Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—8:15—Brian Boru.
AMERICAN ART GALLERIES—9 a. m. to 6 p. m.—Exhibition of Paintings.
BIJOU THEATRE—8:15—Courted Into Court.
CASINO—8:15—The Wedding Day.
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.
GARRICK THEATRE—8:20—Never Again.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—8—Sowing the Wind.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—8:15—Pudd'nhead Wilson.
HERALD SQUARE THEATRE—8:15—The Girl from Paris.
IRVING PLACE THEATRE—8—Doll House.
KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE—8—The Serenade.
KOSTER & BIALE'S—8—Gayest Manhattan.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—2—8—Circus.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—8—Faust.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Day and evening—Annual Exhibition.
OLYMPIA MUSIC HALL—8:15—Vaudeville.
PASTOR'S—12:30 to 11 p. m.—Vaudeville.
WALLACK'S—8:15—Miss Manhattan.
111 TO 115 WEST 38TH-ST.—2 to 9 p. m.—Flower, Fruit and Vegetable Exhibition.

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Great Variety of Style and Price.
F. G. SELLEW,
No. 111 Fulton-st.

New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

TUESDAY, APRIL 13, 1897.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—It is doubtful whether the Greek raiders have done Greece any real service. The latest reports indicate quiet on the frontier. ═══ There was a lively debate in the House of Commons on the Cretan question, and a motion not to adjourn over Easter was rejected by a vote of 210 to 49. ═══ The arrest of a band of plotters in St. Petersburg indicates the breaking out of the old revolutionary movement again. ═══ Much importance is attached to the remarks made by Mr. Goschen regarding the relations of Great Britain and the Transvaal.

CONGRESS.—The Senate met and immediately adjourned as a mark of respect for the late ex-Senator Voorhees.

DOMESTIC.—President McKinley appointed Senator Wolcott, Charles J. Paine and ex-Vice-President Stevenson delegates to an International Monetary Conference. ═══ The State Assembly passed the Greater New-York charter over Mayor Strong's veto by a vote of 106 to 32. ═══ The United States Supreme Court gave a decision in favor of the Bell Telephone Company in the "stock ticker" case. ═══ The President and Mrs. McKinley returned to Washington greatly benefited by their trip on the Dolphin. ═══ Both houses of the New-York Legislature have voted to adjourn finally on April 24. ═══ President Spalding of the suspended Globe Savings Bank returned to Chicago. ═══ A large transfer of State prisoners took place in Indiana.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.—The cashier of the Yonkers Savings Bank was held up, and the institution was robbed of more than $4,400. ═══ Headquarters of the Citizens' Union were opened and committees were appointed. ═══ A plan for the reorganization of the National Democracy by Assembly districts was adopted. ═══ It was announced that the Rev. Dr. J. H. McIlvaine, formerly co-pastor of the Brick Presbyterian Church, had become an Episcopalian. ═══ The New-York Presbytery elected the Rev. Dr. H. D. Buchanan Moderator, and chose fourteen commissioners to the General Assembly. ═══ Stocks were dull and lower.

THE WEATHER.—Forecast for to-day: Fair and warmer. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 55 degrees; lowest, 42; average, 47⅝.

THE TARIFF ON BOOKS AND ART.

Those provisions of the Dingley bill as it was reported to the House which laid duties on books, scientific apparatus and works of art, whether imported for purposes of exhibition and instruction or for sale, were generally and justly censured as being both needless and improper. The consent of the committee to modify those provisions in the interest especially of educational institutions, and the passage of the bill so amended by the House, caused much satisfaction. The concessions were welcomed because they appeared to be highly desirable in themselves, and because they signified a fair and becoming spirit in the tariff managers. It must be admitted, however, that congratulations upon these changes were heartier at the outset than they have been at any time since then, for the good reason that the more carefully they are considered the more inadequate they appear.

It has been the settled policy of the country to admit free of duty books, engravings, maps, charts, etc., which have been in existence more than twenty years. With respect to these articles, and to others of similar character, without regard to their age, brought hither for educational purposes in a general sense, including scientific apparatus for colleges and books printed in foreign languages, the Wilson bill substantially re-enacted the McKinley bill and left them on the free list. The Dingley bill, on the contrary, originally taxed them all, and the amendments with which it went to the Senate made only two concessions. When imported for the use of educational institutions, "scientific apparatus, instruments, chemicals, books, maps and charts, such as are not made or published in the United States," were restored to the free list, and so, under conditions presumably designed to be similar, though obscurely expressed to the apparent disadvantage of the colleges, were paintings, statuary and other works of art. Otherwise, all these implements of learning, culture and embellishment are to pay not less than 25 per cent, paintings in oil and water colors having paid 15 per cent under the McKinley act and being now admitted free of duty.

