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BIJOU THEATRE—8:15—Courted Into Court.
DALY'S THEATRE—8:15—Tempest.
EDEN MUSEE—Wax Works, Grand Concerts and Cinematographe.
EMPIRE THEATRE—8:20—Under the Red Robe.
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE—8:15—Tess of the D'Urbervilles.
GARDEN THEATRE—8—Denise.
GARRICK THEATRE—8:20—Never Again.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—8—The Politician.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—8:15—Jack and the Beanstalk.
HERALD SQUARE THEATRE—8:15—The Girl from Paris.
HOYT'S THEATRE—8:30—A Black Sheep.
IRVING PLACE THEATRE—8—Gambola.
KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE—8—The Serenade.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—8—Gayety Manhattan.
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Great Variety of Style and Price.
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New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

TUESDAY, APRIL 6, 1897.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—In the House of Commons Sir William Harcourt asked Mr. Balfour whether the British forces were to be employed in the blockade of Greece, and failed to get a satisfactory answer. ═══ Crown Prince Constantin has given strict orders to the Greek troops to exercise self-restraint to-day, the anniversary of the declaration of the independence of Greece. ═══ In opening the Italian Parliament, King Humbert praised the concert of Europe and called for a strengthening of the navy. ═══ The report that General Gomez had been slightly wounded by the explosion of a shell is confirmed.

CONGRESS.—In the Senate Mr. Allen's resolution requesting the President to make a protest to the Spanish Government in behalf of General Ruis Rivera was passed; Mr. Elkins spoke in advocacy of his bill imposing a discriminating duty on goods imported into this country in foreign vessels. ═══ The House was not in session.

DOMESTIC.—The President made a number of nominations, including that of A. E. Buck to be Minister to Japan. ═══ Immense damage by the floods is being caused in the delta country of Mississippi. ═══ It is expected that the President will send a special message to Congress to-day asking relief for the flood sufferers. ═══ The New-York Assembly recommitted the Bronx Valley Sewerage bill for a hearing, after a spirited fight. ═══ Rear-Admiral Ramsay was placed on the retired list of the Navy. ═══ The United States Supreme Court set down the Joint Traffic Association case for hearing on the second Monday in October.

CITY.—The last hearing on the Greater New-York charter before the Mayor was held. ═══ The office of the E. S. Dean Company, bankers and brokers, at No. 35 Broadway, was taken possession of by a deputy sheriff. ═══ The schooner Mad Anthony was wrecked in the North River, and one of her crew was drowned; another is missing. ═══ A Coroner's jury found that Aimee Smith, of Hackensack, who died suddenly in the Hotel Victor in Third-ave., came to her death by carbolic acid poisoning, and Coroner Dobbs held Nelson M. Weeks, of Hackensack, who took her to the hotel. ═══ Stocks were irregular and lower.

THE WEATHER.—Forecast for to-day: Showers in the morning; clearing in the afternoon. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 63 degrees; lowest, 47; average, 56¼.

THE MAYOR'S POSITION.

The rapid growth of active opposition to the charter is a fact which has to be admitted even by those who wish that it could be ignored. It is spoken of as a sudden development, and so, in a sense, it is; but it has followed naturally upon a diffusion of knowledge concerning the terms upon which consolidation is projected, and it has undoubtedly been fostered by the proceedings of the Legislature. Until a short time ago nobody knew or could know what the charter contained, aside from a few conspicuous features, such as the dual assembly, the bipartisan constitution of the Police Board and the Mayor's limited power of removal. But since the document was sent to Albany a hot fire of facts and arguments has been steadily directed against it by associations and individuals who have all the time been gaining a clearer comprehension of the mischief it threatens, and this attack all along the line has produced its legitimate effect. Perhaps a still stronger influence has been exerted among those who were disposed to accept the assurances of the Charter Commission by the abundant evidence of the flimsiness of those assurances which the Legislature has furnished from day to day. The Commission declared that it had supplied all the appropriate and necessary means of self-government, and that henceforward there would be little or no outside interference with metropolitan affairs. The Legislature promptly proceeded to make this cheerful guarantee worthless by undertaking to put all sorts of audacious jobs beyond the jurisdiction of the government which the charter creates, thus vividly illustrating the ease with which the basis of all the Commission's calculations can be upset at any time.

