MAY ELECT NO NEW BISHOPS

TWELFTH BALLOT IN METHODIST GENERAL CONFERENCE INDECISIVE.

MOTION TO POSTPONE INDEFINITELY DEFEATED—TIME LIMIT ONCE MORE—MISSIONARY BISHOPS CONDEMNED.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Chicago, May 19.—By a delegate opportunely mentioning a $250 forfeit to-day's session of the Methodist General Conference suddenly ended. When the delegate spoke of the money that might have to be paid excitement suddenly subsided and the Conference quickly adjourned, but there is still the possibility that $250 may have to be forfeited. The sessions of the Conference usually close at 12:30 o'clock, and under the contract with the management of the Auditorium they must not extend beyond 1 o'clock under penalty of the forfeit. But at 1:20 o'clock to-day the most exciting scene of the session was occurring. The result of a ballot had just been made known, a motion to adjourn had just been voted down, a motion to take another ballot was before the house, several other motions were being made without securing attention, and delegates on all parts of the floor were shaking their right arms and shouting to secure the recognition of the Chair. Suddenly a delegate in the rear gained the chairman's eye for an instant and cried out: "Our contract calls for this hall until 1 o'clock. If we use it after that time we are liable to a $250 forfeit. It is now twenty minutes past."

At the sound of the words "$250 forfeit" there were loud shouts of "Adjourn! Adjourn!" from the men who had just voted down a motion to that effect. A minute later Bishop Merrill was pronouncing the Benediction.

TRYING TO POSTPONE ELECTION.

After the result of the twelfth ballot had been made known there were two motions made to have the election postponed. The first was made by Dr. Manley S. Hard, of Wyoming, who moved that it be postponed until 1904. This did not receive recognition, and Dr. Summerfield Baldwin, of Baltimore, then moved that it be postponed indefinitely. This was voted down. Both of these motions are said to represent the sentiment of a large number of the delegates, and it is whispered about that if the present deadlock continues until the fourteenth or fifteenth ballot a similar motion will be passed.

The most remarkable developments of the four ballots whose results were made known today were the sudden rise of Dr. T. B. Neely and the fall of Dr. Henry Spellmeyer. From 52 votes on the tenth ballot Dr. Neely jumped to 235 on the twelfth, and from 372 and 373 votes on the seventh and eighth ballots yesterday, when he was far in the lead, Dr. Spellmeyer fell to 181 on the twelfth ballot to-day. The votes given the leading candidates on the twelfth ballot were as follows: Dr. Berry, 296; Dr. Spellmeyer, 181; Dr. Hamilton, 272; Dr. Moore, 234, and Dr. Neely, 235. Six hundred and seventy-two votes were cast, with 448 necessary to elect. On this ballot all of the leading candidates lost ground with the exception of Dr. Neely. The Conference adjourned without taking another ballot.

The sudden increase of the votes for Dr. Neely was due to a speech in which he declared that there should be no such thing as life tenure for Bishops; that they should merely hold office during the pleasure of the Church.

Some of those in touch with the Conference say that Dr. Spellmeyer is out of the race. They also say that in case the delegates should find it impossible to agree on one man for the episcopal office, it is probable an effort will again be made to secure reconsideration of the report of the Committee on Episcopacy, for the purpose of adopting the minority report, presented by Dr. Robert Forbes, that four Bishops instead of two be elected. In this way it is thought the deadlock would be broken.

TIME LIMIT DEBATED.

The majority report of the Committee on the Itinerancy, recommending unconditional abolition of the time limit, and the minority report for a ten year limit under certain conditions, as well as the amendment to erase the ten year clause, leaving it so that a three-fifths vote of a quarterly conference is required to keep a preacher after the fifth year, were taken up in detail, and an immense audience of visitors applauded every thrust at the time limit rule. Among those who favored the entire abolition of the time limit were Dr. J. R. Day, Chancellor of Syracuse University; Dr. George H. Bridgman, of Minnesota; Dr. George P. Mains, of New-York; Governor Shaw of Iowa, and Dr. F. M. Bristol.

Dr. S. P. Cadman then obtained the floor, but the report of the tellers interfered, and after it the Conference adjourned.

An advertisement appearing in "The Daily Advocate" for to-day caused much commotion in the Conference when the attention of the body was called to it. The headlines read: "Too much wirepulling. Many delegates complain of it and think there are too many politicians in our Church. What we would do." By degrees the article disclosed the fact that a certain firm would sell pulpit suits at a moderate price. It was demanded by the delegates that the management of "The Advocate" accept no advertisements which threw discredit on the Conference.

A telegram was received from Dr. Nichols, of the Presbyterian Assembly at St. Louis, asking that a delegation be heard by the Conference. A motion was made that the delegation be heard on Wednesday.

NO MISSIONARY BISHOP FOR CHINA.

After a debate in which the autocracy of missionary Bishops and the vanity even of the episcopal rank received significant and heartless raps, the General Conference decided not to have a third additional missionary Bishop, whose field should be China, Japan and Corea. Dr. Buckley and Dr. Neely, the distinguished parliamentarians and pleaders of the great Methodist legislature, both took part in the debate. Reports from foreign lands objected to missionary Bishops, because they were alleged to be autocratic, and men from South America, China and Japan asked that full fledged Bishops, to live in foreign lands permanently, be given them.