We do not question for a moment the conscientiousness of the framers and supporters of the Dingley bill, but with respect to these provisions we do not doubt that they are wrong. The concessions which they have made do not go far enough. Books, prints, etc., which are more than twenty years old and books in foreign languages ought to remain on the free list, where they have been for many years, and such exemptions as are made for the benefit of colleges, libraries, art institutes and scientific investigators ought to be liberalized. Furthermore, the phraseology of the most important concession is sure to make the application of it difficult and inconsistent, if it does not to a great extent defeat the essential purpose. "Scientific apparatus, instruments, chemicals, books, maps and charts such as are not made or published in the United States" is a bad description. The qualifying clause is open to different interpretations, would infinitely complicate instead of simplifying the administration of the law, and for a time at least would be variously applied according to the opinions or whims of customs officers. Is a microscope of foreign make, for example, which a laboratory may naturally wish to possess, to be classed with articles "such as are not made or published in the United States"? Many are anxiously asking questions like this, and thus far nobody has answered them. They should be answered by a decisive change in the bill.

With regard to the proposed tariff on art those who take the keenest interest in the question, including the makers of pictures, are not agreed. "Free art" has an alluring sound, and in theory at least is propitious to intelligence and rational enjoyment. That the practical application of the principle has proved so is less certain. Under the designation of paintings a vast amount of trash has come in free, to deprave the public taste as well as to defraud the revenue, and vastly more than came in under the 15 per cent duty of the McKinley act. How this increasing flood of worthless or fraudulent importations can be kept out is a more important question than how to protect reputable American artists against a competition which most of them do not fear. Our impression is that, if the attempt is to be made, a specific rather than an ad valorem duty would best serve this purpose. At whatever rate it were fixed it probably would not alter the fashion in obedience to which ignorant and vulgar persons demand foreign pictures without knowing whether they are good or bad, and consequently it would probably disappoint some American artists who are not so busy as they would like to be. But on the other hand it would not exclude the works of foreign artists which it is really advantageous and creditable to possess, while it would shut the gate on rubbish.

FINE COURTESY OF HUDSON FREEHOLDERS

Hudson County's (N. J.) Board of Freeholders was recently called upon to discuss a proposition to utilize convict labor on the county roads, and particularly on the Boulevard. The prisoners fed and housed in the Penitentiary at the expense of the taxpayers of Hudson County could have done this work at a trifling cost, honest laborers would not have suffered, and the general public would have benefited. In fact, the idea seemed to be so alluring as to warrant the average citizen in predicting its immediate adoption. To be sure, it was conceded that the inmates of the prison were not likely to become enthusiastic over it, because they have constitutional objections to exertion, and more especially to that form of it required in road making or mending. But unsophisticated individuals did not stop to think that the prisoners had a representative on the Board of Freeholders—a member of that body sentenced by the courts to join them, and only kept at liberty pending a decision on his appeal. And a valiant champion of their rights, privileges and interests he proved to be. He pictured to his fellow-Freeholders what the possibilities were if the proposition were adopted and his sentence should be confirmed: He, a member of their Honorable Board, might be in one of the squads with a shovel doing manual labor under guard, and in the gaze of the free and independent citizens who had elected him to the Board with the conviction hanging over him!

The contemplation of that pathetic picture was too much for the associates of the convicted Freeholder, and, with a fine sense of courtesy that did credit to their chivalrous natures, the resolution to have prisoners work upon the roads was voted down. There was no politics in it; 'twas simply an exhibition of that "fellow-feeling that makes one wondrous kind."

SITTING SUPINELY BY.

Among the persons of distinction who believe that the time has now fully arrived when this country should not only have a currency of its own—wampum, if it so pleases—in spite of Old World dictation, but should put a chip on its shoulder and defy any effete monarchy to knock it off, the conviction is hardening that it would be a great shame to us if we should sit supinely by while the Old World is having a nice little war racket over an island in the Mediterranean, and neglect the opportunity to make a rumpus of our own over an island similarly related and within hailing distance of our own shores. Not that they personally hanker for a fight. If there should be a war they would not go near it themselves, but they would talk about it in such an earnest and impassioned way that a great many other folks would go, and get all the glory. They are entirely unselfish in their patriotism. Their idea is that this country has as good a right to have a war as any of the played-out monarchies and empires of the Old World; that they have no monopoly of the game, and that while they are playing it, with the lives of their subjects as the counters, we ought to show them that we have citizens to kill ourselves. That would go far to establish an equilibrium between the two hemispheres. But if we sit supinely by and neglect the chance to get in on Cuba while the Powers are having fun with Crete our flag will be "no better than a rag," and the Old World will not only despise us, but will presently come over and walk on us.

