Amusements.

BIJOU—8—At the French Ball.
BROADWAY THEATRE—8:15—The Wizard of the Nile.
CASINO—8:15—The Wedding Day.
DALY'S THEATRE—8:15—The Circus Girl.
EDEN MUSEE—Wax Works, Grand Concerts and Cinematograph.
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—The Cherry Pickers.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—8—Denise.
HERALD SQUARE THEATRE—8:15—The Girl from Paris.
HOYT'S THEATRE—8:30—The Man from Mexico.
KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE—8—The Serenade.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—8—Gayest Manhattan.
LYCEUM THEATRE—8:30—The Mysterious Mr. Bugle.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—2—8:15—Wild West.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Day and evening—Annual Exhibition.
OLYMPIA MUSIC HALL—8:15—Vaudeville.
PASTOR'S—12:30 to 11 p. m.—Vaudeville.
TUXEDO HALL—8:15—Musical Lecture.
14TH STREET THEATRE—8—Sweet Inniscarra.

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New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

FRIDAY, MAY 7, 1897.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—The Greek Army abandoned Pharsalos, in Thessaly, after a pitched battle with the Turks, falling back to Domoko; the Powers have instructed their Ministers at Athens and Constantinople to propose mediation. ==== In a speech before the Primrose League Lord Salisbury said that the peace of Europe was now on a better basis than ever before. ==== The Hawaiian Government is to replace Asiatic labor on the coffee and sugar plantations of the islands by American workers. ==== The Spaniards headed off two filibustering expeditions on the Cuban coast. ==== General Meunier died in Paris from injuries received at the Charity Bazaar fire. ==== The Volksraad repealed the Transvaal Immigration law, to which England objected.

CONGRESS.—Both branches in session. ==== Senate: The Sundry Civil bill was passed with an amendment revoking President Cleveland's forest reserve order: Mr. Bacon introduced a resolution declaring arbitration to be the policy of this country. ==== House: A rule providing that sessions be held only on Mondays and Fridays hereafter was adopted after a lively debate.

DOMESTIC.—T. S. Sharretts, an expert on tariff matters, estimates that the revenues from the revised Dingley bill will be sufficient for the needs of the Government. ==== Carl Schurz and other prominent men asked the Governor not to sign the Civil Service bill. ==== Professor Goodnow, of Columbia University, and Frank M. Loomis, of Buffalo, read papers before the National Municipal League at Louisville. ==== Forest fires are burning in Wisconsin. ==== The United States cutter Bear left Seattle for Behring Sea with a party on board who will survey the Pribyloff Islands. ==== Ex-Postmaster-General James N. Tyner was appointed Assistant Attorney-General for the Postoffice Department. ==== The funeral of Rear-Admiral Meade took place in Washington.

CITY.—Differences of opinion have arisen in the Citizens Union over the advisability of early nominations. ==== The annual meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held, and $299,000 was subscribed toward the purchase of a site and the erection of a permanent home for the Chamber. ==== Chief of Police Conlin made several transfers of captains. ==== At a meeting of the Board of Estimate District-Attorney Olcott severely criticised Commissioner Waring. ==== The Rev. Dr. G. H. McGrew, assistant minister of St. Bartholomew's, has accepted a call to St. Paul's parish, in Cleveland. ==== New-York and Brooklyn played a tie game of baseball, each scoring nine runs. ==== Stocks were dull but strong.

THE WEATHER.—Forecast for to-day: Fair and mild. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 76 degrees; lowest, 60; average, 66¾.

DANGER IN HASTE.

The important thing to be borne in mind by all who have at heart the success of the movement which has been set on foot for honest, non-partisan government of the city under the new charter is the necessity for mutual forbearance and goodwill and a conciliatory disposition on the part of all concerned. It is by no means easy to smooth over differences and pave the way to harmonious action in a party already thoroughly organized, well disciplined and in complete working order. Even then there must be concessions and sacrifices of personal prejudices and predilections. The difficulties are enormously increased and the task infinitely greater when the end in view is to detach from the old parties and assemble in an entirely new organization, as yet without cohesion or bond of union, the great number of voters necessary to constitute a majority at the election next November. That a majority of the voters of the new city sincerely desire the consummation sought by the gentlemen who have taken the first steps toward it in the formation of the Citizens Union The Tribune does not permit itself to entertain a doubt. To question it would be to doubt the capacity of the people, when massed in large numbers, for municipal self-government. Its logic would be the utter overthrow of the principle of home rule, for which all parties have so stoutly contended. It is not a question, then, whether a majority of voters favor the movement, but whether they can be so united and organized as to make their influence felt and their will potential.