Report No. 10 of the Committee on the Episcopacy recommended, on the advice of the Board of Bishops, that another Missionary Bishop be elected for Eastern Asia, including China, Japan and Corea. Governor L. M. Shaw took the floor as soon as Dr. Buckley had read this, and spoke in favor of the recommendation. He moved that a Missionary Bishop be chosen, to serve a term of eight years. This brought Dr. T. B. Neely to his feet. He favored having the Bishop stay on the field, and said there was no life tenure of the episcopacy, as the conference could take a man out of his place. He protested against the idea that a man remained in it until his death. Applause followed the statement that a "Bishop who cannot treat his brethren as brethren should be removed by secret ballot." It sometimes is necessary, he said, to remove a man, and the General Conference has absolute power to do so "for malfeasance, unfeasance, or no feasance at all."

It was a plain speech, showing that the spirit of abject reverence for the episcopacy is waning, and, like the resolution against special fees for dedications, etc., adopted early in the session, it was a slap at the Bishops, especially because of the prolonged applause that followed Dr. Neely to his seat.

MISSIONARY BISHOPS OPPOSED.

Dr. Hiram W. Lowry, of North China, pleaded for a general superintendent for that country, with an episcopal residence there, instead of a Missionary Bishop. One Bishop instead of two Missionary Bishops was petitioned for; this general superintendent to remain on the field the entire quadrennium.

Dr. J. F. Thompson, of South America, followed. He said: "This is the second time my annual conference has commissioned me to ask the General Conference not to inflict on us a Missionary Bishop, which we consider a terrible calamity. I ask, is there any man here who is willing to come to brethren who do not want him? Ministers and laymen, are you willing to inflict on us what you don't want yourselves? There are temptations to corruption for a Missionary Bishop, and I beg you not to elect one."

Japan came next. Mayoshi Takaki, of Tokio, taking the floor, spoke at length in the same strain. A motion to recommit the report was then made, but failed, and a motion was introduced to lay the report on the table. Thereupon there was an interim devoted to another ballot for Bishops and the regular recess.

Then Dr. Buckley, as chairman of the committee, had the closing speech, but, although he was to support the committee recommendation, made in accordance with the action on Missionary Bishops yesterday, he closed by giving the deathblow to the report. "I fancy myself supreme in power as a Missionary Bishop," he said. "Foreign rulers call upon me, preachers call upon me, lands are given me. I return to this country an object of admiration who has nearly died from the bubonic plague. I am a potentate, for the General Conference can't touch me, the Board of Bishops can't touch me, and I float away again to earthly realms of glory."

The report was laid on the table by a large majority.

HUMPHREYS'
WHEN IN
BRUSSELS.

When in Brussels telephone Cha. Delacre et Cie, Pharmacie Anglaise, 58 Rue de la Montagne de la Cour, they will send to your hotel or tell you the nearest pharmacy that keeps Humphreys' Specifics. "77" for Grip and Colds. Specific "4" for Diarrhea, very important when travelling.

Specific "1" for Fevers, Congestion.
Specific "10" for Dyspepsia, Indigestion.
Specific "15" for Rheumatism.
Specific "16" for Malaria.
Specific "26" for Sea-Sickness.
Specific "27" for Kidney and Bladder.

Manual of all diseases, especially about children, sent free.

For sale by all druggists, or sent on receipt of price, 25c. each. Humphreys' Homeopathic Medicine Co., Cor. William & John Sts., New York.

32 Rue Etienne-Marcel, 32, Paris.

SIX BIG STEAMSHIPS SAIL.

SIR HENRY IRVING AND HIS COMPANY ON THE MENOMINEE—OTHER TRANSATLANTIC TRAVELLERS.

Those who sailed on the ships which left this port for England yesterday thought they were already in London upon boing on board. The fog which overhung earth and water had turned noonday into night, and the lamps were burning in the staterooms and along the piers.

After the steamers got away they had a slow, blind time of it getting through the Narrows. It was dangerous, too, poking about in that gloom, and one or two of the more cautious pilots advised against sailing at all. But by dint of tooting whistles with all the steam that could be blown through them the steamships got out to sea. Among these were the Campania, for Liverpool; the Graf Waldersee, for Bremen; the Furnessia, for Glasgow; the Menominee, for London; the Maasdam, for Rotterdam, and the Werra, for Naples and Genoa.

At the end of the pier of the Cunard Line were huddled together about two hundred wet and bedraggled people who had come down to see the big ship off. The ordinary bursts of enthusiasm which are occasioned by the hauling in of the gangplank were utterly lacking. Many of the passengers on the vessel had sought shelter in the saloon.

The Campania was decorated from stem to stern with flags and bunting which had been thrown to the breeze in honor of the relief of Mafeking. The Campania carried 355 in the first cabin, 327 in the second cabin and 615 in the steerage. Among the passengers was ex-Governor Frank Brown of Maryland, who expects to spend some weeks abroad. Another passenger was James McCreery, the drygoods merchant.

Among the passengers who sailed for Naples and Genoa on the North German Lloyd steamship Werra was Miss Blanche Walsh, who has been playing Cleopatra in the play of that name to New-York audiences. Miss Walsh said she expected to star the next three years under the management of Joseph Brooks and Ben Stern. She intended to rest until August, she said, spending six weeks of her visit abroad in Italy. Thence she had planned to go to Paris and London.

"Eugene Presbury is writing a play for me," she said finally, "but I do not know its name." Miss Walsh was accompanied by her sister, Mrs. V. Creamer, of Brooklyn.

Sir Henry Irving, with his London Lyceum Theatre Company, sailed for London at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon on the American Transport liner Menominee. Mr. Irving expects to arrive in London on May 28, and on June 14 will open at the Lyceum.

Sir Henry was looking hale and well, and talked freely of his plans to those of the crowd awaiting him on the pier. Miss Terry, on the contrary, was suffering from neuralgia and went immediately to her cabin. Just before going to his stateroom Sir Henry said that he had had a splendid time in this country, and hoped to return to the United States in October of next year.