There have been difficulties hitherto in the way of "pulling off"—to use a technical term—a war with Spain. The Tribune has already adverted to some of them. They have been chiefly due to what seems to be a fixed determination of the most exasperating character on the part of Spain not to give us any provocation. The correspondents whom some of our enterprising newspapers, with self-sacrificing patriotism that cannot be too highly commended, have flung into the field between the contending armies of Spain and the Cuban insurgents, in the hope of coaxing the Spanish authorities into the perpetration of some sort of blood-curdling atrocity, have been treated with provoking courtesy and returned with thanks. This has been a serious disappointment to the newspaper proprietors, who have counted on the success of this method of arousing the spirit of patriotism and increasing their daily circulation. In these newspaper offices there is profound disgust at the conduct of Spain, mingled with a sense of shame at the behavior of Congress and the Federal Administration, who, they say, are sitting supinely by.

But hope has not fled. Another correspondent has been discovered in the clutches of the Spanish authorities in Cuba. He was captured on the Competitor about a year ago, while that vessel was engaged in the peaceful pursuit of carrying arms and munitions of war to the Cuban insurgents. And although the Spanish authorities, instigated by a perverse and malicious purpose to thwart our patriotic endeavors in behalf of Cuba, complied with the demand of our Government for his trial by a civil court instead of by court-martial, he has not yet been released. It is said, however, that he soon will be, in pursuance of the same policy which has so exasperated our enterprising newspapers and liberty-loving statesmen. But Spain is not to get off so easily. The delay in his trial is considered by such an eminent authority on international law as Senator Morgan, of Alabama, a sufficient casus belli. That statesman has written a letter in which he says that it makes his "blood boil "to think that this great country has sat supinely "by and permitted this outrage," and that if he was President of the United States or the Secretary of State the correspondent "would be free "in twenty-four hours or Havana would be bom-"barded." He is so much worked up about it that he says: "Sometimes I am ashamed of this Government." It may be said, of course, that Senator Morgan has fits of being ashamed of this Government; that he had one thirty-six years ago which lasted for years, but that he got over it. But that is neither here nor there. The important fact is that we have already a sufficient cause for war, and that his blood boils because we are sitting supinely by without seizing the opportunity.

The trouble about it all, of course, is that it takes two to make a quarrel; and so long as Spain keeps releasing the newspaper correspondents whom we send to Cuba in the hope of their being maltreated or shot, the timid and time-serving majority of our citizens, whose cold blood never—or hardly ever—boils, will insist that there is no occasion for bombarding Havana, even for the praiseworthy purpose of setting off Cuba against Crete and keeping up the equilibrium between the two hemispheres. Still, if Senator Morgan's blood continues to boil because we are sitting supinely by we apprehend that no objection will be raised on the part of the American people to his going down—though he is not President or Secretary of State—and bombarding Havana on his own account. He wouldn't need the Navy. He could do it by word of mouth. That might depopulate Cuba, but it would give the United States a chance to do business in his absence.

MR. CORBETT'S APPOINTMENT.

We publish to-day in another column an abstract of the argument by which Henry W. Corbett, recently appointed a Senator from the State of Oregon but still excluded from his seat in the upper house of Congress, defends the validity of his credentials and urges on the Senate the justice of his claim to admission to fill the vacancy from Oregon created by the retirement of John H. Mitchell on March 4 last. Mr. Corbett's contentions are at once cogent and ingenious, and the issues he raises will have the excellent effect of compelling a general overhauling of precedents and a final adjustment of the many hazy and conflicting views now held of the power of vacancy appointment conferred by the Constitution on Governors of States.

The circumstances under which Mr. Corbett received his appointment are well known. The term of John H. Mitchell was to expire on March 3, 1897, and a Legislature legally empowered to choose his successor was elected in Oregon last June. This Legislature was required to meet at Salem in January, 1897; but the members of the lower branch, though appearing at the State capital, refused to organize, and no session of the Legislature, in a legal sense, was held. The members of both houses dispersed before March 3, and on March 6, Mr. Mitchell's term having expired, the Governor of Oregon issued a certificate of appointment to Mr. Corbett. Two extreme views have been taken in construing the clause in the Constitution which authorizes the appointment of Senators when vacancies "happen by resignation or otherwise." On the one hand, it has been held that vacancies of all sorts, occurring either by chance or by the operation of law, might properly be filled by temporary appointments. On the other hand, it has been contended that executive action should be limited to supplying merely casual vacancies—such as might occur by death, by resignation, by expulsion or in some other equally unforeseen manner. The Mantle case, decided in 1893, seemed doubtless to give some countenance to the latter view, for the Senate at that time refused to admit an appointee from Montana on the ground that the vacancy was one occurring by operation of law, and that the State Legislature, qualified to elect, had failed to do its evident duty. Yet only a few months before this decision was given the Senate had admitted Mr. Pasco, of Florida, on a Governor's certificate of appointment, to fill temporarily the vacancy arising from the expiration of his own term on March 3, 1893. The Legislature legally empowered to choose Mr. Pasco's successor could not meet until April; but the Florida Senator—as several of his predecessors had done in a similar predicament—appeared at the Capitol with credentials of appointment, and was admitted to take part in the special session beginning March 6, 1893.