In a letter which is printed elsewhere in this paper Mr. R. Fulton Cutting, chairman of the Citizens Union, expresses deep regret that The Tribune in recent articles has taken a stand in opposition to what he says is the policy of that body in favor of early nominations, and cites former utterances of this journal favoring the purposes of the Union to show that its present attitude is not consistent with its earlier views. But Mr. Cutting quotes nothing that indicates, however remotely, an approval of the policy which he says the Union has since adopted, of making nominations at once, before the enrolment is completed, and consequently before any except the small body of citizens who have taken the initiative can have any voice in making them. The Tribune has not changed a single iota of its views heretofore expressed as to the opportuneness of the movement, its great importance as a political factor in the coming election, and the undoubted sincerity and high purpose of its originators. It does believe that the policy of making nominations for the municipal offices almost six months before election is injudicious. The objections to such a course of procedure are many. It is enough for our present purpose to mention one which is, in our judgment, fatal. That is that the voters who are expected to support the ticket have practically no voice in naming it. They are not yet organized or even enrolled. Even so good a candidate for Mayor as Seth Low would be unable to gather the strength necessary for an election in such circumstances in face of the argument, specious though it may be, which the machine managers of the two parties are sure to urge, that their nominations are made in open primaries, in which the voters can express their own preferences and make their own choice.

The Tribune believes there is safety in deliberation, and great danger in haste. The movement now in progress is of far too great importance to have its success hazarded by the intemperate zeal of well-meaning citizens, who, in their confidence in themselves, in the purity of their own motives and the undeniable excellence of their aims, fail to realize the necessity for proceeding with uncommon care and caution. This is a business that cannot be carried with a hurrah, and, even if it were, the chances are a hundred to one that a hurrah beginning in June would be dead in the throat by November. At any rate, enough has been said and published on the subject since the intimation was given out of a purpose on the part of the Citizens Union to start off with nominations, before their enrolment is complete or their organization perfected, to show that a positive and wide difference of opinion exists among those who must be depended upon for its final success. Is it best to widen that difference and make the breach irreparable? Is not one of the weightiest objections to the machine rule, against which this movement is mainly directed, that a small coterie of active, professional politicians dictate the policy and name the candidates of either party? Will not that objection hold against any other coterie—no matter how well established their character for unselfishness of motive and purity of purpose—who undertake the same methods? Finally, is it not worth while to take time for consideration and consultation before taking the risks of hasty action?

We do not by any means impugn the motives of the gentlemen who are urging immediate nominations. They are undoubtedly sincere. But history is full of instances where men of the utmost sincerity have wrecked great causes by precipitancy and overzeal. What the cause of honest, non-partisan municipal government needs to-day more than anything else is recognition of the absolute need of coolness, caution and conciliation.

GREEK VICTORIES AND RETREATS.

The hero of Boughazi Reveni appears to have imparted some measure of his own spirit to the whole Greek army. A brave stand has been made along the line from Volo to Pharsalos. Repeated attacks of the Turks at Velestino were repulsed with great slaughter. One engagement amounted practically to a pitched battle, and in it the Greeks were victorious, or at least were not defeated. Crown Prince Constantin and his brother, Prince Nicholas, displayed personal valor that roused the enthusiasm of their followers to the highest pitch. The whole Turkish army, flushed with triumph and anticipating a mere holiday march through Thessaly to Livadia, received a decided though not decisive check near the very ground on which two thousand years ago the fortunes of the world were shaped. Since then the Greeks have discreetly abandoned Pharsalos and retired to Domoko, but not as before, in panic and disorder. They have retreated, not fled, and they have done so with all the honors of war.

In this there is cause for hearty satisfaction. It is always satisfactory to see the right cause gain an advantage, even though it be comparatively slight and only temporary. It is satisfactory to have the valor of the Greek troops vindicated after the deplorable and, it must be said, disgraceful panic at Larissa. It is satisfactory, too, to have the personal valor of the royal princes vindicated and those two young men restored to popular favor. Indeed, insignificant as it might seem from some points of view, this last consideration is of the highest importance. For disaffection toward the princes and the dynasty has in the last week reached formidable proportions. There has been actual and acute danger of a revolution which would expel the dynasty and perhaps establish a republic. Of such a course the result would almost certainly be disastrous. It would in all probability mean instant intervention and occupation of the country by some of the great Powers and the disappearance of Greece as an independent nation. There is no exaggeration in saying that for the time the fortunes of the Hellenic nation are inseparably bound up with those of the reigning dynasty.

That these successes of Greek arms greatly strengthen the Ralli Ministry goes without saying. For its purposes nothing could have been more opportune. Whether entitled to it in any degree or not, the Ministry will receive much credit for the victories. And that will greatly aid it in whatever negotiations for peace it may undertake. It has vindicated its own existence. It has vindicated the honor of Greece. It has won the confidence of the people. It can now with entire dignity, and without forfeiting the popular confidence, accept the mediation of the Powers for an ending of the war, doing so not as one beaten and crushed, but as one still militant and unconquered, and with the light of victory upon its banners.

