Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—8—Uncle Tom's Cabin.
AMERICAN THEATRE—8:15—East Lynne.
BIJOU—8:15—The Climbers.
BROADWAY—8:10—The Price of Peace.
CASINO—8:15—Florodora.
CRITERION THEATRE—8:15—When Knighthood Was in Flower.
DALY'S THEATRE—8:10—San Toy.
EDEN MUSEE—The World in Wax.
EMPIRE THEATRE—8:20—Brother Officers.
FOURTEENTH STREET THEATRE—8—Mavourneen.
GARDEN THEATRE—8:15—Under Two Flags.
GARRICK THEATRE—8:30—Captain Jinks of the Horse Marines.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—8—The Ameer.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—7:45—Hamlet.
IRVING PLACE THEATRE—8:15—Die Beruehmte Frau.
KEITH'S—Continuous Performance.
KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE—8:10—The New Casino Girl.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—1:45—7:45—Vaudeville.
LYCEUM THEATRE—8:15—On and Off, followed by The Shades of Night.
MADISON SQUARE THEATRE—8:30—On the Quiet.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—2—8:15—Wild West.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—8—L'Aiglon.
MURRAY HILL THEATRE—2—8—A Contented Woman.
NEW-YORK—8:15—Vaudeville.
PASTOR'S—Day and Night—Continuous Show.
PROCTOR'S—Continuous Performance.
REPUBLIC—8:15—In the Palace of the King.
VICTORIA THEATRE—8—My Lady.
WALLACK'S THEATRE—8:30—Are You a Mason?

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New-York Daily Tribune.

TUESDAY, APRIL 9, 1901.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—Tung Fu Hsiang, the noted Mahometan general, has rebelled against the Emperor of China, and is supposed to have the assistance of Prince Tuan; the indemnity sought by the powers is declared to be greatly in excess of China's ability to pay. ═══ C. Morland Agnew reached London with the painting from America, which he said is the genuine stolen Gainsborough; of the history of the picture since it was lost he declared he knew nothing. ═══ Sir George Murray Smith, the well known London publisher, is dead. ═══ French detectives, learning of a plot to kill President Loubet on his visit to the Mediterranean, took extra precautions for his safety; the President arrived at Nice, where he received a warm welcome from the officials and people; the Italian squadron arrived at Toulon, to take part in the approaching fêtes. ═══ A warning was issued by the British authorities in Cape Colony that after April 12 rebels would be tried under the old common law, which included the death penalty. ═══ The condition of the Dean of Canterbury shows no improvement. ═══ Cecil Rhodes is reported to have recovered from his indisposition. ═══ Many arrests of disorderly students were made by the police of Kharkoff, Russia. ═══ Fresh anti-clerical outbreaks were reported in a number of Spanish cities.

DOMESTIC—A motion for the release on bail of ex-Captain Oberlin M. Carter was made in the United States Supreme Court. ═══ The Spanish War Claims Commission held its first meeting in Washington, and adopted rules of procedure. ═══ Charles R. Flint testified before the Industrial Commission in Washington in regard to the effect of great combinations of capital. ═══ Seth Low has sold to L. Cass Ledyard eleven and a half acres of property at Newport. ═══ Much damage has been caused by floods in New-England; many mills have been forced to cease operations. ═══ Investigation is being made at Syracuse regarding the accident of Saturday; it is expected that several suits for damages will be brought against the State. ═══ George T. Rice, the deported Editor of "The Manila Bulletin," told the Anti-Imperialists of Boston that he was not against the administration, and could only tell the truth, when asked to speak in Boston, and they telegraphed to him that he had better not appear.

CITY.—Stocks were weak and lower. ═══ It was announced that the dispute in the American Smelting and Refining Company over the purchase of the Guggenheim properties had been settled. ═══ The ministers of the New-York Presbytery elected delegates to the General Assembly opposed to the revision of the Westminster Confession, and invited the General Assembly to meet in New-York next year. ═══ Controller Coler denounced the revised charter as sent to the Mayor from the legislature. ═══ Interest was evinced in the Steel Trust's attitude toward those who will bid against it for the structural steel for the New East River Bridge.