"The arrangements to that end are nearly completed," he said. "I love the United States, and have many warm friends here. I hope to visit the States for a holiday now and then, even after my farewell tour as an actor. I suppose I have seen more of the United States than most Americans, and I like every part I have seen. I have been most hospitably treated and generously received everywhere."

Asked what he thought of the war news from South Africa the English actor replied:

"I feel as every Anglo-Saxon in the world feels—delighted. Gallant Baden-Powell! I have just cabled to him, in care of Lord Roberts, these words: 'Great Glamis. Worthy Cawdor! Henry Irving, New-York City.'"

Mr. Irving also said that he expected to play at the London Lyceum during the winter months. Part of the time he intended to revive several old plays, and among them "Olivia." Later he had purposed to stage some new plays, which he as yet had not chosen.

The ship was delayed for several hours because of the non-arrival of a part of the scenery of the company. Friday night Mr. Irving and his company played in Harlem, and the haul of the huge amount of freight to the wharf of the steamer was attended with much delay.

Despite the dirty weather there were several hundred people on the American Transport line pier, and nearly as many more aboard the steamer to bid goodby to the English actor and his company. A bugler on the pier played "America" as the ship moved out, and the actor raised his hat and stood bareheaded as the ship steamed out into the stream.

Among those who arrived here last night on the steamer Minneapolis, of the Atlantic Transport line, from London, were E. S. Atwood, Charles R. H. Bruce, George B. Carpenter, George Dixon, Henry Stokes, Dr. Elmer B. White and Joseph Winterbotham.

The passengers who arrived in port on the steamer St. Louis, of the American line, from Southampton and Cherbourg, included Nathan Allen, Dr. J. F. Barnhill, Bishop Brondel, J. N. Flagg, Dr. Charles F. Faber, Colgate Hoyt, Edwin Isham, Dr. D. Mayer, United States Consul at Buenos Ayres; James F. Miller, Walter J. Mitchell, Major C. E. Munn, Dr. O. A. M. McKimmie, Colonel James L. Taylor and Dr. E. DeW. Wales.

Among the names on the passenger list of the steamer Auguste Victoria, which arrived here Friday night from Hamburg, was that of W. K. Vanderbilt, jr. Mr. Vanderbilt was accompanied by his wife.

On the steamship Ivernia, of the Cunard line, which is due here Monday, there is expected to arrive seventeen hundred steerage passengers.

JERSEY CITY WATER CONTRACTS AWARDED

The Jersey City Water Supply Company, organized to build the water plant for Jersey City, has awarded the contract for the seventeen miles of steel pipe, about thirty million pounds, to the D. P. Gillespie Company, of Pittsburg, for $1,500,000, and the contract for cutting the tunnel 7,400 feet long through the Watchung Mountain to Rehill & Edwards, of Jersey City, for $275,000.

RULING ON INHERITANCE TAX.

Boston, May 19.—The full bench of the Supreme Court to-day, in the case of E. W. Hooper et al., executors of the will of Edward Austin, against State Treasurer Shaw, brought to determine whether the legacy taxes to the United States were to be deducted before levying the Commonwealth's succession tax of 5 per cent, decided that the United States tax is to be deducted before the State succession tax is paid. The Court also holds that a bequest of $80,000, the income to be paid to needy men and women, is not exempt from the tax.

EX-JUDGE GARY ON TRUSTS.

WHAT HE SAYS AS TO INDUSTRIAL COMBINATIONS AND THEIR RELATIONS TO THE PUBLIC.

Ex-Judge Gary, president of the Federal Steel Company, talked yesterday about the new industrial combinations and their relation to the public. While some of the large corporations formed by consolidation might be properly regarded as monopolies, he said, the designation was misleading and unjust as applied to many others—his own company, for example, which did not consolidate any competing companies or interests, and had and desired no monopoly in any branch of business. The effort of the Federal Steel Company, he continued, was, by controlling an abundance of iron ore, coal and coke and manufactories for their conversion, as well as means of transportation, to manufacture and deliver the largest quantities of finished products at the lowest cost. On these lines it hoped to be successful and to avoid public or private antagonism.

Safety for legitimate industrial combinations of this class Judge Gary conceives to lie in publicity and full and free discussion. He continued as quoted:

Enforced publicity as to the affairs of industrial corporations can be obtained by the passage of suitable State laws. The investor would then be enlightened as to the company's exact financial standing, the employe could not unjustly suspect his employers of paying him unfair wages, and the courts would have data wherewith to decide whether laws as to restraint of trade have been infringed.

The question of trusts or the question of monopolies is not a political party question in any sense. No political party in this country has ever pronounced or ever will pronounce in favor of monopolies which may create unreasonable prices to the consumer or unfair wages to the laborer. The sentiment of the people and the spirit of the laws are against them.

The question now prominently before the people is not how to prevent the aggregation or consolidation of capital, but how to absolutely secure to the public immunity from abuse which may result, depending upon management or other causes.

CITY'S BOND ISSUES THIS YEAR.

CONTROLLER COLER GIVES OUT A STATEMENT—NO ANXIETY ABOUT THE DEBT.

Controller Coler said yesterday that there was no need of a public scare about the city debt, although at the meeting of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment on Friday he had recommended that issues of bonds be suspended until it could be ascertained what margin the city had left. He gave out a statement showing that bonds to the amount of $53,518,400 65 had been issued this year, as follows:

Corporate stock	$51,794,372 07
Revenue bonds	633,347 26
Bonds issued to meet judgments and claims, but not authorized by Board of Estimate	975,000 00
Bonds authorized by Sinking Fund	115,681 32
Total	$53,518,400 65

The corporate stock issued included $36,500,000 for the rapid transit contract and $4,000,000 for the New East River Bridge. Until the real estate values are fixed and the amount of the school funds determined the Controller will not be in a position to state definitely how near the city is to the debt limit, and for that reason, he says, he deemed it wise to suspend the issue until he would be in a position to determine the exact status of the city with regard to the debt limit.