That it will thus accept mediation, if it does not actually sue for it, is to be expected. It will be the rational and honorable thing to do. For these victories at Velestino and Pharsalos, as we have already seen, merely checked for a brief time the Turkish advance. They did not expel the invaders from Thessaly, nor do they afford the slightest hope that that can be done. The Turks can easily double or treble their forces and completely overwhelm the Greeks; indeed, they are making haste to do so, and they have already advanced to Pharsalos. The Greek campaign in Epirus has collapsed. The Greek fleet has failed in its mission. The Greek commander in Crete has been withdrawn. At every point the Greeks are overwhelmed by superior numbers and equipment, and by the indifference, if not the hostility of those who should be their friends. At one bright point they have been trimphant for a moment, and they should make that the psychological moment in which to seek peace with honor.

THE SITUATION.

The public anxiety in regard to the speedy passage of a good tariff bill has been greatly diminished by the success of the Republicans in the Senate committee in agreeing upon a measure which they are willing and, with the assistance of Senator Jones, of Nevada, are able to report to the Senate without delay. Those who have any conception of the labor required to go over a measure like this, item by item, investigating the bearings of each upon industry and business, and upon other items of the tariff, will be not disposed to complain of the committee for delay, but to render it credit for speed in accomplishing so soon the work it has done. And whether the results of its work are wholly approved or not, the committee must also have high praise for keeping its action and intention entirely secret, so that the scandal of Congressional speculation on the effect of decisions in committee has this year been as completely lacking as it was in 1894 conspicuous. It is generally believed that the supporters of the measure are in number enough to pass it, not merely because the addition of the new Senator from Kentucky gives them a clear majority in that body, according to a canvass just made and published, but also because there are known to be other Senators who will take care to put the tariff question out of the way as speedily as they can, whether the measure altogether suits them or not.

It does not follow that the bill is approved or will pass in every detail as reported. That is quite another matter. Senators will do their best to improve the bill according to their convictions, so far as they can, and all the more earnestly because they realize that they cannot refuse to vote for it as a vast improvement on the present tariff, and an absolutely necessary relief for the public credit, even though corrections which they most earnestly desire are not made. It is better to stand a mistaken provision on one point or another for a year, until the will of the people can again be expressed, than to have the whole country subjected to the incalculable loss of another year under a Democratic tariff for deficit. The people who talk of abandoning the bill unless it is shaped to their liking in the Senate have not taken sufficient counsel with their patriotism and their prudence, and will doubtless think more wisely when the time comes, even if they are disappointed.

There are parts of the bill which it is important to alter, and there need be no doubt that sound Republicans will make the effort as a matter of duty to their party and the country. Because some Democrats fancy it would help them to cause Republican dissensions, they will harp upon such points as they think most vulnerable, indulging the hope that in some way the measure as a whole may fail. But the offering of amendments in the Senate cannot be prevented, and if amendments of real importance to the country are offered Senators will not hesitate to improve the measure so far as they can. Nor should this work take very much time. The truth is that most of the time spent in debate is wasted by men not of the first rank in any party, who seize the opportunity to advertise themselves. Unless the Democrats indulge their least sensible members in offering amendments purely for obstruction the work of deciding upon the details of the bill should not take as long as many suppose it will, and for the first time in many years the sagacious leaders of both parties are at heart anxious that a new tariff should become a law with little delay. The Democrats themselves know well how industries and business are affected while the present tariff remains in force.

It pleases some Democrats to say that the Republicans will force the bill through a caucus and stifle amendments, and then refuse a committee of conference with the House, in order to compel that body to take the bill without alteration, or fail to pass any tariff bill. The notion is premature, and belongs to what is known to newspapers as "the silly season." The House in such a case would not need long to send to the Senate a new bill, the one passed by the House with such amendments by the Senate as seem desirable, and on its part to throw back the responsibility. No childish controversy is to be expected. The sober men of the Senate are too fully aware of their responsibility and the needs of the country to invite any quarrel between the two houses. Their earnest efforts will be to secure the passage of a sound protective measure as early as they can.

THE NEW MUSIC SUPERVISOR.

The appointment of Mr. Frank Damrosch as Supervisor of Music in the public schools is in all respects admirable. It is one that everybody who has the least interest in the cultivation of singing as a proper and necessary part of the education of children will rejoice at. The reasons for rejoicing are plain. There has for years been a perfunctory attempt at teaching music in the New-York public schools, but it has not been done on a well-considered plan, nor has it followed the modern and logical methods that have proved successful elsewhere. The time and money spent upon it have in great measure been thrown away, because it was impossible that any results of value should follow the unsystematic, fragmentary instruction which was given, and which had little actual relation to a knowledge of music as a living reality. Mr. Damrosch is a teacher of conspicuous power, who has made a name from the signal success of his interesting experiment in the teaching of music to large masses of people. The People's Singing Classes and the People's Choral Union have flourished in this city under his direction for the last four years. The success of these organizations has seemed little short of miraculous to those who have seen the results as made public in their annual concerts. The only miracle, however, has been in the sound and logical methods that Mr. Damrosch has employed, which have aroused and attracted the interest of the young working men and women under his charge and have given them power to penetrate a hitherto unsuspected world of enjoyment—that of the great works of choral music.