Mayor Strong has been quoted, perhaps inexactly, as saying within a day or two that scarcely anybody seemed to be in favor of the charter, and we have no doubt that he has been deeply impressed by the extent and weight of the opposition as revealed at the hearings in his office. It will be readily admitted that the Mayor is in a somewhat unusual and embarrassing position. He is earnestly entreated by the spokesmen of great organizations with which he has been identified and whose judgment he naturally values, by other civic bodies whose authority as to certain points in the problem before him is high, by several of his most respected predecessors and by many citizens whose sagacity and public spirit are undisputed, to veto a charter which, nominally at least, he helped to draft and which, with some reservations, he has recommended to the Legislature. But in reality, if he should veto the charter, the consistency which he would violate would be only that superficial consistency which is "the hobgoblin of little minds." He is in about the same case with most of his fellow-citizens. He could not comprehend its real character without a fuller opportunity for examination and reflection than the hurried discussions of the Commission afforded. He had, as a member, a better chance than the rest of the community, but his time was engrossed by the regular duties of his office, and it is altogether probable that he has just begun to understand the instrument to which with some expressed misgivings he put his hand, and to realize its faults.

If this is the position in which he finds himself, the people for whom he is about to act have a right to demand that he withhold the municipal approval. The fact that he is in a measure personally responsible for the charter puts him under a special obligation to veto it, if further consideration has caused him to change his opinion or even increased his doubts. For as a practical man of affairs, accustomed to be guided in important transactions by reason and not by sentiment, he knows that there is not the remotest necessity for haste in this business of consolidation. The advantages of immediate union on a distrusted and largely discredited foundation are utterly insignificant as compared with the evils which such an operation threatens.

THE BETTER WAY.

The Connecticut Legislature deserves much credit for withstanding the temptation to establish a bad precedent by rewarding out of the State Treasury a most excellent man who has rendered great public service through a long period of years for small compensation, but yet who has no legal claim upon the State. The Hon. Henry Barnard, of Hartford, is known throughout the country as an educator and author. For sixty years he has been conspicuous as an advocate of reforms in the public school system, of improved methods in the construction of schoolhouses, of the introduction of high schools, teachers' institutes and normal academies, and of most of the changes which have tended to the elevation of standards and broadening the scope of public instruction in our common schools. A native of Connecticut, of which State he has been a resident most of his life, his public service has not by any means been confined to that State. Rhode Island, Wisconsin and Maryland have enjoyed the advantages of his active personal connection with their educational institutions, and as United States Commissioner of Education from 1867 to 1870 the whole country experienced the benefits of his wide experience and his unselfish devotion to the cause which absorbed his energies and employed his time.

It was creditable to the State for whose common-school system he has done so much that in his declining years there should be a very general feeling that something should be done in the way of public recognition of the debt of gratitude that was due him. It was not strange that this feeling found expression in a resolution introduced in the Legislature to pay him the sum of $4,000 as such recognition of that debt. As "The Hartford Courant" put it: "Every person familiar with the history of education knows the great services of Dr. Barnard, and is conscious of the claim that he has "in his old age upon, not at all the charity, but "the gratitude of the people of these latter days "—days so much better by reason of his labors." The temptation to make the appropriation was great. Public opinion was evidently on the side of the generous construction that it was in the nature of payment of a neglected debt rather than the bestowal of an unearned gratuity. Its advocates ran no risk of incurring the disapproval of their constituents by giving it their support. On the contrary, its opponents were likely to subject themselves to criticism as running counter to a commendable current of generous public feeling. It was a case in which it cost them nothing to be generous, and the argument that it was payment of a debt and not a gratuity had an attractive plausibility. Upon full consideration the proposition was voted down, for the simple reason that it established a bad precedent. It was wise action.

And now appears the better way to recognize the obligation to Dr. Barnard for his lifelong service to the cause of education. A way that is not questionable at all; that involves no doubtful exercise of legislative functions in construing as a debt an estimated balance due for services for which the legal compensation has been already paid; but a way that has much more significance and more heart in it. A Barnard fund will be raised by voluntary subscription. Justice Simeon E. Baldwin, of the Supreme Court, has the honor of starting it with $100, and "The Hartford Courant," which will receive subsequent subscriptions to the fund, follows with another of the same amount. Under this plan not only Connecticut people, but citizens of other States who honor Dr. Barnard and desire to express their sense of obligation for the great service he has rendered the cause of education, may have the opportunity of contributing to this testimonial, and it is confidently expected that, instead of $4,000, the amount raised will be $5,000 or $6,000. The Legislature acted wisely in refusing to establish a bad precedent by making an appropriation at the expense of the taxpayers of the State, and now the citizens are emphasizing its wisdom and exhibiting their own generosity by raising a larger fund by individual contributions.

THE HOUSE TARIFF BILL.