These two decisions plainly clash, though to what extent only a further interpretation of the points settled in the Mantle case can fully demonstrate. Mr. Corbett insists with manifest reason that the Oregon vacancy falls in the same class with that occurring in Florida in 1893, inasmuch as the Legislature charged with an election in each case had not actually met. On the same ground he easily avoids the damaging inferences of the Montana judgment; for in Montana, he argues, it was the patent failure of the Legislature to provide for the succession which vitiated the credentials presented by the Governor's appointee. It is to be hoped that Mr. Corbett's title will be passed upon by the Senate in a commendably judicial and non-partisan spirit; for the decision in his case will go far toward settling finally some very confused and puzzling questions both of practical politics and of constitutional law.

FREEDOM OF TEACHING.

A few years ago a certain college professor was found to be incompetent. He could not, or at any rate did not, satisfactorily perform the duties assigned to him. The superior officers of the college therefore decided to dispense with his services at the end of the term for which he had been engaged. Learning this, he entered upon a new plan of campaign. He began making sensational utterances, Socialistic in tone, and thus gained some notoriety outside of the college. Then, when his term expired and he found himself not re-engaged, he posed as a martyr. He said, or his friends said for him, that he had been dismissed at the demand of some of the millionaire trustees of the college, who were displeased with his plain talk about capital. Thus freedom of teaching was sacrificed to Mammon. Et cetera. In all of which there was, of course, not a word of truth. But the Socialist professor, or his friends, thus went on record as holding that a college professor has a right to teach whatever he pleases, and the trustees and other officers have no right to call him to account for his utterances or to drop him from the faculty roll simply because his teachings are at variance with their beliefs and the principles of the institution.

That was only a few years ago. To-day, in another college, which happens to be under State patronage, the Socialists, or Populists, have gained political control of the governing board. Do they respect the "freedom of teaching" concerning which they made such a pother in the other case? Not by a long chalk. They simply turn out everybody, President, faculty and janitor, at a day's notice. They make no charges against them of incompetency or anything else. They simply say, "We don't agree with your teaching, so you've got to go." Under the law they may have a right to dismiss them. There are some queer laws out there. But what becomes of the tearful flubdub about "martyrdom in the cause of freedom of teaching" which made the welkin hump itself only a few years ago? To decline to re-engage a Socialist in a non-Socialist college is a hideous crime, but to dismiss all non-Populists summarily from a college that has come under Populist control is the quintessence of eternal right and justice. Is that the principle on which freedom of teaching is based?

The abolition of bucket-shops will be a good thing for all honest business.

Not only Germany and Canada kick against the Dingley schedules, but Mexico bolts into the ring as a recalcitrant with heels flying in the air like a bucking bronco. She will have a tariff bill of her own based strictly on retaliatory principles, starting off with the peremptory exclusion of the United States pig or any post-mortem productions of him. Other things will be fenced out in like manner, but we shall have to wait for the text of the ordinance to find out exactly what they are. It is rather a harsh form of reprisal and takes little account of the sensibilities of the National pig, but unless the matter can be compromised in some way we shall probably have to put up with it.

The elevated railroad platforms, now that smoking is freely permitted on them, are the scene of the most disgusting violations of the anti-spitting rule.

A Polish chemist has discovered an explosive anæsthetic, which, dropped inside the enemy's lines, wraps the field in an atmosphere which puts everybody within it to sleep, from which all waken in due time, having suffered no serious injury from the experience. It does not appear that it has yet been tried in action, but its inventor is confident that its employment will diminish the carnage of war, while in no way impairing its force as an argument. A serious drawback to these revolutionizing discoveries is that both sides get hold of them, and thus no real advantage is gained. If the process could be monopolized by an army so that it had nothing to do but cart away the inanimate forms of its adversaries and stack them up till they recovered consciousness and made a bee-line for home there might be something in it. But as the common expedient of both armies it is not likely that it would work well. It would reduce from their appropriate dignity the big wars that make ambition virtue, and turn them into mere sleeping matches. The Polish chemist is probably a myth and his process a humbug, and fighting will continue on old lines for a while yet, at any rate, both sides keeping as wide awake as possible.

Flood and fire are both devastating the South, and giving opportunity for benevolent work.