Other bonds have been redeemed by the city and some are held by the Sinking Fund, while some of the county debt is to be redeemed and reissued as a separate debt, so that there is no need of a scare, the Controller says. His opposition to further bond issues has been dictated by caution.

CEMENT TRUST SAID TO CONTROL IT.

EDISON PORTLAND CEMENT PLANT IN PARTIAL OPERATION.

New-Village, N. J., May 19.—Work has been begun on the first of the big buildings of the Edison Portland Cement plant, near this place. The building will be 462 feet by 46 feet, and will be constructed of steel. It will be used as a rock crushing house. Most of the crushing machinery will be about twenty-five feet below the surface of the ground.

Engineers are busy laying out lines for the other buildings, which will cover several acres of ground. The machine shop is now in operation and running regularly, about twenty-five machinists being employed.

The Edison plant is said to be part of a great cement trust being formed by Philadelphia parties. Several large plants have been purchased by Philadelphia capitalists. Recently the Copley Cement Company's work at Allentown, Penn., was acquired for $1,500,000. It is said that the Edison process will reduce the cost of cement manufacture one-half.

12TH REGIMENT'S WORK AT CREEDMOOR.

At Creedmoor yesterday the range was occupied by the 12th Regiment under command of Colonel G. R. Dyer. There were 610 officers and men present, of whom 550 qualified as marksmen and received the State decoration. Volley and skirmish firing was done away with on account of the weather. The shooting and issuing of decorations were under the supervision of Lieutenant-Colonel N. B. Thurston, ordnance officer. Marksmen's results by companies follow:

Companies.	Number qualified.	Companies.	Number qualified.
Field and staff	12	F	35
Non-commissioned staff	11	G	75
Hospital corps	11	H	45
A	35	I	39
B	79	K	52
C	51		
D	22	Total	550
E	83		

APPEAL FOR ORDINATION OF WOMEN.

Atlantic City, N. J., May 19.—The only subject of interest before the eighteenth quadriennial Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church of the United States, now in session in this city, was a pamphlet appeal to recognize women as entitled to ordination. The pamphlet was prepared by Mrs. Ann Lee Star, a member of the Northern Illinois Conference, and is based on Scriptural recognition of women to preach the gospel.

MR. KEARNY'S LETTER TO MR. COLER.

Henry S. Kearny, the Commissioner of Public Buildings, Lighting and Supplies, yesterday sent to Controller Coler the reply he had prepared, defending himself against the charge that the city had been paying more than the market price for many of its supplies. In his reply to the Controller Mr. Kearny says:

I do not see anything in your communication charging me with personally profiting by these overcharges, so that I do not consider it an attack on my honesty. I must differ with you in the opinion that the justice of deductions cannot be disputed when the party accepted the reductions. The amounts involved in the deductions would hardly pay lawyers' fees, aside from the fact that the merchant would be two years out of his money by bringing suit. For that reason alone many merchants have accepted any reduction insisted upon by your department.

INCREASE IN SHEET STEEL STOCK.

Trenton, N. J., May 19.—A certificate was filed with the Secretary of State to-day certifying that the American Sheet Steel Company had issued $49,000,000 of capital stock, of which $45,000,000 was issued for the purchase of property, and the remainder, $4,000,000, was paid in cash. The certificate was signed by George B. McMurtry, president, and H. B. Wheeler, secretary of the company.

BANK STOCKHOLDERS ASSESSED.

Rutland, Vt., May 19.—Notice of an assessment of 100 per cent upon the stockholders of the Merchants' National Bank have been sent out under direction of the Controller of the Currency. If the amount called for is fully paid it will add $100,000 to the assets of the bank, but it is estimated that from $80,000 to $85,000 will be realized on the assessment.

AMERICAN SNUFF CO. CLOSES PLANT.

Changewater, N. J., May 19.—The Bowers Snuff and Tobacco plant has been closed by the American Snuff Company, which recently bought it. The factory here is the eleventh acquired by the American company, which is said to produce 95 per cent of the snuff made in this country.

The closing of the plant takes away the chief source of employment for the people here. Unless some other industry is secured Changewater may soon be a deserted village.

FEDERATION OF AMERICAN ZIONISTS.

The third annual convention of the Federation of American Zionists will be held in this city at the Educational Alliance Building, East Broadway and Jefferson-st., on June 10 and 11. There will be a morning and afternoon session on June 10, and in the evening a large mass meeting and entertainment at Cooper Union. Rabbi Gustav Gottheil, of Temple Emanu-El, will preside at the mass meeting, and speeches will be delivered by Dr. S. Shaffer, of Baltimore; the Rev. Dr. J. H. Herz, of South Africa; Leon Zolotkoff, of Chicago; Dr. A. Friedenwald, of Baltimore, and the Rev. Stephen S. Wise, of this city. There will be morning, afternoon and evening sessions on June 11.

DEPEW EULOGIZES GIRARD

ADDRESS AT ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF BIRTH OF FOUNDER OF PHILADELPHIA COLLEGE.

Philadelphia, May 19.—Founder's Day, or the 150th anniversary of the birth of Stephen Girard, Philadelphia's great philanthropist, was celebrated to-day at Girard College, the famous educational institution for fatherless boys which he founded. The exercises were held indoors, owing to the inclement weather.