The Tariff bill, as amended by the House during the rush of the closing days of so-called debate, has been printed and compared with the bill originally introduced March 15 by Mr. Dingley. It will be remembered that he, with the other Republican members of the committee, had been engaged in maturing the measure almost constantly since December 1, so that it was in fact the product of investigation and careful work for three months and a half. The committee continued its labors while the bill was pending, offering amendments in part mere corrections of phraseology and in part to cure oversights in transcribing, but quite a number of substantial changes were made after the further investigation which the committee gave, with suggestions by all other members of the House. In all, there were seventy-seven amendments, counting each as it appears, though some of the twelve changes from the free list to dutiable schedules appear to have been reckoned twice.

The general tenor of these amendments is to restore the duties of the McKinley act in cases where, on first investigation, the committee had proposed somewhat lower or higher duties. The most numerous changes were in the chemical schedule, fourteen; in the agricultural schedule, ten, and in the sundry schedule, nine, and much the greater part of these simply restored the McKinley duties. There still remain fully half the duties of the chemical schedule which are lower than those of the act of 1890, while nearly all the duties of the agricultural schedule are just the same, and a considerable proportion of the sundries schedule.

The other schedule in which numerous amendments were made was that embracing metals, and here, as in nearly the whole of the schedule originally introduced, the proposed duties range lower than in the act of 1890. The official estimate by the House committee was that the proposed duties would yield only $17,169,962 in this schedule, against $27,082,729 actually yielded in 1893, a reduction which bears strong testimony to the desire for moderate duties where these suffice, and to the wonderful progress made by this industry in overcoming foreign competition. The changes made in the House placed copper on the free list, reduced bronze or aluminum leaf from eight to four cents, reduced duties on mica in small sheets, made provision for the admission of pleasure yachts under special regulations, added duties on welded cylinder furnaces, omitted the clause on seamless or weldless forms and the limit as to weight of forgings, added anti-friction ball bearings at 45 per cent, and restored the old phraseology as to flat bar iron. The heavy reduction of duties made in this schedule was not appreciably altered by the House.

The changes in the other schedules were few and scarcely any were of importance. In earthen and glass ware there were three, one lowering and two raising duties; in wood, two of no importance; in sugar, one of phraseology only; in tobacco, one raising the duties on snuff to correspond with others; in spirits, one reducing the duty on malt extract; in cottons, one adding to the duty on hosiery costing over $5 per dozen, and one rectifying a clerical mistake as to underwear; in flax and hemp goods, one modifying the duty on bags; in the woollen schedule, two correcting phraseology, one making more thorough and specific the duty on wool tops, one omitting the whole paragraph as to cloaks, and one making more complete the phraseology as to webbings, etc.; in the paper schedule, one relating to basic paper for photographs, five generally increasing duties on lithographic prints, and one of phraseology relating to paper bags. In all these schedules the changes from the act of 1890 are not materially affected by the action of the House. Broadly speaking, the bill as it comes from the House still provides duties generally lower than those of the act of 1890, except in the agricultural and the woollen schedules, in which they are substantially the same, and in the sugar and tobacco schedules, in which, for the sake of revenue, they are somewhat higher.

THE AMERICAN CARRYING TRADE.

On another page of this issue we publish the salient portions of a speech delivered yesterday in the United States Senate by Mr. Elkins, of West Virginia, in support of his bill to revive the system of discriminating duties under which in the earlier years of the century the American carrying trade at sea reached its fullest and freest development. For two years past—almost from the day, in fact, on which he entered the Senate—Mr. Elkins has ardently interested himself in the problem of regaining our lost carrying trade with foreign countries, and making the Stars and Stripes once more a familiar flag in harbors and on ocean routes which have not seen it for a generation. Various schemes of legislation have been proposed in the last dozen years to encourage American shipbuilders and ship-owners to continue their present losing struggle to regain this country's proper share in the world's shipping traffic; and in the LIst Congress some steps were taken toward reviving American shipping by means of postal subsidies and tonnage bounties. For his remedy, however, the West Virginia Senator goes boldly and frankly back to the protective policy of the earliest days of the Republic, and proposes the reimposition of a discriminating duty of 10 per cent on all goods brought to the United States in foreign bottoms. Under this policy, in force in the main from 1795 to 1828, 90 per cent of our imports and exports were moved by American vessels; while since the withdrawal of all encouragements to ocean traffic the proportion of imports and exports carried in American bottoms has steadily fallen, till now it stands at the beggarly figure of 11 per cent.

Mr. Elkins's speech is a clear and carefully reasoned plea for a return to that legislative programme under which alone American shipping has prospered in the past. The objections to a discriminating duty are stated fairly and combated with candor; while the advantages of a policy which will give American energy fresh from the task of subduing a continent a new and equally important outlet on the seas are marshalled with imposing force. The passage of Mr. Elkins's bill by this Congress may be a remote possibility; yet the questions raised by his speech are of vital National interest, and will press to the front the more persistently as the importance of developing an American sea power becomes generally recognized.