A leak in the bucket of Kansas rumor drizzles upon us the information that Mrs. Lease is going to abandon that State and take up her residence in New-York. There is plenty of room for her here, and it would be not only ungallant but untrue to say that it was preferable to her company. But she must not expect to be taken very seriously. The talking woman is abundant here; another more or less is of little consequence. She comes and goes, breathing her flute-like note when and how she listeth, a stiff-necked and perverse generation not much heeding her. In order to take the town captive and divide attention with current occasions of interest, Mrs. Lease would have to put on an amount of oratorical style which she has so far given no sign of ability to carry off.

PERSONAL.

The California branch of the Lincoln Monument National League is raising money by popular subscription for a monument to Lincoln, to be placed in Golden Gate Park, San Francisco. May 28 is to be observed as Lincoln Day in the public schools of the State, and addresses appropriate to the occasion will be made in them.

J. Nicoll Dunn, the new Editor of "The London Morning Post," is a native of Aberdeen and a cousin of Dr. Robertson Nicoll, Editor of "The Bookman" and "The Expositor." He has held responsible places on "Black and White," "The National Observer" and "The Pall-Mall Gazette."

Charles A. Towne, of Minnesota, will address the Massachusetts Democratic Club, in Boston, on April 13, Jefferson's birthday.

Chess is Count Tolstoi's latest hobby, and it is said that the tables in his house are nearly all marked out as chessboards, and even the dogs and other family pets have received the names of chess pieces—Rook, Knight, Pawn, and so forth.

The widow of Dr. Andrew Fleming, of Allegheny, has just presented to the Pittsburg Carnegie Library his fine medical library of 1,000 volumes, many of the books being rare and authoritative monographs on various diseases, which cannot be duplicated.

Harry Yelverton Goring, who has become a baronet through the death of Colonel Sir Craven Charles Goring, is a tobacconist in Tamworth, England. He is not at all elated at the honor which has been thrust upon him. He never expected that the baronetcy would have fallen to him, though he indulged in the hope that his eldest son, who is managing a sheep ranch in New-Zealand, might succeed to it some day. His wife is the daughter of a Lichfield musician. They have five sons and two daughters. The eldest daughter is a clerk in the local postoffice, and the grown-up boys, except the eldest, are engaged at factories in the district. During a newspaper representative's interview with the new baronet an old woman entered, placed a penny on the counter, and said: "Mr. Goring, I'll have the usual," whereupon the baronet took down the snuff caddy from the shelf and weighed her out a supply.

The Rev. Samuel May, of Worcester, Mass., the well-known abolitionist, was eighty-seven years old on Sunday. He was graduated from Harvard in 1829, and in his class were Oliver Wendell Holmes, William Harry Channing, the Rev. S. F. Smith and many others who afterward attained distinction in various walks of life. He was the friend and associate of all the great abolition leaders.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

An eccentric old member of the British Parliament has tried in vain for fifty years to get a bill passed preventing window-cleaners from standing outside the windows. "I introduced it," he said, "not for the sake of the window-cleaners, but for the sake of the people below, on whom they might fall. The idea of the bill was suggested to me by the fear that a window-cleaner might fall on myself."

Teacher—You may explain the difference, Mabel, between climate and weather.

Mabel—Climate is what we have all the time, but weather lasts only a few days.—(Judge.

In a notice of Mr. Rooker's retirement from The Tribune, "The Hartford Times" says: "The Tribune is a month and eight days younger than 'The Hartford Daily Times,' and the two papers have gradually grown and prospered—one as a Whig (and later a Republican) journal, the other as a straight, old-fashioned Democratic newspaper, but never as an 'organ.' Greeley once, about fifty years ago, when party feeling ran high, printed this neat little compliment to 'The Times': '"The Hartford Times" is the next thing to being the best paper in the United States—that is, it is the worst one.'"

The Bride—Why, George! Why did you give the minister so much?

The Bridegroom—Policy, you know, Carrie; may want to employ him again in the same way, some day.—(Boston Transcript.

The tallest policeman in the world is said to be William O. Robinson, of Knoxville, Iowa, who is 7 feet and 11 inches in height.

HER COMMENT.

She was so gentle and so fair,
He paused, her every word to hear,
And when soft music touched the air
She said, in accents sweet and clear,
"Isn't it lovely!"

The mimic scene—how it entranced!
'Twas fancy's realm brought down to earth.
She sighed when Columbine had danced
And Harlequin began his mirth,
"Isn't it lovely!"

Again, across the mountain's crest
The twilight kissed the evening star,
The crow swung, mocking, toward his nest,
She murmured, as she gazed afar,
"Isn't it lovely!"

Then sought we for more mundane joys,
Beneath the circus canvas wide
Her voice arose o'er all the noise
When the rhinoceros she spied—
"Isn't he lovely!"

—(Washington Star.

