been overlooked by the explorers who have travelled through the country and have only seen that which has been floating on the surface. Many of the maps, of rivers, especially, are very far from correct. The towns and villages are misplaced and incorrectly named. In my trip through that unknown country I intend to spend considerable time at numerous villages in the interior. I will take a phonograph with me and have the natives speak the names by which the people are called, and the names the rivers are called, by the different tribes, and in this way get and preserve the pronunciation correctly."

The Rev. Dr. H. R. Harris, rector of Grace Episcopal Church, Philadelphia, has been elected dean of the Northeast Convocation. Dr. Harris was called to Grace Church from St. George's, Brooklyn, a few months ago.

In its comments on the death of General Lucius Fairchild, "The Charleston News and Courier" says: "He did not forgive the South for the part it took in the war, and made some hot speeches about rebels and traitors, and stuck to his side to the end. But when he was Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic he came to Charleston at the time of the earthquake in 1886 to extend succor to the distressed people of this place. This was the noblest deed of his life, and this is why the people of Charleston regret his death."

Judge Albion W. Tourgee will deliver a patriotic address in the Boston Theatre on Memorial Day.

In speaking of Dr. J. Hartzell, whom the Methodists have elected Bishop to Africa, "The Cincinnati Enquirer" says: "He came from New-Orleans to Cincinnati, and has been the principal secretary of the Freedman's Aid and Southern Education Society for some time, with headquarters in the Book Concern, this city. In his capacity as secretary he has averaged nearly 50,000 miles of travel for two or three years, and a trip to Africa will not be new to him. He is probably one of the best-known men personally in Methodist circles, for his work has called him to every quarter of the Union."

THE PROFESSORSHIP FIGHT.

GENERAL THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY TROUBLE A SURPRISE.

THE GAME OF POLITICS AS PLAYED AT THE SEAT OF EPISCOPALIAN LEARNING—THE CONTEST IN THE COURTS.

No one circumstance connected with the General Theological Seminary of the Episcopal Church has been productive of quite the amount of interest displayed in The Tribune's publication of yesterday regarding the associate alumni professorship. Strange as it may seem, the facts in the case were not known to the vast majority of those interested in the institution, and fewer still were aware that the difference had found its way into the courts. It was the main topic of discussion yesterday among alumni, teachers and students concerned in the commencement exercises. Every one was asking the question as to what the Board of Trustees might be expected to do, for that they will be compelled to make some definite move seemed generally anticipated. The Associate Alumni showed that there are those among them who are fully up in the game of institutional politics by the choice of a candidate for the professorship in the person of the Rev. Dr. C. C. Tiffany. Dr. Tiffany, while he is an enthusiastic member of the Associate Alumni, is also a member of the Board of Trustees of the seminary.

One of the members of the alumni said to a Tribune reporter yesterday afternoon: "We chose Dr. Tiffany because, all things being equal, he was the most available and the most able man for the post, in our judgment. Of course, we were not unmindful of the fact that he is a member of the Board of Trustees of the seminary, and we thought that, if the Board would elect anybody, it certainly would affirm our choice of Dr. Tiffany."

"The trustees," said the reporter, "contend that your resolution of nomination was not explicit enough; that you should have stated whether the nomination was for the three-year term or for the permanent professorship, as contemplated in the statute."

The gentleman only smiled, but the smile was very significant. Then he said: "The position of the trustees is to my mind very unfortunate, for had they met the Associate Alumni half way, this matter might have been settled long ago. The ground they are taking is hardly consistent, for in 1890 they elected the Rev. Dr. Cady to the professorship for the three-year term, in accordance with the recommendation of the Associate Alumni. For two years the fund under the endowment has not been touched. The Board of Trustees has filled the post by the choice of the Rev. Dr. Cady, but he has been paid out of the general salary fund of the institution. They cannot touch the endowment fund except all of the conditions attached to it be fulfilled, and it has been accumulating for that time. No; we have not heard anything as yet of our recommendation of Dr. Tiffany. I presume the trustees will send us notification of their disposal of it in three or four days. They may not give us any reason why they decline to adopt the recommendation."

"Are the associates aware whether the Rev. Dr. Tiffany would accept the election if it were tendered him?"

"No, we had no knowledge on that point. We merely took the chance that he would accept."