THE COREAN TREATY.

It will not do to assume that Japan has been altogether beaten in diplomacy by Russia. She has certainly not been ousted from Corea, nor even forced into a secondary place in that Kingdom. On the contrary, she has compelled Russia to relinquish her most extreme pretensions. The treaty between Russia and Japan, recently concluded, makes this clear. How faithfully the provisions of that instrument will be observed by the two Powers is to be seen. Present indications are, however, that Japan is sufficiently wide-awake and energetic to forestall any action by Russia detrimental to her interests.

The treaty explicitly and emphatically reasserts the independence of Corea, in both domestic and foreign affairs, in terms substantially identical with those agreed upon by China and Japan in the Treaty of Simonoseki. The signatory Powers declare their readiness to support the King of Corea in all measures necessary for the maintenance of order in his dominions, and to that end propose to aid him in forming an adequate native police force and standing army. They will also guarantee such foreign loans as he may find necessary to raise funds for the reorganization and conduct of the Government. All Russian and Japanese troops are to be, and in fact have now been, withdrawn from the country, except a few hundred men detailed to police service at the legations, consulates and telegraph offices. Russia will construct and operate a telegraph line from her frontier to Seoul, and Japan will continue to manage the telegraph lines now in her possession. But Corea will have the privilege of purchasing and taking full control of them all as soon as she is able.

That this treaty means the permanent independence of Corea is scarcely to be imagined. It is merely a modus vivendi, by which Russia and Japan are postponing the day of final settlement, the one until her Trans-Siberian railroad is completed, the other till her navy is greatly enlarged. They are making of Corea a "Sick Man of Asia," whose existence will be prolonged until they can agree to dispose of him, or until one of them is able to dispose of him without regard for the other. What that ultimate settlement will be is scarcely to be speculated upon at this date. But thus far Japan is fully holding her own in the great game.

There's one thing pretty sure about the Oregon—she's seaworthy.

Mr. Skouzes, the Greek Minister for Foreign Affairs, is the chief owner of the field of Marathon. He seems to have a good share of the spirit of Marathon, too. More power to his elbow!

As a refuge from the press of office-seekers Senator Hanna finds even the dentist's chair a place of rest and rapture. So far, the beleaguering myrmidons anxious to serve their country have not followed him thither, but they are likely to as soon as they discover the lair of the practitioner to which he flies for sanctuary. Even the man of teeth, with brandished forceps rising terrible amidst his array of prongs and drills and anodynes, may suddenly disclose himself as an applicant for a consulate or foreign mission. The situation would be favorable to the presentation of his claims, as the Senatorial mouth would no doubt be stopped from remonstrance by professional obstructions so that the applicant could state his case at length without interruption. It is, indeed, a serious stress of oppression from which a welcome refuge could be found in such an instrument of torture as a dentist's chair.

New-York cannot spare the Madison Square Garden.

The feeling of some of the Powers toward Greece, while the latter is championing Crete, closely resembles that of a wolf toward a shepherd dog that is defending a sheepfold.

The natural history of the young of the Boer species has not been studied so critically as that of some branches of the South African fauna, but respecting them a general notion prevails that they are wanting in initiative, like sucking rabbits, and except under stress of the most urgent circumstances would not say bo to a goose. But here is the grandson of the greatest Boer of the Dark Continent, and probably of any other, who has just been firing off a lot of remarks of an incendiary character about Queen Victoria, for which he has been promptly hauled over the coals by his grandfather and admonished to keep his mouth carefully shut in future except at meal times. The full text of his observations will probably be laid before Parliament as soon as they can be translated, and it will then be seen what they amount to, and what the British lion is going to do about it.

Amid all the comments and criticisms on the Dingley Tariff bill, nobody yet has ventured to brand it with "perfidy and dishonor"; and there is reason to expect that when the measure is completed it will be in such shape that the President will not be ashamed to sign it.

PERSONAL.

At the celebration of the University of Breslau, held last month, the faculty voted to confer the honorary degree of Doctor of Philosophy on the Hereditary Prince of Saxe-Meiningen, in recognition of his efforts to revive interest in Greek drama.

Professor Georg Ebers, more widely known as a novelist than as an Egyptologist in the faculty of the University of Munich, celebrated his sixtieth birthday recently. He was overwhelmed with congratulations from all sides, sent by many people eminent in literature, art and society. Among other gifts he received a festival compilation entitled "Aegyptica," containing seventeen essays on historical and philological subjects written and dedicated to Ebers by his former pupils, among whom are numbered six German university professors.