The guests of honor were General Nelson A. Miles and United States Senator Chauncey M. Depew. In General Miles's party were Mrs. Miles, Captain and Mrs. Frank Michler, Mrs. Hichborn and Captain H. H. Whitney. The visitors were met at the Pennsylvania Railroad station by the Reception Committee and were driven to Girard College. The women of the party and the members of General Miles's staff alighted at Building No. 1, the residence of President Fetterolf. Senator Depew arrived shortly before 1 o'clock.

Although the ceremonies began early in the day, the first formal function was the reception at noon to the alumni. Luncheon was served in the great dining room of Building No. 8. The anniversary address was made by Senator Depew.

SENATOR DEPEW'S ADDRESS.

In his address Senator Depew said:

The civilization of antiquity, its art and literature, are as clear to us as the events of yesterday. The same cable which announces a battle on the Upper Nile records discoveries among the monuments near its Delta which tell the story of dynasties ruling the country five and six thousand years before the Christian era. The social and intellectual life of Athens and Rome are as familiar to us as contemporary reports in the press make that of London or Paris; but we study little and are comparatively ignorant of the dark ages which followed, and the rise in the eighteenth century of civil and religious liberty. In the one hundred and fifty years from the birth of Stephen Girard until to-day are crowded nearly all of modern history worth preserving, and of human achievement which has uplifted the human race. The rights of the people and popular government were an academic discussion among French philosophers to amuse a jaded aristocracy in 1750, and found expression in vague generalizations among a few patriots in the English colonies in America.

As an enterprising and adventurous sailor during the first twenty-five years of his life, young Girard learned much of the greater privileges which prevailed in Great Britain, Holland and America. He saw with clear vision the frightful conditions which existed in his own country. The tyranny, oppression and corruption of the court and aristocracy, the denial of law or justice for the people, the grinding poverty, brutal ignorance and practical slavery of the masses became to his opened mind intolerable, and he cast his fortunes with the young Republic of the West.

The names he gave his first fleet of American merchant vessels reveal the mainspring of his life and the development and fruition of this benefaction. From time immemorial ships have reflected in their titles the loves or the gods of their builders. More frequently they proudly carry over oceans and around the world the cherished names of wife or sweetheart, next of favorite heroes and then of places connected with boyhood memories. There is to the sailor a personality about his ship which belongs to no other inanimate thing in any pursuit. She is his companion, his treasure, his safety and his home. Her speed, her movements, her idiosyncrasies, her varying temper in storm and calm, are to him a mystery and delight which find their counterpart only in the woman he adores. Stephen Girard had been from early boyhood on the seas as seaman and master. He was self-taught. He had become an American citizen during the most trying times of the War of the Revolution and keenly appreciated his membership in the fortunes of the young Republic. He had a wife and child. He was an ardent patriot, a child of the church and devoted to his family. He was intensely proud of these new vessels, which, when launched, were the finest and fastest afloat. An ordinary man would have christened these pets from his home, from Washington and his compatriots, or from his birthplace at Bordeaux, or the scenes of his prosperity in Philadelphia. But this unimaginative "merchant and mariner," as he describes himself in his will, called them respectively Voltaire, Montesquieu, Rousseau and Helvetius.

REGARDED AS FRENCHMAN'S FREAK.

To his solid, broad brimmed contemporaries of the Quaker City, whose acquaintance with French literature was limited by ignorance, prejudice and aversion, this act was the freak of a Frenchman. It did not astonish them, because one of the favorite delusions of Americans has always been that frivolity and France are synonymous. The tremendous results which had followed the teachings of the four philosophers of Girard's admiration and the French encyclopedists were familiar to him. He saw and experienced the practical effect of their principles in the liberty, happiness and increasing prosperity of himself and his fellow citizens in his adopted country. Naturally his mind went back of the Declaration of Independence and the statesmen so familiar to him in their daily sessions at Liberty Hall to the works of Voltaire and Montesquieu. He regarded the fathers of the republic as the pupils and disciples of his idols.

The longer I live and observe the more I am impressed with the little things which have revolutionized the world. Voltaire was the pre-eminent genius, the dominant intelligence of the eighteenth century. In his youth his brilliancy and wit made him a favorite with the nobility, who were amused by his conversation but resented his familiarity. At a dinner at the Duke of Sully's, where were gathered the flower of French aristocracy, Voltaire, as usual, was urged to talk. To these dissipated courtiers, wrapped in the divine right of birth, he was still only one of the people, and only superior to the rest of the common mass as a performing monkey receives more consideration than his fellows. The Chevalier de Rohan, interrupting, said, "Who is this young man who speaks so loud?" "He is," said Voltaire, "one who does not carry a great name, but can do credit to the one he has." The Chevalier, in the superior rights and privileges which the nobles then had over the people, and from which genius was not exempt, had Voltaire beaten and nearly killed in the hallway by his retainers, and when Voltaire recovered and challenged him to a duel he caused him to be arrested and thrown into the Bastile. Such was the chivalry of the age of Louis XV, when mind was matched against heredity. This was one of the events which changed the destiny of Europe. Voltaire bent all the marvellous powers of his unequalled genius against State and Church. The Church survived, but throne and nobility were submerged in the French Revolution. State and Church condemned the encyclopædia of Diderot and his associates to be burned. A copy came into the possession of Mme. de Pompadour. In a dispute at the Versailles with the King and Court one evening as to the composition of her rouge she sent for her secreted copy of the encyclopædia. There not only that but other difficult matters were explained. At the entreaty of Pompadour a royal decree permitted the publication of the work. The intellect of France, enfranchised by the truths revealed in this monument of learning, was aroused to eager inquiry. It found guide and leadership in Voltaire, Montesquieu, Rousseau and Helvetius. The enlightened people rose in revolt. They broke the cruel bonds which had so long enchained body, mind and soul. But in their fury over centuries of wrong they rushed into such excesses that from the rouge of the frail favorite grew the revolution which erected the guillotine and reddened the streets of Paris with the best blood of France. The principle, policy and practice of feudalism divided the people into masters and serfs. The masses were the bearers of burdens, and the classes booted and spurred to ride them. The teachings of Girard's mentors were the rights of man. They recognized and enforced the truths which Jefferson condensed into the immortal sentence, "that all men are created equal; that they are endowed, by their Creator, with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

GIRARD IN PHILADELPHIA.