A reporter called to see the Rev. Dr. Tiffany at his city home, No. 37 East Thirty-ninth-st., but the house was closed for the summer, and the attendant said that he had gone to his summer home at Sharon.

The suit which the alumni instituted against the trustees of the seminary more than two years ago is now on the calendar of the Supreme Court, and is in such position that it may be brought up for trial at any time by either side. It was learned yesterday that a considerable amount of testimony had already been taken out of court in preparation for the submission of the issues involved to the decision of the court at Special Term. The Alumni Association seeks to have the seminary trustees adjudged guilty of a breach of trust, and in support of that request sets forth the voluminous history of the alumni chair of the Evidences of Revealed Religion, as given in yesterday's Tribune. In the action as originally brought, the alumni also asked to have an order of court issued requiring the seminary trustees to act upon the nomination of the Rev. Dr. John J. Elmendorf to the chair of Evidences of Revealed Religion, and, in default of such action, to deliver up to the Associate Alumni the trust fund under which the chair was endowed. In the mean time the alumni asked for an injunction restraining the trustees from expending or otherwise interfering with that fund. The death of Dr. Elmendorf and the subsequent changes in the situation will, of course, modify this phase of the case.

The officers and the trustees of the seminary in their answer, attack the articles of incorporation of the Associate Alumni, averring that these articles do not comply with the statute under which the corporation was formed, and that the establishment of a fund for a professorship is not among the purposes for which that charter provides.

They assert emphatically that the control of the fund mentioned in the complaint did not belong to the Associate Alumni, but belonged to those who contributed to that fund, some of whom were not members of the corporation known as the "Associate Alumni" and some of whom are not now living, and that now the fund is subject to the control and administration of the trustees of the seminary. The catalogue of the seminary, published in 1887, showed that the whole number of alumni was 896, of whom 241 were dead. Many of these, it is asserted, were contributors to the fund who were not members of the association.

The trustees further allege that there was no condition or trust under which the fund was received that deprived the seminary or its trustees from appointing any professor to this alumni professorship or from declining to appoint any professor nominated to this chair, or that obliged the trustees to disclose their reasons either for appointing or for refusing so to do.

"THE MIKADO" AT THE AMERICAN.

Summer opera in English in New-York has frequently spelled, if not ruin, at least failure, artistically and musically, and, in consequence, dissatisfaction and indifference on the part of the public. The venture which is at present being carried on at the American Theatre with comic opera, however, seems destined to produce quite different results in orthography. An excellent cast of principals, a large and admirably drilled chorus of singers, a good-sized orchestra of excellent musicians, a capital setting and intelligent stage management are sufficient to make the performances there under the management of Paul Steindorff and Thomas Ebert attractive to audiences of large numbers and enthusiastic appreciation. This week is devoted to a revival of Gilbert and Sullivan's "Mikado," which seems to have lost little of its freshness and delightful qualities, either in the music or the book. The best work is done by Miss Dorothy Morton as Yum Yum, Miss Flora Finlayson as Katisha, Charles Drew as Ko-Ko, and Richie Ling as Nanki-Poo, who sing and act with admirable spirit and animation. Joseph Lynde, as Pooh-Bah, does not quite perceive all the humorous possibilities offered by that distinguished nobleman's character, nor does W. Arling do much better by that of Pish Tush. J. W. Kingsley's Pitti Sing is a neat piece of work, though not on a large enough scale to obtain its proper effect in the whole. The singing of the chorus is especially to be commended. In pursuance of their admirable policy of reviving comic operas that have been shelved but not forgotten even by theatregoers of not very mature years, the management announce Von Suppe's "Boccaccio" for next week.

A MUSIC HALL IN NEW HANDS.

The rather involved affairs of the Imperial Music Hall were to a great extent straightened out yesterday. When a theatre once begins to get tangled up in its legal and financial bearings it is of no use for anybody not directly interested in its affairs to try to understand much about it. It was so with the Imperial. Henry C. Miner had a mortgage on it, and George J. Kraus was the manager of it, and two or three other persons and estates owned it. In addition to that Weber and Fields wanted it.

The main thing that happened yesterday, when all was said and done and the complications were disentangled and put in order, was that Mr. Kraus gave up the hall, that Weber and Fields paid Mr. Miner's mortgage, and that they got possession of