The departure of the Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria for St. Petersburg, to return the visit of the Czar and Czarina, is fixed for April 28. The visit will last three or four days, and the Emperor will be absent about a week in all.

The Rev. Dr. R. R. Meredith, of Brooklyn, will preach the annual sermon at the eighty-eighth meeting of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions at New-Haven, Conn., on October 12.

Prince Heinrich XXIV of Reussköstritz recently had a new symphony of his own composition brought out at one of the concerts of the Gewandhaus, in Leipzig, which he conducted himself.

Of Captain John K. Gowdy, just appointed Consul-General to Paris, "The Chicago Times-Herald" says: "Consul Gowdy has had an interest in 'The Rushville (Ind.) Graphic' for five years. One of his printers, the only one who could read his copy, has argued all those five years that 'Uncle Jack' writes a better hand than did Horace Greeley, but he has never made a convert. Editor Gowdy once wrote several pages of copy and marked it 'Must.' The paper was about to go to press, and he went off to his farm with the consciousness of having fired a hot editorial shot that would save a township. When he returned he was amazed to discover that his 'piece' was not in the paper. The one printer equal to the task of solving his hen tracks had yielded to bilious impulses, as printers occasionally do. And 'Uncle Jack' was too much of a man to get mad when the other printers hinted that his copy had driven their fellow-craftsman to drink, but the coveted township went against him."

"The last days of Professor Drummond," says "The Christian Commonwealth," "seem to have been extremely pathetic. He was quite helpless, and had to be wheeled about in a bath-chair. On the occasion of his last visit, Drummond gave Dr. Stalker a portrait of himself seated in the bath-chair, under which he had written 'The Descent of Man.' The pathos of these words affected the Doctor deeply."

New-Haven, Conn., April 5.—Professor G. W. Gibbs, who holds the chair of mathematical physics at Yale, has been elected a member of the Royal Society at London. This is an honor given heretofore to only six Americans, among whom were Professors H. G. Newton and J. D. Dana, of Yale. Mr. Gibbs was elected a professor at Yale in 1871, and eight years later was made a member of the National Academy.

London, April 5.—Mr. Henry White, the secretary of the United States Embassy, who arrived in London on Saturday last and formally presented his credentials to Sir Thomas Sanderson, the Permanent Secretary of the Foreign Office, visited the House of Commons this afternoon, accompanied by ex-Governor Levi P. Morton. Mr. Bayard will sail for New-York from Southampton on May 8.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

A bull fight was recently given in the City of Mexico, in honor of the party of visiting American editors, and as a compliment to them the placards announcing the event were printed in what was thought to be English, as follows:

> BUCARELI PLEACE OF DOWELS.
> Greatest bull-baiting for the afternoon of Sunday 28
> of February 1897th at 3 o'clock presily
> There were beadering
> 6—BULLS FOR TO KILL—6
> and one Spaniard
> of which was piked and put in beonderillyah three very good killers.
> Very down prices. Seen the programs.

E. L. Calkins, of Coshocton, N. Y., in renewing his subscription to The Daily Tribune, writes: "Next year will be fifty years since I subscribed for your daily. Your fifty-years' subscribers, I guess, are scarce."

The Idea of an Economist.—The little dog lay in the gutter with a broken leg, and not one of the coarse men who looked at him offered any assistance. It remained for the young woman in the tailor-made suit to pick him up and place him in the nearest stairway. Then did the men look at one anotner abashed, while the young woman went on her way.

"A woman," said the fat man with the red nose—"a woman with a disposition like that would make some man a good wife."

"Not much she wouldn't," said the thin man with his coat buttoned tight. "She spoiled a three-dollar pair of gloves picking up a fifty-cent dog."—(Indianapolis Journal.

When the Roman Catholic church in Portsmouth, Va., burned down the other day, the Baptist and the Methodist churches of the city offered the homeless congregation the free use of their chapels until it could provide itself with another edifice, and three Methodist and one Episcopal clergymen called personally on the priest to express their sympathy with him and his people.

Weeping and Crying.—"Don't cry," he entreated. Then he perceived that her handkerchief was edged with the most exquisite lace.

"Don't weep," he said, correcting himself.—(Detroit Journal.

The Methodist ministers of Chicago have refused to sanction a day of prayer and fasting for the famine sufferers in India on the ground that contributions of money and corn would be much more to the purpose.

Giving Him Fits.—Arabella (scared)—Oh, mammy! Miss Smiff say her ole man gits fits ebry tahm he come home drunk, an' I's 'fraid I cotch 'um."