The selection of Mr. Damrosch, it may be assumed, will mean that similar methods of teaching will be applied in the public schools and that the children there will henceforward be taught to sing in a way that will have a logical outcome in the possibility of progress indefinitely. It may also be taken for granted, we fancy, that the teaching of singing in the public schools needs no defence at this day, and that teaching which will make music a pleasure and a stimulus and a spiritual force for good is the kind that should be given. That there can be such teaching the People's Singing Classes are living witnesses to prove. It is not a sacrifice of the pupils' time nor a burdensome addition to their studies; it is the substitution of good methods for bad. We congratulate Mr. Damrosch on the great opportunity for good that lies before him, and the School Board on its wise selection.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN PROBLEM.

Whether or not Germany interferes with Great Britain's operations in South Africa, the situation in that quarter of the globe is unquestionably critical. No mere local issue is involved. Throughout the vast region from the Cape to the Zambesi uncertainty and unrest prevail. Color looks suspiciously upon color and race upon race. All the elements of universal conflict are at hand. A single untoward act or even an indiscreet word may set that conflict to raging, not only at Pretoria and Johannesburg, but at Cape Town and Durban, and at Kimberley and Buluwayo.

The origin of the trouble is in the Transvaal and in the German anti-British intrigues which have been carried on there in the last few years. The German Emperor has it in mind to gain possession of the Transvaal, partly because of its enormous wealth, partly in the hope of effecting a junction between it and Damaraland and thus forming a transcontinental empire, and partly for the sake of spiting Great Britain. The Boers were therefore encouraged to oppress the British colonists and deny them civil rights. That led to the trouble of a year and a half ago, culminating in the Jameson raid, as a result of which enmity was aroused between the Transvaal and Great Britain. Nor was that the only ill result. The old race antagonism between Dutch and English, which had long been forgotten, was revived throughout all South Africa. For years the progressive and intelligent Dutchmen of Cape Colony and Natal had been entirely loyal to Great Britain. They had even sided with the British and against the Boers at the beginning of the Outlander controversy in the Transvaal. But the Jameson raid unsettled them. Many of them are now inclined to resent anything like British coercion of the Transvaal, and in case of war with that Republic enough of them might openly side with their kinsmen to cause serious trouble in the British colonies.

As for the Orange Free State, hitherto friendly to Great Britain, it, too, has taken alarm and has gone to the extraordinary length of pledging itself to join the Transvaal in any war that may be fought for the latter's independence. And that the Transvaal, under German encouragement, is actually preparing for such a war there can be no doubt. In the last year more than a million dollars has been spent in fortifications and armament, and all able-bodied men spend much of their time in drill and target practice. To crush the Transvaal Boers would be no slight task, even for Great Britain. To defeat the Orange Free State, too, would be much harder. To do this and at the same time to hold in check the disaffected Dutch race in Cape Colony and Natal would be one of the most perplexing bits of business Her Majesty's Government has had on hand for many a year.

The black race must also be taken into account. It has been rendered wellnigh desperate by the ravages of the cattle plague, which has destroyed its chief source of livelihood, and is beginning to reckon that nothing is left to it but to go on the war path. It sees the dissensions between the two branches of the white race, and sees therein its opportunity. As a result, there is not a colony and scarcely a district that is not in constant fear of a native uprising. And while the natives are poorly armed and undisciplined, their number—many times greater than that of all the whites—would make such an uprising formidable.

Such is the condition which confronts the British Government. It must be dealt with in some way. Continued and defiant violations of the London Convention by the Transvaal cannot be endured. Nor can the vast war preparations of the Boers be ignored. It seems probable that nothing but a show of overwhelming force will bring the Pretoria Government to its senses. Yet that would greatly increase the bitterness between the two races; and if from show Great Britain had to go on to actual use of force the consequences would be indescribably serious. The two races cannot live together on equal terms in perpetual enmity. Either there must be friendship between them, as there has been at the Cape, or one must be subject to the other, as the British are to the Boers in the Transvaal, or else the British-African Empire must go to smash. To settle this problem satisfactorily may be the greatest work of Mr. Chamberlain's career.

"New-York for New-Yorkers" is John C. Sheehan's battle-cry for the next municipal campaign. To that might well be added, "Buffalo for Buffalonians."