THE WEATHER.—Forecast for to-day: Partly cloudy. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 50 degrees; lowest, 43; average, 46⅝.

AS TO REVISING THE REVISION.

In our first comments on the revised charter as it was submitted by the legislature to Mayor Van Wyck we said that some of the amendments had a queer look, that all of them were finally put through with dangerous haste and that we hoped there was no reason to doubt that if a flagrant job was found to have slipped in it would be knocked out before adjournment. It cannot be denied that the revision has lost rather than gained credit since it reached the Mayor. The natural surmise that the swift process of enactment might have covered some serious sins appears to be justified by the discoveries of the last few days, and it is clear that the voluminous document needs the thorough scrutiny which it is supposed to be undergoing by the Mayor's orders.

Of course, large allowance should be made for Democratic enthusiasm in condemning the work of a Republican legislature. We have no idea that most or many of the hundred amendments which the Assembly added and the Senate abruptly accepted are vicious; but increasing knowledge of the character of some of them inevitably puts the rest, concerning which nothing is known, under suspicion. There, for example, is the provision requiring that the sum of $160,000 shall be taken out of the public treasury every year and distributed among eight daily newspapers in the boroughs of Queens, Richmond and The Bronx in payment for advertisements which may or may not be printed. The circumstance that two newspapers will have to be created in order that they may be subsidized in this manner would seem to throw sufficient light upon the little joker to which no member of the legislature thought it worth while to allude. We are always benevolently disposed toward our esteemed contemporaries, but the law of love does not enjoin tenderness for a couple of journals which may have been conceived, in sin or otherwise, but which have not yet been born. There, too, is the amendment authorizing the bestowal of public funds on private schools, of which Senator Stranahan offers a hopeful but not a thoroughly satisfactory defence. We note also the profuse allowance on strange terms of ten city magistrates to Brooklyn, several novelties in respect to the distribution of excise moneys among exempt firemen, a provision seemingly designed to hinder competition in the transportation business and a most suggestive grant of power to the Aldermen in relation to the storage of combustible materials within the city limits.

How many more changes of a curious character were grafted upon the commission's work by the legislature it is at present impossible to say, but we hope that the Mayor will be able to tell us in the course of a week, and when he has made his report we hope it will be treated by the legislature with due respect. The Constitutional Convention believed that the exercise of the local veto power would have the effect of improving the quality of legislation. Hitherto, excepting in a few cases in which adjournment has made it final, it has been a farce. It is probable that Mayor Van Wyck in vetoing this revision bill will heap upon it curses which it does not deserve, but it is also probable that he will point out grave faults which ought to be corrected. If he does, it will be the duty of the legislature to correct them. There is evidently a strong desire on the part of the legislature to adjourn as soon as possible; but we are sure that there is a strong desire on the part of the people that the legislature should remain in session long enough to do its duty. Governor Odell was willing to expedite the passage of the revised charter in order that the lawmakers might get away on April 20. But it can safely be assumed that the Governor would oppose an adjournment which the people would denounce as premature and discreditable.

TRADE WITH BELLIGERENTS.

The announcement is made that a former officer of the Boer army has begun in the United States Circuit Court at New-Orleans a suit at law to prevent the shipment of horses and military supplies from the United States to the British army in South Africa, on the ground that such shipments are a violation of the neutrality laws. It may be that some people in this country will sympathize with the spirit of the suit, disliking to see the British Government aided in that war by American supplies. That is, however, a matter of sentiment. The injunction which is asked for is a matter of practical law. And it must be frankly said that in that view of the case the suit seems to have not the slightest chance of success.