Mammy—G'wan, chile; 'fits ain' ketchin'.

Arabella—Dey mus be, 'kase Miss Smiff says she give 'um to him hersel'f.—(Judge.

An interesting dietary experiment is being made in the woman's department of the University of Chicago. The young women are served with food similar to that served to men's athletic teams when in regular training. All the food is carefully weighed and analyzed before it is served, and the viands arranged according to their relative value as muscle strengtheners. Each girl must eat the precise amount of fat and of albumen each day which has been found by careful study to be needed by the human system, and eating too much is an evil which is especially guarded against.

A Random Shot.—Mabel (after the interview)—Oh, Cholly! how did you ever induce papa to consent to our marriage? He told me he would never do so.

Cholly Greathead—I told him that chance had made me the possessor of certain secrets of his which, if disclosed, would ruin him socially and financially.

Mabel (distressed)—Oh, Cholly! what do you know against papa?

Cholly Greathead—Not a thing; but it's a bluff that works with lots of these rich fellows.—(Judge.

This is how the lower house of the Missouri Legislature enjoyed itself the other day: "One moment the members sat like judges; the next moment they resolved themselves into a religious meeting, singing Gospel hymns; then roars of laughter and volleys of jests broke forth, leaving the Speaker utterly helpless in his efforts to restore order. For fully three hours this continued, serving as rare entertainment to the gallery and lobby, which were crowded to overflowing."

Annoyed.—Alice—Marie was so annoyed! She heard that a certain concern was using her photograph as an advertisement—

Grace—You don't mean it!

Alice—Yes; and when she investigated the matter she found it wasn't her photograph at all.—(Puck.

William Harding, of Waseca, Minn., who celebrated his hundredth birthday last week, took part in the War of 1812, the Mexican War and the Civil War. He was sixty years of age when the latter war broke out, but got enrolled as a volunteer by giving his age as forty.

A Lad of Parts.—Fond Mamma—Why, you naughty, naughty boy! what are you smoking that vile cigarette for?

Hopeful—I m goin' ter join th' Anti-Cigarette League up to our school.

"Well, then, you mustn't smoke them!"

"Huh! Think I'm goin' ter be nothin' but er high privit? I'm goin' ter reform, 'n' be president!"—(Puck.

THE DRAMA.

THE LOCAL STAGE LAST NIGHT.

The present dramatic season is slowly approaching its close, but various events of more or less interest are yet to occur, and the tide of theatrical activity will continue to flow for some time. Last night was a busy one in the local theatres, although nothing was done that deserves to be recorded as of much consequence.

Miss Olga Nethersole, who has been acting at the Garden Theatre, in the unpleasant characters of Carmen and Camille, presented herself in a silly play called "The Wife of Scarli"—a thing too trivial to require comment—and this evening she will bring forth the maudlin and offensive play of "Denise." The present is the last week of Miss Nethersole's engagement, and it would appear to be her intention to make it as painful as possible. "Frou Frou," that worn-out rag of French sentimentality, is announced for Wednesday, and repetitions of "Carmen" and "Camille" are to occur at the end of the week. The talent and the comeliness of Miss Nethersole are known, and a further proclamation of them is unnecessary. The public welfare, in so far as it can be affected by the ministrations of the stage, is far more likely to profit by the exposition of clean subjects and noble ideals of character than by the portraiture of sexual troubles and the entanglements of vice. Miss Nethersole, although not in any way a remarkable actress, is a clever young woman, and therefore it is to be regretted that her theatrical repertory should be composed of unpleasant things.

Mr. Belasco's popular play, "The Heart of Maryland," was presented in the Academy of Music, with Mrs. Carter in the principal part.....Mr. Roland Reed appeared at the Grand Opera House in the drama of "The Politician," a piece with which his name has for some time been identified, and in which he gives an amusing presentation of eccentric character,—the drift being satirical of certain types that are prominent in the political life of America.....Various old attractions have returned to this city,—among them "A Black Sheep," which may be seen at Hoyt's Theatre; "Jack and the Beanstalk," which is visible at the Harlem Opera House, and "Darkest Russia," which is exhibited in the Murray Hill Theatre.

A revival of "The First Gentleman of Europe" was accomplished at the Lyceum Theatre, with Miss Mary Mannering as Daphne Oldfield,—a part in which this pleasing actress suggests a sympathetic ideal of purity, sentiment and grace. The play, although improved by condensation and alert treatment, remains, as it was in the beginning, false to history, as to its essential facts; false to nature, as to its essential characters; false to probability, as to its chief incidents, and nonsequent and episodical in its construction.