Stephen Girard settled in Philadelphia in May, 1776. His adventures on the sea had prospered, and the mariner became a merchant. The world was before him for a home, but he deliberately risked his riches and cast his lot in the fiery furnace of the American Revolution. Concord, Lexington and Bunker Hill had become the stepping stones of humanity in its upward march to liberty. Washington and his army were encamped in New-York, and George III and his Cabinet were concentrating all the power and resources of Great Britain to crush the colonies. Two months later the Continental Congress, then in session within a stone's throw of Girard's new home, electrified America and Europe with the Declaration of Independence.

For fifty-five years after this epoch making document had created a new Power and inaugurated the experiment of government by the people under equal laws and equal rights, this merchant and mariner, this far sighted man of business, keen observer and profound philosopher, grew with the growth and strengthened with the strength of the young Republic. He saw the country increasing in wealth by leaps and bounds. Like the born leaders of every period, he earlier grasped the situation and more largely benefited by the marvellous results of the development of our resources under freedom, but in less measure every citizen and every home was blessed. He was one of the first to recognize that while monarchical governments rest upon class and privilege, republics will live and prosper only as the people are intelligent. He was disgusted and alarmed by the Pennsylvania experiments with a common school system, and similar mistakes everywhere except in New-England and New-York. They reversed the principles of equality which he had so profoundly mastered. To the blind educators of our first quarter of a century the public school was the pauper's refuge. They claimed that the State could give education free only to those who declared their poverty and dependence. It required nearly fifty years of irritation and failure before the great truth triumphed that the first duty of free government is to give the opportunity for education with self-respect to all alike, to make the schoolhouse as sacred as the home and to grant honor and applause to the boys and girls who avail themselves of the priceless opportunities for usefulness, happiness and a career which knowledge and training bestow.

At the age of eighty-one he was the most prosperous merchant, successful banker and wealthiest man in the United States. Six months before his death he executed his will. It exhibited his gratitude to his adopted country, and recognized that under its free institutions had been possible his remarkable career. It presented, at a time when such dispositions of property were unknown, his mature judgment as to the uses of riches. It illustrated the working out in his mind of the teachings of his favorite authors, Voltaire, Montesquieu, Rousseau and Helvetius. The indissoluble connection of liberty and law, of the perpetuity of free government and the equal rights of all, with education were emphasized by the dedication of his fortune to the culture of intelligent citizenship. His purpose was grandly expressed by this declaration in his will: "I would have them taught facts and things rather than words or signs; and especially I desire that by every proper means a pure attachment to our republican institutions and to the secred rights of conscience as guaranteed by our happy Constitution shall be formed and fostered in the minds of the scholars."

Girard College was builded upon this noble sentiment. For fifty-two years it has been the inspiration of its faculty and students. Over six thousand youths have been graduated from it and entered upon the active duties of life.

HOW MANY HAVE SUCCEEDED.

So thoroughly have the principles and precepts of the founder been imbedded in their plastic minds and characters that 90 per cent of them have succeeded in their various avocations and become useful and patriotic citizens. If it be true, as Bismarck said, that "one-third of the students of the German universities destroy themselves by dissipation, one-third wear themselves out by overwork and the rest govern Europe," then the average of Girard is exceptionally high. They may not govern the State or Nation, but as sovereign citizens their contribution is effective. The educated are the leaders in every community of its public spirit, its humanitarian and religious work, its progress and reforms.

Two classes of strong men influence the world. The one act upon impulse or are moved by the exigent necessities of the day; the other build upon the basic principles which control in the end, though it may take years for them to work out, and then the beneficent results go on forever. Stephen Girard was of the latter class. He studied his teachers in the long watches of his voyages. He tested and proved the truths they evolved, which were rocking thrones and elevating peoples, by the unexampled success of the American experiment in which he had acted an important part. So he saw far beyond his contemporaries, and in his work he was a pioneer, blazing a pathway for progress through the forests and jungles of ignorance and prejudice. It was clear to him that, though the defective common school system might grow with time to become nearly perfect, yet it could never care for orphans who had lost parents and homes. We are all familiar with domestic tragedies where the breadwinner falls suddenly in the fierce fight of modern competition, and in the confusion of his affairs all is lost and his young family cast adrift. His children must have support as well as education, the environments and safety of family influences as well as the lessons of the teacher, and the more enduring impressions which come by absorption from companionship and contact with people and things good or bad.

And here comes in the admonition of the philosopher-philanthropist, as expressed in his will: "I would have them taught facts and things rather than words and signs." He gave first a home, instinct with virtue and patriotism. It is possible for one-third of the youth in the universities of the Old World to die from dissipation, because their wealth and position leave no incentive to the ordinary mind for a career; another third may fall from dissipation in unhealthy and unregulated study; but the nobility of labor, the rewards of wisely directed work, the healthy spur of necessity, have been the favorable conditions of the Girard student and the Girard alumnus.

When the founder died, higher education was thought necessary only for the liberal professions. It was said in derision of college training for practical affairs that anything beyond the "three R's," "readin," "ritin" and "rithmetic," distracted and spoiled the business man. The country was then full of self-made men who proudly boasted of their ignorance of book learning. A college course for business is the product of the present generation, and manual training has been adopted in a few places and is slowly fighting its way to universal recognition.