One of the immediate effects of the signing of the charter may be remarked in the largeness of language and stateliness of style with which Mr. Edward Lauterbach pours out his mind on the subject. This is a part of the discourse he wreaked upon an interviewer immediately after the signing:

> If the great city shall, as I hope may be the case, and as I know will be the fact if Republicans shall stand firmly by their Republicanism, become dominated and regulated by a Republican local administration in harmony with the National Government on questions of finance, of railroad development, of protection alike to labor interests and to capital, eager to develop foreign and domestic commerce and to strengthen the American merchant marine so that the wharves and piers and the shipping of this great harbor may be gladdened by the uniform display of the Stars and Stripes, instead of the Union Jack of England, the tricolor of France or the flag of Germany, as is now the case, then will the prophecy of greatness of our beloved city be easily accomplished.

The charm of this deliverance, it will be perceived, is in its length rather than its lucidity, but it will also be noticed that the grandeur and sublimity of the language and its abundance withal are adapted to the new boundaries and altogether out of proportion to the circumscribed limits of the old municipality. It should be embalmed in history or preserved in the archives, as showing how quickly the mother tongue swelled up and spread itself to meet the requirements of the enlarged territory. It might also be read in schools at a single breath for expansion of the chest.

Senator Bacon's joint resolution might have been shorter: "All men be good."

Although folks across the water are supposed to take a keener interest in local affairs than we do here, yet the recent reports of spring elections for the School Boards in Scotch cities show that in some cases only 25 per cent of the total vote was polled. In few instances did the percentage rise above 50, and the number of women who failed to avail themselves of the voting privilege appeared to be as large in proportion as that of the sterner sex.

The funniest incident in the whole Eastern crisis is the capture of the Sultan's "great and good friend," Sir Ellis Ashmead Bartlett, by the Greeks as contraband of war.

With the Colorado woman eligible for militia service, the uniform question looms up portentous. Shall the corset be included or not? And how about the divided skirt? Are bloomers admissible? The Bashi-Bazouk wears the latter, and it is well known that there are no flies of any kind on his valor or military efficiency. The Colorado woman might carry them into action with equal dash and style, their folds fluttering in the wind behind her like the banners waved before. There is small chance for the theatre hat in her panoply, but if left to herself she would no doubt mount it and charge upon the enemy with a complete disregard of Hardie's tactics and everything else except the consideration of whether it was on straight or not. But whatever dress be appointed to her, she will make it an equipment of conquest, and it will operate both ways like a Queen Anne's musket, doing as much execution on her comrades and allies as on the enemy.

The brotherhood of man has long been familiar to the world, but it has been reserved until this late day for an esteemed contemporary to discover "sorosis of the liver."

So the King of Siam is not coming to visit us after all, thus throwing away the opportunity of seeing what a transoceanic welcome, on a scale commensurate with the length of his name, looks like. It would have eclipsed all Bangkokian ceremonials and the longest procession of elephants ever seen in his dominions; but the American eagle can wait if he can.

PERSONAL.

Miss Mary Isabella Potter, who was ordained as an Episcopal deaconess in New-Haven last Sunday, is the first woman to take orders in the diocese of Connecticut.

The Rev. Dr. Lobdell, rector of Trinity Episcopal Church, Buffalo, has resigned his office of Archdeacon of Buffalo, on the ground that he has no time to perform its duties.

Meade Post, G. A. R., of Philadelphia, has invited President McKinley to take part in its celebration of Memorial Day.

The Rev. Dr. John W. Sarles, pastor-emeritus of the First Baptist Church of Stelton, N. J., who has just celebrated the golden jubilee of his ministerial life, is known and revered throughout the State of New-Jersey.

The citizens of Nebraska are taking steps to raise a fund for the erection of a monument over the grave of the late W. A. McKeighan, who was known as the "Sodhouse" Congressman.

Three plays by Carmen Sylva, the Queen of Rumania, were recently produced at Bucharest, and are said to have had a great and genuine success. The royal family was present, and the Queen herself, none of whose works had previously been produced in Rumania, was enthusiastically cheered.

The British Government has decided to extend for another period of three years the term of office of Sir William Flower, the successor of Sir Richard Owen as director of the British Museum of Natural History, in London. Sir William is ranked as one of the most distinguished experts on natural history now living.

On Verdi's recent birthday—his eighty-third—the veteran composer was seen at 5 o'clock in the morning at the weekly market at Piacenza, with several sheep, which he had brought to sell. He also wished to buy a cow and some vegetables, and so spent the entire day surrounded by farmers and tradesmen. At 6 o'clock in the evening he invited the whole assemblage into the inn and gave them a fine supper.

Father Phiambolis, the Greek priest of Chicago whose zeal for Greece has brought him into public notice, was born fifty-five years ago in Rumania, and has held charges in Bucharest and Athens. He came to Chicago in 1892, bringing his wife, two sons and three daughters with him. The oldest son, aged twenty-two years, a medical student, was drowned during the World's Fair, and his oldest daughter is married to the Greek Vice-Consul at St. Louis.