Two high-class German art journals, "Vom Fels Zum Meer" and "Moderne Kunst," of Berlin, have recently printed beautifully illustrated sketches of President McKinley and his family, by C. Frank Dewey, an American writer, now living in Berlin. This is only one of many indications that intelligent people in Europe are coming to take more interest in American affairs.

Carlyle's severest critic, and a critic of his own school, was an old parish roadman at Ecclefechan. "Been a long time in this neighborhood?" asked an English tourist.

"Been here a' ma days, sir."

"Then you'll know the Carlyles?"

"Weel that! A ken the whole of them. There was, let me see," he said, leaning on his shovel and pondering; "there was Jock; he was a kind o' throughither sort o' chap, a doctor, but no a bad fellow. Jock—he's deid, mon."

"And there was Thomas," said the inquirer eagerly.

"Oh, ay, of coorse, there's Tam—a useless, mune-struck chap that writes in London. There's naething in Tam; but, mon, there's Jamie, owre in the Nowlands—there's a chap for ye. Jamie takes mair swine into Ecclefechan market than any ither farmer i' the parish."—(Answers.

At a big athletic meet, to be held in Chicago on June 26, only railway cripples will be allowed to compete. The National Association of Railway Cripples now has a membership of 1,500, and many of them, with the aid of artificial legs and arms, have become noteworthy athletes.

A short time ago, at the Liverpool "Colosseum," an institution where poor children get free meals, a well-known humorist gave one of his entertainments to the "colly kids," as the youngsters are called. At the close of the entertainment the chairman proposed a vote of thanks to the entertainer, who, in responding, said: "Mr. Chairman and colly kids"—

At this the chairman remarked, in an amusing manner, that "the girls didn't like being called colly kids."

The other gentleman then asked what he should call the girls, and a lad of six years yelled out from the back row: "Call 'em colly flowers, sir."—(Answers.

MUSIC.

"FAUST" AT THE OPERA.

The supplementary season at the Metropolitan Opera House began last night, and the promise of the management was fulfilled so far as the opera was concerned. "Faust" was given, but with Mme. De Vere-Sapio in the part of Marguerite instead of Mlle. Calvé. The audience was festive in appearance and numerous enough to gratify the soul of a manager, and, thanks to its amiability, the performance was accepted with many demonstrations of delight. Had there been no telltale posters in the lobby and on the house bills, one would have scarcely known that a grievous disappointment had ushered in the week of extra performances. It was an occasion which ought to have been edifying to the numerous commentators on operatic affairs who have been bewailing the fact that the people seem more anxious to hear individual singers than particular operas. True, there were "stars" enough left in the cast to illumine the firmament of at least two ordinary operatic companies, for the brothers De Reszke sang, and so did M. Lassalle, and it would be ungracious to use other than complimentary terms in speaking of so sincere, so talented and so amiable an artist as Mme. De Vere; but, alas! the absence of Mlle. Calvé, nevertheless, left the performance, with all its satisfactory features, in the old quagmire of conventionality from which it seemed, for a space, that Mlle. Calvé had rescued it in the closing nights of the regular season. And yet it was a thoroughly delightful performance, and must have brought to the consciousness of many who heard it the indefectible freshness and loveliness of Gounod's masterwork. M. Jean de Reszke was in his most generous mood and his voice answered to every demand warmly, eloquently and with ravishing quality and power, while M. Edouard lacked as little as ever he did of perfection in the part of the spectacular Mephistopheles created by Gounod's librettists. M. Lassalle, too, sang in tune and acted with fine spirit, and there was nothing to create disappointment except for those who wanted to hear Mlle. Calvé.

"BRIAN BORU" AT THE ACADEMY.

The company which sang the Irish operetta "Brian Boru" at the Broadway Theatre earlier in the season returned to town last night, and appeared at the Academy of Music. The work and the performance were favorably recognized in these columns when they were before the public for the first time, and the same impression of their merits that was then made remains. The work is full of spirit, and so is the interpretation of it. There are stirring choruses and there is abundant mirth. The performance was received last night with the applause which was fitting in view of the worthiness of the work and the excellence of the presentation.

AN OPERA SETTLEMENT.

SOMETHING DEFINITE WILL BE DECIDED AT THE MEETING TO-DAY.

MR. GRAU, THE DIRECTORS OF THE METROPOLITAN COMPANY AND THE DE RESZKES TO CONFER.

It is expected that the exciting question of the prospects of opera next year will be settled to-day. The matter will be discussed and, it is hoped, brought to a conclusion at a meeting to be held at the Metropolitan Opera House this afternoon, at which will be present the directors of the Metropolitan Opera and Real Estate Company, Maurice Grau, representing Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau, and Jean and Edouard de Reszke.