THE FAR SIGHTED FOUNDER.

But this institution has been giving an enlarged curriculum and industrial education since the beginning under the directions of its far sighted founder. The university was for centuries only for the priest; then the lawyer was admitted, and later the doctor. They ranked all other pursuits and led because of the opportunities and advantages of broader culture and more scientific training than their fellows. But invention and discovery have stimulated effort and necessitated preparation. The journalist and the architect, the electrician and the engineer, the educated farmer and the learned blacksmith, the cultured teacher and the highly equipped executive of great corporations and enterprises demand the advantages and share the privileges of the learned professions.

Stephen Girard was the first to begin and significantly enforce the duty of riches to the country which gives opportunity for their accumulation. There were not then five men in the United States worth $1,000,000. His example has received the cordial and unanimous approval of public opinion. It has taught the selfish that the safety of their accumulations depends upon their recognition of the fact that to a certain extent they are trustees and held accountable for the administration of the trust. It has pointed the way for the wise, generous and benevolent, for the most beneficial employment of their gifts. The secret is now a revealed truth, that philanthropy fails when it pauperizes and performs a grand work when it helps others to help themselves.

From this source there now flows a contribution for schools, colleges, libraries, art, music, science and industrial education which amounts to $30,000,000 a year and is constantly increasing. By wise management the endowment of Girard has grown from $5,000,000 to $26,000,000, giving it an estate larger than that possessed by any university in the world. The founder in his investments for the future of this college, as in his provision for its purposes, put his trust in the development of his country. Surplus income from more and more productive mines and real estate adds to its endowment nearly $1,000,000 a year. As the fund grows the benefaction embraces an enlarging number of pupils. The increase during the early years cared for hundreds in a sparse population, but it advances as the country fills up and will take under its fostering care and give the blessings of Girard for manhood and citizenship to thousands in the future.

The wealth of Girard was the product of peace. Its administration recruits and disciplines workers for the industrial army which has placed the United States in the front rank among the powers of the world in all that constitutes a mighty nation and prosperous and happy people. Among the famous as warriors and statesmen, men of letters and enterprise, builders and architects of States and institutions, whose lives cover the century and a half backward from to-day, this mariner and merchant is forging to the front. In one hundred and fifty years from to-day there will be gathered to celebrate the birth of the founder a multitude of living witnesses and honorable memories of those who have died, testifying to the work and worth of the college which sprang from his mind, was built by his beneficence, and expands by his endowment. America freely expresses her debt of gratitude to her heroes and her statesmen, and gladly gives a day for equal appreciation to Stephen Girard, mariner and merchant.

THE HECKER-JONES-JEWELL FAILURE.

ORDER AMENDED TO ENABLE A BANK TO COLLECT MONEY DUE AS A CREDITOR.

In the suit of Joseph A. Knox against the Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Company, upon which Judge Lacombe, of the United States Circuit Court, on February 27 last appointed William Brookfield and Charles E. Kimball receivers of all property and funds in bank of the defendant corporation, application was made on Friday to have the order appointing the receivers amended so that the National Bank of the Republic, a creditor to the amount of $50,000, be exonerated from the provisions of the injunctive clause. Deciding the application Judge Lacombe yesterday said:

The order appointing receivers is amended by inserting after the paragraph quoted in the notice of motion, the words "except in enforcement of a lien acquired by judicial proceeding before the appointment of said receivers." In all other respects the motion is denied.

This decision is in favor of the National Bank of the Republic, which, on a judgment obtained before the appointment of the two receivers, levied on $11,959 82 belonging to the Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Company, on deposit in the Corn Exchange Bank. The injunction of the Federal Court, however, prevented the National Bank of the Republic from getting possession of the money, which will now be turned over to it.

HEAVY LIABILITIES, NO ASSETS.

BUILDER AND REAL ESTATE MAN SCHEDULES DEBTS OF $244,329.

Bernhard Ginsburg, builder and real estate man, residing at Mount Vernon, has filed a petition in bankruptcy here, with liabilities of $244,329, all unsecured, and no assets. Mr. Ginsburg was formerly a liquor dealer on the Bowery, this city. He went into building operations here about ten years ago. Some of the debts were incurred many years ago and a large amount was contracted in 1898 and 1899. They are for building materials and labor, merchandise, borrowed money, balance due on contracts and as indorser on notes.

There are 116 creditors named in the schedules, among whom are Jacob H. Greenbaum, $30,000, for money lent; Leon B. Ginsburg, $20,000 on notes; William J. Mathot, $20,000 on notes; Ginsburg & Mathot, $10,000, notes, professional services and money lent; Benjamin Berger, $10,000 on notes; Margaret Sanders, $10,000 on notes; John L. Lindsay, $10,000 on notes; Marie Masche, $5,000 on notes; Camille Serre, $5,000, money lent, and George B. Christman & Co., $14,600; Cirrito Brothers, $8,000; Robert C. Martin Company, $5,000; Jackson & Shuttleworth, $4,800; D. M. Ripley, as assignee of the Armstrong & Bolton Company, $7,000; John P. Walsh, $6,000, and John Morrison & Co., $15,000, all for materials and labor.

REPLEVIN AGAINST F. M. HOLAHAN.

The Sheriff received a writ of replevin yesterday against Frank M. Holahan, a lawyer, of No. 13 to 21 Park Row, in favor of James N. Butterly and Bartholomew A. Greene, formerly partners with Mr. Holahan, for the office furniture, desks and law books valued at $3,000, which they allege are detained by Mr. Holahan.

TEXTILE COMPANIES COMBINE.