A Paris paper has the curious information from Vienna that Gerhart Hauptmann's play, "The Sunken Bell" (which has recently attracted attention at the Irving Place Theatre, in New-York), has made so deep an impression on Johann Strauss that he desires to write an opera on it, on condition that Hauptmann himself will prepare the libretto.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

A man in Lewiston, Me., where bicycles are taxed, refuses to pay a tax on his bicycle because it is worn out and useless. He demands to know of the assessors whether they could tax a man for a dead horse. If not, he wishes to know why he should pay for a dead bicycle, with a punctured wheel.

A Check.—"How do you stand on the financial question?"
"I think I shall stand pat. At least, when I went to the bank I was told I could not draw."—(Indianapolis Journal.

"The Boston Transcript" refers to the recent indications that Cape Cod is gradually sinking or wearing away. A few days ago workmen at the Provincetown pumping station found, seventeen feet below the level of the surface of the ground and six feet below the sea level, a four-inch stratum of mould composed of decayed leaves, fibrous matter and fragments of tree trunks and branches. This would seem to indicate that the land has sunk, for fresh water is found on the cape at a level about equal to the sea level at mean tides.

Napoleon Paraphrased.—The commanding general of the first battle of the next war struck a Napoleonic attitude.
"Men," rang out his clarion voice, "this day and hour forty kinetoscopes are looking down upon you!"—(Indianapolis Journal.

The German traveller Von Ihering has discovered in Brazil a species of ants which have regular summer and winter resorts. In winter they live on the ground, in summer in big nests constructed on trees, in order to escape the danger of inundation when the snow melts and the rivers rise.

Where All the Trouble Started.—She—Do you think, at the rate woman is progressing, that the time will ever come when she will treat the man, instead of the man treating her?
He—I hope not. That was what got the whole human race into trouble—Eve's setting up the apples to Adam.—(Cincinnati Enquirer.

"The Chicago Record" says that the exhibit of Chicago in the Nashville (Tenn.) exposition does not exceed the display in an ordinary shop window, while Cincinnati, St. Louis, New-York and other cities are well represented. The exposition grounds have been made a separate municipality, and its citizens, consisting of the exposition officials, have elected Norman B. Farrell Mayor. In this way it is thought that the exposition can be opened on Sunday, if its officials so desire, without consulting the city of Nashville.

"Is Miss Straitlace circumspect?" asked Miss Pert.
"Circumspect!" cried Miss Caustic; "why, she won't accompany a young man on the piano without a chaperon."—(Tit-Bits.

Fairmount College, Wichita, Kan., which was established eighteen months ago, aims to be a high-class college of the New-England type, and its prospects of being such are said to be good. It has already a library of six thousand volumes and fifteen thousand magazines, but it is in urgent need of a larger library, and President N. J. Morrison has issued an appeal to the public for contributions of books on all subjects. The American Book Company, of this city, will receive such books, or they may be sent directly to the college. Money contributions may be sent to the Mercantile National Bank, of this city.

A man went to a local boxing instructor the other day and asked him how much he would charge him for twenty-five lessons. The instructor told him his terms, and the lessons commenced. After two lessons the pupil, who was somewhat the worse for wear, remarked to the professor: "You see, I wanted to take enough lessons so that I could learn enough about the manly art to lick a man. I've changed my mind now. I guess I will send the fellow down to take the rest of the lessons."—(Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.

Complaints from stockholders have led the Western Railroad of France to publish some curious facts about free passes given to the press. Passes were issued in 1896 which, if paid for, would have added to the receipts of the company 833,000 francs; to counterbalance this the newspapers printed free advertisements for the railroad which would have cost it 1,634,000 francs.

Fogg—Henry, run out and get me a magazine.
Henry—Yes, sir; which one?
Fogg—Oh, it doesn't matter. The same pictures of bicycles, kodaks and typewriters are in all of them. Any one will do.—(Boston Transcript.

DR. G. H. M'GREW TO GO TO CLEVELAND.

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER OF ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S ACCEPTS THE CALL TO ST. PAUL'S PARISH IN THAT CITY.

The Rev. Dr. George H. McGrew, who for the last five years has been an assistant minister of St. Bartholomew's Church, in this city, has accepted the call to become the pastor of St. Paul's parish, Cleveland, Ohio. He will assume his new duties on June 1. The call was extended to Dr. McGrew some weeks ago. The Doctor has been the minister of the mission-house of the parish since his connection with St. Bartholomew's, and has done praiseworthy work. His successor has not yet been named, and probably will not be appointed for several weeks.

St. Paul's parish, which is at Euclid and Case aves., Cleveland, is one of the most flourishing parishes of the West. It has 750 communicants. Its last pastor was the Rev. Dr. Cyrus Bates, who died a year ago last April. Since the death of Dr. Bates the work of the parish has been in charge of the Rev. J. H. Skilton, the assistant pastor.