At Daly's Theatre "The Magistrate" was acted for the last time. To-night Mr. Daly will produce "The Tempest." Great care has been taken as to the scenery and dresses, and especially as to music.

ACTORS ON THE ROAD.

Ada Rehan will act at Elizabeth, this evening, in "The Taming of the Shrew.".....Julia Marlowe and Robert Taber are in Boston.....John Hare is in Washington.....E. S. Willard, who has met with great success in Chicago, will close his engagement there next Saturday night, and will appear in Detroit on April 12.....Fanny Davenport appeared last night in Los Angeles.....Georgia Cayvan will appear in San Francisco next Monday..... Louis James is on his return journey from California.....Creston Clarke is acting in Philadelphia.....Margaret Mather appeared last night at Milwaukee.....N. C. Goodwin is in Philadelphia .....Richard Mansfield, now in Chicago, will appear in St. Louis on April 12.....Francis Wilson is in Pittsburg.....T. W. Keene will appear next week in London, Woodstock and Toronto, Canada .....Robert Mantell is in Newark.....Mlle. Rhea will appear next week in Baltimore.....Oliver Byron is in Washington.

A FALSE NOTE IN THE BAND.

MR. SOUSA AND THE ESTATE OF DAVID BLAKELEY CANNOT AGREE AS TO TERMS.

There has come a clash between John Philip Sousa, the well-known bandmaster, and the estate of David Blakeley. Mr. Blakeley was at the time of his death Mr. Sousa's manager. Mr. Sousa yesterday gave out the following account of the affair: "Five years ago David Blakeley and myself entered into a contract to conduct and manage a band and give concerts throughout the country. The salient features of the contract were that David Blakeley should receive $6,000 a year and 80 per cent of the profits, and one-half of all moneys I received for my compositions. I was to receive $6,000 a year and 20 per cent of the profits. While I was in Europe last fall Mr. Blakeley died suddenly. Previous to his death, owing to the continual friction between us on the subject of royalties, the contract was modified, allowing him 50 per cent of the profits of the band. When Blakeley died I was sent for to return to America as quickly as possible, as the band was undecided about the tour.

"I returned and found that the Blakeley estate insisted on my fulfilling dates that Mr. Blakeley had made for me in various towns in the country. I started on the tour with the understanding that I should draw $215 a week and a division of the profits, if the receipts justified it. I was not ten days on the tour before the Blakeley estate instructed its representative with me to pay over to me only $115 a week. The receipts from the time that I left New-York, on December 27, until I returned last Sunday night to the Broadway Theatre amount to about $10,000, of which I have only been able to secure about $7,000 of my own. I have been informed that the manager whom I consented to accept for the tour has met the displeasure of the Blakeley estate and has been discharged. It now remains to see whether the person to take his place is suitable and acceptable to me. If I am not satisfied in this respect I shall deem that I am under no further obligations to the Blakeley estate from any point of view."

NEW-YORK ACADEMY OF SCIENCE.

FEATURES OF THE ANNUAL EXHIBITION—A RECEPTION LAST EVENING.

The most striking differences which the close observer detects between the annual exhibition of the New-York Academy of Science this spring and those of the last three years are the extension of both display and proceedings into a second day, and the larger representation of institutions outside of this city among the exhibitors. This latter circumstance lends to the undertaking a more cosmopolitan aspect that it has hitherto borne.

Yesterday afternoon the great Hall of Mammals in the Museum of Natural History was the scene of active preparation. In the evening a formal reception was given for members of the Academy and their immediate friends, admission being obtained by card. Short addresses, illustrated with apparatus, were given by Professor Charles A. Doremus on the electric furnace as employed by Moissan in producing diamonds; and on the projection of photographs, taken by the tri-color method, by Professor William Startford. Professor J. F. Kemp also contributed to the interest of the occasion by a few remarks.

Among the more important exhibits were fossil insects from Harvard, including the most perfect fossil butterfly ever found; some casts of trilobites from Yale, showing the antennæ with exquisite detail; a wonderful rock-slicing machine, designed by Professor William B. Dwight, of Vassar; fossil remains of the earliest ancestors of hoofed animals and also of the order of creatures to which the sloth belongs, these having been discovered only last year in New-Mexico and Wyoming by an expedition led by Dr. J. L. Wortmann, of the Museum of Natural History; a relief map of proposed Bronx Park Zoological Garden and of the buildings to be erected therein; eggs of the slime fish and rat fish of the Pacific Coast, a unique collection made last year by Professor Bashford Dean in the face of great difficulties; some mechanism for psychological tests, designed by Professor J. McKeen Cattell; novel apparatus for recording deflections in a railway track under a train, which P. H. Dudley, of the New-York Central, recently perfected, and photographs of the moon from the Lick Observatory. It is to be regretted that the famous work done by Professor J. K. Rees, to determine the amount of the wobbling of the earth's axis and the "constant of aberration," could not have been adequately represented.