Mr. Grau had a long talk yesterday afternoon with Robert Dunlap, the president of Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau, at which Millward Adams, of the Chicago Auditorium, was also present. "I do not want to predict anything about what the result of the meeting to-morrow will be," said Mr. Grau to a Tribune reporter, "but I think that everything will be settled. I can't say much about the outlook at present. It looks rather doubtful, if we are to come back and try to give opera without the De Reszkes or Mme. Calvé or Mme. Melba. Whom can we get to take the places of all these singers? And we are not sure yet about Mme. Eames's health. We have a contract with her, so we have no fear of losing her; but she cannot carry a season through all alone. What other artists are there whom the New-York public would accept?"

Mme. Lehmann was suggested.

"Oh, yes," said Mr. Grau, "the public would accept her with the De Reszkes, but I am afraid not without. And I think it is not likely that the De Reszkes can be induced to return. Jean does not give any reason for his unwillingness to come to America next year, except that he does not want to leave his wife. But I don't think he will come."

This statement was in accordance with the news published in some of the papers about a week ago to the effect that the De Reszkes had declared they did not intend to return to New-York next season. "But what have the De Reszkes to do with this meeting that is to be held to-morrow?" was asked, "if they are certainly not coming back next season?"

"We have asked them to come to the meeting," said Mr. Grau, "so that we may try once more to induce them to return. They gave us to understand some time ago that they would return, and we shall try to induce them to adhere to that understanding and help the company out.

"I understand," Mr. Grau went on, "that there have been several applications made for the lease of the house."

This is really the case. There is never any lack of enterprising persons willing to undertake such a venture as giving grand opera. One application has been made to the directors of the Metropolitan Opera and Real Estate Company by Max Bileman, of the Herald Square Theatre, and another by a German lawyer who represents a syndicate. Mr. Adams, of the Chicago Auditorium, who was present, was asked whether his application was in yet. "You will notice," he answered, "that all these applications are from people who have never given grand opera."

It is generally understood that the directors of the Metropolitan Opera and Real Estate Company are really anxious that Mr. Grau should continue to direct the opera, and it is still believed that some arrangement will be reached by which he will do so. It would scarcely be possible for a season to occur more full of unavoidable accidents and misfortunes than the one that is just ending has been, and if the present tangle can once be straightened out things ought to go along much more smoothly.

A DINNER FOR COLONEL HAY.

THE NEW AMBASSADOR ENTERTAINED BY BRAYTON IVES AT THE METROPOLITAN CLUB.

Colonel John Hay, who was recently appointed Ambassador to Great Britain by President McKinley, was entertained by Brayton Ives at dinner last night at the Metropolitan Club. The guests present to meet Colonel Hay were General Horace Porter and Andrew D. White, the newly appointed Ambassadors to France and Germany, respectively; Charlemagne Tower, the new Minister to Austria; Edward J. Phelps, ex-Minister to England; President Seth Low, John A. Stewart, Morris K. Jesup, James Stillman, James W. Alexander, Chauncey M. Depew, Charles A. Dana, Charles Lanier, August Belmont, Charles H. Coster, W. D. Howells, Edmund C. Stedman, J. Q. A. Ward, Hart Lyman, John Cadwalader, Elihu Root, Henry Holt and James D. Hague.

Whitelaw Reid expected to be present, but was unable to reach the city in time for the dinner. He sent a telegram expressing regret that he could not be there.

APPEARANCE OF FRAU SORMA.

Frau Agnes Sorma, the well-known German actress, who has long been one of the greatest favorites on the Berlin stage, made her American debut at the Irving Place Theatre last evening. There has been great interest for months among German-American theatre-goers, who had read Mr. Conried's announcements, in the appearance of Frau Sorma. Their expectations were naturally high, and they were not disappointed last night. The only cause for regret, it may be said, was the character which Mme. Sorma chose for her introduction to a New-York public. It was that of Nora, the wife, in "A Doll's House," by Ibsen. Although it is unfortunate that Frau Sorma did not choose another part it is a pleasure to say that she met personally from the very first the highest approval of the crowded house and proved equal to the reputation which had preceded her. She acts with force and intelligence. The character which she portrayed was a real character to her, and she made it seem real to her audience. Added to her effective acting she possesses the charms exercised by a winsome face and a handsome figure. She was enthusiastically applauded and was obliged to go several times before the curtain after each act. She was ably assisted by Herr Pfeil and other members of the regular company. "A Doll's House" will be given again to-night and to-morrow night.

HONORED BY THE POPE.

Frank A. Otis, of this city, has been made a Knight Commander of the Order of St. Gregory the Great by Pope Leo XIII. Mr. Otis is a graduate of Columbia in the class of '61, and is a member of the Union, Metropolitan, Racquet, Riding and Catholic clubs.

DENIED BY MRS. STANFORD.

San Francisco, April 12.—Mrs. Leland Stanford emphatically denies the story that she has insured her life for $1,000,000 in a New-York company.