In speaking of the acceptance of the call yesterday Dr. McGrew said to a Tribune reporter:

"The church of which I am to be the pastor has been growing at an exceedingly rapid rate. Since its cornerstone was laid it has built several chapels, which are now distinct from it, and are each in separate parishes. At present St. Paul's has no mission-house, but the members of the church have promised to build one. In the parish there is just as much mission work for me to do as there is here. I believe that it is through the mission-house that we can bring the masses and the classes in closer relations. The aim of a minister should not only be to have the rich give to the poor, but to arouse among the wealthy a real interest in those less fortunate than themselves. By bringing about such a condition the rich and the poor will love one another, and there will be more sunshine in this life. In the discharge of my duties as minister of the mission-house of St. Bartholomew's I have striven to get interested in the work there as many persons of wealthier classes as I possibly could. Among those who have come almost daily to the mission-house have been persons of widely differing faiths. Numbered among them have been Catholics, Protestants and Jews. In the meetings nothing was said that offended any of them. The work done at the house has had a good influence upon the morals of those living near the mission. I expect to do much mission work in Cleveland."

The Rev. Dr. McGrew is an eloquent speaker. When he became an assistant to the Rev. Dr. David H. Greer the mission house of St. Bartholomew's Parish was a small building compared to what it is to-day.

THE SENATE TARIFF BILL.

IMPROVED.

From The Springfield Union.

Regarding the bill as an entirety, we should say that, as amended, it was somewhat improved, certain rates that seemed a little too high being reduced. That is is not pleasing to all Senators is evident, but disagreement now seemingly unsurmountable will undoubtedly be calmed and arranged before a final vote comes on the bill.

TOO GREAT CONCESSIONS.

From The Philadelphia Telegraph.

The concessions which Senator Jones and his fellow-Senatorial attorneys demand for their clients are too flagrant and abusive to be tolerated by the popular branch of the National Legislature, and the contest over them is likely to result in that hope deferred which maketh the heart sick.

AN OBJECTIONABLE FEATURE.

From The Rochester Post-Express.

An objectionable feature of the Senate bill is that it closes the door on reciprocity. Retaliation is substituted for reciprocity. This is a flat disregard of Republican pledges. Our party has committed itself to reciprocity as well as to protection.

IMMEDIATE PASSAGE DESIRED.

From The Utica Press.

The sooner the measure can be finally disposed of and definitely settled the better it will be for the business interests of the country, and the sooner will come the genuine revival so anxiously awaited. Interminable talk at Washington will contribute but precious little to a wise solution of the problem.

BETTER.

From The Washington Post.

As a matter of fact, we are inclined to think that the sub-committee has improved the original Dingley bill in many respects.

THE DUTY ON HIDES.

From The Boston Advertiser.

Of course, there will be strong opposition made in this section to the duty on hides. That duty is supported by Western men, chiefly on the ground that it will benefit the Western farmers. As a matter of fact, it will not help the farmers half as much as it will benefit the great beef-packing trust at Chicago.

THE CITIZENS UNION.

ITS CHAIRMAN DEFINES ITS POLICY AND PLEADS THE NECESSITY OF EARLY NOMINATIONS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: It was with deep regret that I read the editorial in yesterday morning's Tribune, entitled "A Warning to the Citizens Union." From the attitude previously taken by The Tribune we had come to rely with confidence upon having its support, which we regard as most important, if not essential. It is impossible for us, however, to follow the advice given by the editorial referred to without departing from the fundamental principle on which the Union was organized, viz., the principle of making city nominations not only independent of National and State politics, but also of National and State parties. Adherence to this principle renders it essential that we shall make early nominations, in advance of the party organizations. Delay can only create distrust, and must almost inevitably lead to negotiation and barter. The Citizens Union cannot pursue such a policy without an entire departure from its avowed declaration of principles and objects. I would not have you suppose that the determination to make early and independent nominations is a matter of recent or hasty impulse. The Union was founded for this purpose, and the decision was made after deliberate consultation on the part of many of the most influential members of the Committee of Organization. The Executive Committee, so far as it has acted in this matter, has merely followed the line of policy previously defined. I wish particularly to correct the misapprehension indicated in yesterday morning's editorial, that this line of policy was forced upon the Union by the Good Government clubs. They were not consulted on the question. On the contrary, in reaching this decision we were guided by the advice of many most prominent Republicans and the men who led the Committee of Seventy.

I beg to call your attention to the editorial published in The Tribune of February 8, entitled "A Look Ahead," in which the need for an independent citizens' movement was presented and a plan of action outlined; also the editorial "For Municipal Reform," published February 25, referring to our declaration as being "in direct line with The Tribune's suggestions, and perhaps in some sense their result," and stating "that the purposes set forth and the aims avowed in the circular printed yesterday appear to be such as all sincere advocates of good government and municipal reform can approve and sustain without the sacrifice of party principle or political consistency." Again, on April 18, The Tribune published an editorial entitled "The Lauterbach Boomerang," in which it said: "The line could not be more clearly drawn. The edict of excommunication has gone out against all Republicans who consider their desire for good government and honest non-partisan administration above the partisanship whose only test is unquestioning obedience to the machine. . . . It completes the line of battle, with the two political machines in joint array against all citizens of all parties who have nothing in common with them, and whose sole desire is that the city should be honestly and decently governed. Mr. Lauterbach has made the work of the Citizens Union easy. The promoters of the movement have only to circulate his speech. That discloses the point of union between the two ostensibly hostile machines against the whole community."