This afternoon the exhibition will be open to the public from 3 to 5 o'clock. In the evening there will be another reception and addresses by Dr. Nikola Tesla, the eminent authority in electricity; Professor J. J. Stevenson, president of the Academy, and Morris K. Jesup.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORK STOPPED.

New-Haven, Conn., April 5.—Professor Thomas D. Seymour, of Yale, chairman of the Managing Committee of the American School at Athens, says that this year all the archæological excavations in Greece, under the auspices of the school, will be discontinued. Owing to the threatened war, laborers are being drawn away, and the Government is unable to supervise the excavations.

LOTOS CLUB OFFICERS INSTALLED.

The annual meeting of the Lotos Club was held last night at the clubhouse, No. 558 Fifth-ave., with President Frank R. Lawrence in the chair. The business of the meeting was the installation of the new officers, who were elected a few weeks ago, and the new Board of Governors. These are: President, Frank R. Lawrence; vice-president, William Henry White; secretary, Chester S. Lord; treasurer, David B. Sickels; Board of Governors, W. T. Evans, George H. Wooster, W. W. Walker, Julian Rix, P. L. Montague and H. W. Ranger.

THE TYLER COLLECTION.

SOME MASTERS AND SOME OTHERS.

If report be true, the late George F. Tyler formed the collection which is to be sold at the American Art Galleries next Friday evening some time back in the seventies. The fact would be surmised from the character of his pictures. A few of them are very fine; pictures which are as fresh and interesting to-day as when they were painted. The rest now seem old-fashioned, illustrating a taste which has had its day. For the sake of the few this sale will be eagerly attended.

Chaplin has been a frequent name in catalogues of American collections, but only once in a long time has it signified such beauty as belongs to "The Bather," a little panel which Mr. Tyler evidently bought at a time when the artist was dwelling affectionately upon his canvases, instead of turning them out mechanically, as was later the case upon many occasions. "The Bather" has all of Chaplin's reserve, all of his quiet elegance; but it has a richer and more tender feeling than went into his average pieces; and the small scale of the panel, too, gives it a charm which he did not always secure. This is one of the best things in the collection. It inspires some wonder as to the reasons for Mr. Tyler's having purchased a number of the other canvases here displayed. How could he have cared to possess the street scene by Beraud, for example, when he was pleased with this Chaplin? Catholicity does not explain it. One is a beautiful picture, the other is a bad one. But this is an enigma which it is, after all, useless to speculate about. The main point is that Mr. Tyler knew a good picture if he did not know a poor one. The cattle piece by Troyon may have misled him through the masterly painting of the animals—painting which makes the landscape look particularly lifeless; and the fresh, vigorous patches in the big Corot, the "Landscape and Lake," may have caused him to overlook the shallowness of the canvas as a whole. But he found in the "Moorish Children" of Diaz a picture that is without qualification a brilliant example of the master's mellow color and poetic fancy, and in the "Ante-Room of the Duke of Alva" he hit upon an example of Zamacois which represents the painter at his high-water mark. This picture by the lamented young Spaniard, cut off in the very heyday of his art, gives a perfect idea of the manner in which a man may combine dignity with consummate finesse, if he but takes thought to the task. Zamacois studied with Meissonier. He cultivated the polish and delicacy of that master in miniature. But he never lost a certain strong breadth which gives to such a composition as the present a far more impressive reality and a wider range in color and light and shade than any student of the Meissonier tradition, saving always Meissonier himself, could ever hope to secure.

The only other painting of a major quality in this collection is the "Leaving the Cathedral," by Isabey. Hundreds of paintings by this master, or attributed to him, exist in America, and some of them are good. But, like the Chaplin, this particular work belongs apart, in a small class. It has the purity of tone which is so rare in the Isabeys that are most often seen, and it has the lucidity of composition and drawing for which it is also useless to look, except in rare instances. A handful of pictures may further be mentioned, with "The Young Pedler," by Mr. J. G. Brown, at the head. This is a tiny panel, painted so long ago as 1865. It is like a sketch of Edouard Frere's, only much richer and more solid in quality. The remaining productions of merit are by Verschuur, J. H. L. De Haas, Pasini, Bouguereau, De Dreux and Van Schendel.

The American Art Galleries are occupied also at this time by an excellent collection of Oriental porcelains and bric-à-brac belonging to Mrs. Yasuda, of Tokio, and by two large decorative panels by Diaz. The latter are interesting through