THE PRESIDENT RETURNS.

BOTH MR. AND MRS. M'KINLEY GREATLY BENEFITED BY THEIR OUTING.

A MOST ENJOYABLE VACATION SPENT ON THE DOLPHIN, THE ENTIRE TIME BEING DEVOTED TO REST AND RECREATION.

Washington, April 12.—The President, Mrs. McKinley and their party returned to the White House at 12:35 o'clock to-day after a five days' trip on the Potomac and Chesapeake Bay. That great benefit had been derived by the whole party was immediately apparent as the carriages discharged their loads at the White House door. The President stepped out nimbly, and with the assistance of the maid Mrs. McKinley was helped out. She had a happy smile for the persons who stood by to greet her, and appeared to be much stronger than when she left the White House a few days ago.

The movements of the Dolphin since the vessel sailed away from Annapolis Saturday noon were controlled by the wish on the part of the President to avoid haste and prolong the trip until to-day. So on Saturday night she came to anchor off Blackiston Island, about ten miles inside of the mouth of the Potomac, and the party slept in quiet water well into Sunday morning. Then at breakfast it was determined to go to church if one could be reached. The maps were overhauled to find the largest nearby town. This happened to be the interesting and historical Leonardtown, at the head of Breton Bay, in Maryland. The Dolphin drew too much water to get up to the head of the bay, so the party took the steam launch and, towing the dingy behind, ran up to the old town and landed. It was too late, however, to attend service in the only church open, so the President strolled over the town for an hour. The short stay in Leonardtown was much enjoyed, and Mrs. McKinley, who insisted on accompanying her husband, came back to the ship without fatigue. Returning to the Dolphin, the ship cruised up the river slowly, and by evening again came to anchor in the neighborhood of Maryland Point. An early start was made up the river this morning, and the Dolphin reached the Navy Yard without incident.

The President enjoyed his vacation greatly. It was the first he had had for several years, and actually the first of the kind he had ever had. He was interested in everything he saw. He wore a naval cap, spent hours in inspecting every corner of the boat, and questioned the officers and sailors about everything he saw. Work was not permitted, and the only suggestion of official life was the daily weather report, and a telegram received at Annapolis from Secretary Alger, telling briefly what had been done for the relief of the flood sufferers.

When he returned to the White House this afternoon, the President announced that he would see no callers on private affairs for the remainder of the day. That was the first application of a new rule which the President decided upon while on his trip. Hereafter he will not receive personal calls after 1 o'clock, but will devote his time after that hour on each office day to the consideration of public business solely.

HER HEART STILL BLEEDS FOR HAWAII.

EX-QUEEN LIL WOULD EVEN RUN FOR PRESIDENT IF SHE HAD THE CHANCE.

Washington, April 12 (Special).—"Captain" Julius A. Palmer and his "gracious lady," otherwise "Her Majesty the Queen" and "the friend of her people," are greatly exercised over a story that found its way into print to-day, according to which the late ruler of the Sandwich Islands was represented as not desiring the re-establishment of a monarchical government in Hawaii or seeking her own restoration to the throne. Her mission to this city, the story went on to say, was to secure from President McKinley interference to the extent that the manner in which the Dole régime was placed in power should be pronounced illegal. The President should order a new election, free from intimidation, in which she was to appear as a candidate, if not for a throne, at least for a seat as Chief Magistrate of a new republic. It was also said that her plans had been laid before the President in detail, and she was now awaiting a reply as to what action he would take in response to her request.

This afternoon Mr. Palmer said that there was not a single line or paragraph of truth in the whole story. "I can say absolutely," he said, "that no communication making any such suggestion has ever passed from the Queen to the White House. The Queen has never asked any such thing from this Administration, though I am sure she would be only too glad to have the people of Hawaii settle by ballot the question whether they would be ruled by their old chiefs or by the white race in the islands. If there were a general election, and her name headed one ticket, Kaiulani a second and Mr. Dole the third, Liliuokalani would be elected by an overwhelming majority, an immense majority."

"Would she agree to run for President, and, if so, would it not be a tacit admission of the legality of the present Constitution and form of government?"

"I think if the proposition was broached she would be strongly urged by many of her friends and advisers to accept the place. She would do this for the sake of her people. She is a most charitable and considerate woman, and would willingly sacrifice all her own prospects and advantages for the people she loves so well. We in this country cannot realize the closeness of the tie that exists between the natives of Hawaii and their native rulers. She stands in the position of protector and mother to her people, and would do anything in the world for them. It has been said at times that the Queen is seeking a pension from this country. I heard the gracious lady say she did not come to America for money, did not want money, and would not accept it. I believe myself that if she should ever agree to accept a pension it would be to benefit her people, and for no other reason, and that every dollar she might receive from this Government or from Hawaii, in the form of a pension