The policy which has been so emphatically urged by The Tribune up to Monday last is the only policy which the Union can consistently or honorably pursue, and, as a part of that policy, early nominations are indispensable. Only by means of such nominations can we give the assurance which the people demand of our sincerity and earnestness. We shall nominate only such men as will deserve the support of good citizens of all parties, and we ask that you will not make it impossible for us to secure the consent of such candidates by allowing The Tribune to depart from its original attitude and by taking a position such as that indicated by yesterday morning's editorial. Permit me to add, also, that we do not propose to make nominations without due consideration of all the communities to be affected, and that we fully recognize their rights and interests. Very respectfully, R. FULTON CUTTING.

New-York, May 6, 1897.

DR. M'ILVAINE'S CHANGE OF FAITH.

ADMITTED AS A CANDIDATE FOR HOLY ORDERS IN THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The Rev. Dr. James Hall McIlvaine, formerly pastor of the Presbyterian Church of the Covenant, this city, and still later co-pastor of the Brick Presbyterian Church with the Rev. Dr. Henry van Dyke, was yesterday formally accepted as a candidate for holy orders in the Episcopal diocese of New-York by the diocesan authorities. Friends of Dr. McIlvaine were somewhat surprised a short time ago by the news from Rome, where the former New-York preacher has been staying for a considerable period, to the effect that he had concluded to leave the Presbyterian denomination, in which he had been prominent for a quarter of a century, and would unite with the Episcopal communion. Soon afterward Dr. McIlvaine wrote to Bishop Potter of his wish to enter holy orders in the diocese of New-York. He was admitted as a postulant at once, and, as has been said, was received as a candidate yesterday. It is expected that he will return to this city in the early fall and that his ordination into the ministry of the Episcopal Church will follow in due course.

MR. DEPEW AND THE GERMAN MISSION.

It was reported yesterday that President McKinley, while attending the Grant Day reception at the Union League Club, made the statement that Chauncey M. Depew could have been Ambassador to Germany had he so wished. Previous to the appointment of Mr. Hay as Ambassador to England, Mr. Depew was urged for that post by many of his friends. That the place in Germany was offered to him, however, no one ever knew. The truth of the matter is the German mission was never offered to him, and President McKinley made no such statement at the Union League Club. The statement was made by a member of President McKinley's Cabinet, who said that he did not think Mr. Depew's friends should feel affronted, as Mr. Depew could have been Ambassador to Germany had he so desired. Previous to the appointment of Mr. Hay, one who was regarded as a representative of the President approached a warm personal friend of Mr. Depew and asked if Mr. Depew would take the place in Germany. This friend replied in the negative. There the matter ended. The place was never even tendered to Mr. Depew personally, and so he, of course, gave no personal answer.

A FAMOUS JAPANESE COMING HERE.

S. Uchida, the Japanese Consul in this city, received a cable dispatch yesterday informing him that the Marquis Ito, at one time Premier of Japan, will arrive in this city about the end of the present month. Marquis Ito is one of the suite appointed to attend Prince Takehito, who will represent the Emperor of Japan at the forthcoming celebration of Queen Victoria's jubilee. Prince Takehito is making the journey to England via the Suez Canal, but Marquis Ito is ravelling by way of Vancouver and intends making a stay of a few days in this city before embarking from this port for England. It is said that several entertainments will be arranged by Japanese residents in this vicinity in honor of the Marquis.

PSI UPSILON CONVENTION.

Middletown, Conn., May 6 (Special).—The Psi Upsilon Fraternity held the first business session of its convention to-day. The doings were entirely secret. This evening the public literary exercises were held at the Middlesex Opera House. George S. Coleman, of New-York, presided at the meeting, introducing Charles Johnson, professor of English literature at Trinity, as the orator. After the oration John Kendrick Bangs, of the Columbia Chapter, read the convention poem, entitled "A Stygian Prophecy." Songs by the fraternity closed the exercises, which were followed by the convention reception at the chapter house.

MR. CLEVELAND RETURNING.

Greenwich, Conn., May 6.—E. C. Benedict's steam yacht Oneida, on which ex-President Cleveland, ex-Secretary Carlisle and ex-Postmaster-General Wilson have been cruising for several days, as guests of Mr. Benedict, sailed for New-York to-day, with the party aboard. They spent last night at Mr. Benedict's home, in Indian Harbor.