Phenix, R. I., May 19.—The proposed consolidation of the Interlaken and Harris Textile companies' mills is practically accomplished. The approval of the English directors of the plan which the American directors recommended has just been received, and the Harris mills have been closed to take account of stock. They will start on Monday under the control of the Interlaken company. The mills have a capacity of 432 looms and 15,000 spindles, and are capitalized at $240,000. They will manufacture cotton cloth for conversion into book cloth and window shades at the Interlaken works. The plant also will be enlarged.

Financial.

The Financial World.

When a protracted fight like that between the city gas companies is settled, the results are not to be measured merely by the effects on the securities of the companies immediately concerned. The influence may be much wider. In this case, we have to consider that a number of capitalists were practically carrying the securities of the New Amsterdam Company on their own shoulders. The public had but a small proportion of them, and they were not good collateral at the banks. The burden is known to have been a very heavy one for some of these men, spread out as they were in other directions; and the relief given by the concluded arrangement has been very considerable. For an unavailable asset they have, or will receive, an available asset; that is, debenture bonds of the Consolidated Company, which are already quoted on the curb at a large premium. The bonds may be sold or may be borrowed on at the banks. In either case, these people have a large amount of their funds released, and are therefore able to give better market support to other securities in which they are heavily interested; and whose market protection depends upon them. While they were weakened by carrying the burden of the New Amsterdam Company, the raids of the traders whenever they were bearishly inclined, could not be effectively met.

Besides this, the settlement of a contest of which the end could not be foreseen, nor its consequences fully measured, removes a cause of anxiety which affected even people who were not directly interested. In this way, also, it is a help to the market. The Consolidated Company, or its managers, have been severely criticised for prolonging the fight as they did. People in a position to know, say that these managers insisted on having everything their own way; "but having your own way at a cost of $10,000 per day gets monotonous at last," and the end has been reached by more or less of a compromise, as such conflicts nearly always do end. The Consolidated Company may now begin to earn dividends again, which insiders confess has not been the case since gas was cut to 60 cents per 1000; and it is left free to carry out certain comprehensive plans which the war effectually blocked.

The Street is now again turning its attention to the other trade war, in the sugar trade, and speculating whether or not this war has not been also settled, or is near a settlement. Of course Sugar went up when it became known that the other fight was over; but in this there is nothing one way or the other, since there was a large short interest in the stock, which would naturally take alarm on such a development. It is certain, however, that the Street is disposed to believe that the settlement of the gas fight was not an isolated event.

It was not generally known until Friday that an agreement had been reached, but enough people knew it before then to have a perceptible influence on the market; which in the early part of the week had been very ragged indeed, and which probably would have become still more ragged as the week progressed, had it not been for the event referred to. As it was, there was a very general improvement in prices, and in the tone of speculation; and the closing figures yesterday are well above those of the previous Saturday. In the grangers, the improvement was about three points; in Atchison, Northern and Union Pacific about four; in the trunk lines, two to three points. Consolidated Gas was up some twelve points. In the tractions, the largest gain was in Metropolitan, and it was very considerable. The steel stocks were slightly lower; and the Tobacco stocks very much so. The weakness in these latter has been one of the features of the market; and they were weak yesterday when nearly everything else was strong.

In the granger group of stocks, most attention has been given to the buying of Burlington. The demand for Burlington from sources usually regarded as indicating that the buying is for keeps, has been noted for some little time; and it had the effect of stiffening up the other western stocks when the break in Tobacco and the steel stocks was hurting the whole market. The usual rumors of a refunding plan were started early, only to be abandoned in favor of the Pennsylvania Company buying for control. About this, it can only be said that it is a very reasonable thing the Pennsylvania should desire representation in the Burlington directory, and a respectable holding of the stock would be necessary for this.

We have it on the best authority that the next dividend on Atchison preferred will be at the rate of 5 per cent.

The meeting takes place the first Wednesday in June—something less than three weeks off. Rumors that the dividend would be raised were current some weeks ago, but they died out with the general decline in the market. The purpose of the directors, however, has not been changed; and an inquiry the other day addressed to an authoritative source, received an affirmative reply, viz., it is safe to say that the dividend will be raised. It is to be expected that a financial statement will accompany the declaration; and it will be one which will surprise all but those who have kept track of the enormous growth in the earnings of the Atchison system.

One can speak with less certainty about the Northern Pacific dividend, which rumor has said will be raised from 3 to 4 per cent. The stock acts as if it would; but diverse views are expressed by people who might be supposed to know what it is intended to do. Whether, however, the increase is or is not to be made on this occasion, the opinion is confidently expressed that the stock will go up in either event.

In respect to the steel stocks, the best that can be said is that they stopped going down when the general market rallied. Also that there are rumors of late large sellers having covered their shorts and begun to buy for the long account. That the metal markets have not stopped declining is certain. Yesterday's trade reports on their movements are conclusive on this point. But it must not be forgotten that Wall Street discounts in advance; and thanks to the style in which Mr. Gates roared out the unwelcome truth about the trade outlook, the discounting in this particular instance was very sudden and complete.

Owing possibly in some degree to the gas war settlement, there is a better feeling in banking circles than prevailed a week or so ago. The tone then was unmistakably blue. Another contributing cause, also, is the news from South Africa. Until this week, the subject has only been referred to in a sort of perfunctory way for quite a time past; but it is clear that the Kronstadt episode, marking the definite split between the Free State and Transvaal forces, brought a sense of relief. When defeated allies split apart, all the world can see the end is not far off. We now hear considerable talk of the good effects which will follow from the close of the war—a sort of talk which has not been heard for quite a time, simply because the end did not seem to be in sight. It is not anticipated that we are to have a bull market right away; on the contrary, an irregular market is expected. But the tone is much more confident than it was. CUTHBERT MILLS.