It is an old, well established and consistently maintained principle that a neutral nation is not forbidden in time of war to conduct a trade which is lawful in time of peace. Indeed we may go beyond that. Madison, in some of the ablest of his State papers, maintained that "the "principle that 'a trade opened to neutrals by a "'nation at war, on account of that war, is "'unlawful,' has no foundation in the law of "nations." Nor is that all. Trade in articles most obviously contraband of war is not to be prohibited. "Our citizens," said Jefferson, "have "always been free to make, vend and export "arms. To suppress their callings because a "war exists in foreign countries, in which we "have no interest, would be hard in principle "and impossible in practice. The law of nations "does not require such an internal derangement "in their occupations." To this Hamilton added that "the purchasing within and exporting from "the United States, by way of merchandise, "articles commonly called contraband, is free to "all the parties at war, and is not to be inter-"fered with." We might go further and cite the declaration of Vattel that "the right of neutrals "to trade in articles contraband of war is clearly "established." This principle was emphatically reaffirmed by President Pierce, by Mr. Marcy, by Mr. Seward, by Mr. Fish, by Mr. Evarts, by Mr. Frelinghuysen and by innumerable other authorities. There is little doubt that it will stand, despite the present suit.

It is, of course, understood that the Boers have an equal right to purchase horses and military supplies in this country. And if they are able to intercept any cargoes which are being shipped from this country to the British they may seize them as contraband of war, and the shippers will have no redress. The latter suggestion is reported to have been made by the Department of Justice at Washington, together with other statements calculated to put a stop to such inept actions as that which has been undertaken at New-Orleans. But for obvious reasons it is not likely to be adopted.

AN ENFANT TERRIBLE.

No doubt imperial government in the United States would be much less dangerous if Poultney Bigelow or his friend the German Kaiser was placed in authority and our affairs were managed with real intelligence. Unfortunately we have never been able to obtain for a governor anybody who is an exception to Jowett's rule that "no one, not even the youngest of us, is infallible," and so we blunder on in ways that often call forth the rebukes of Poultney. Both our land and naval operations in the Spanish war were the work of amateur bunglers, judged by the trained military eye of Poultney. The Taft commission in the Philippines is a half baked sort of an affair which doesn't even refer in its reports to important problems which Poultney has foreseen and worked out. Taking rapid but masterly glances in every direction, Poultney can set us right as fast and as infallibly as we, unaided, will surely go wrong. A few days ago at Yale he cut a wide swath in the rich meadow of our mistakes by an address on "Colonial Administration," and, pausing for breath with a "now as to our consuls," he proceeded, just incidentally as a relief in the midst of more serious efforts, to apply his impressible powers to illuminating the errors of our consular service. From him we learn that American consuls are mostly drunkards, embezzlers or incompetents, and that "throughout the "world to-day the American merchant finds the "consul an obstacle, unless he is a dishonest "merchant, and he finds the consul in his posi-"tion for the purpose of getting more out of it "than his salary would indicate."

Now, this is a pretty serious situation, and we should not have believed it if anybody older and less sure of himself than Poultney had said it. Even as it is, we fear that modesty has led Poultney to limit overmuch his concession that we have had a few good consuls, "mostly liter-"ary men, like Bret Harte and W. D. Howells "and Washington Irving." He would probably on second, or perhaps on first, thought except from his sweeping condemnation the Hon. John Bigelow, who was United States Consul in Paris until President Lincoln promoted him from that post to be Minister to France. Perhaps he would also except Mr. John G. Nicolay, who succeeded Mr. Bigelow. What would he say, though, of making spoils of the Paris consulship to furnish a place for a retiring private secretary? Something might be said for Mr. George Walker, the banker and telegraph president, who after performing confidential foreign financial missions was also consul in Paris; and for Major J. L. Rathbone, a West Point graduate, and for Mr. Frank Mason, who long adorned consular posts in Europe. Possibly, coming down even to our own degenerate day, he might think that Mr. Herbert Bowen was a creditable consul until he was promoted and sent to Persia as minister, and regard with favor men like Mr. Dickinson at Constantinople, Mr. Osborne at London, Mr. Sprague, who has served at Gibraltar since 1848, and Mr. Hay, recently at Pretoria; though, speaking of the latter post, Poultney does say: "In South Africa we have "practically no consul. Bryant Lindley told me "that during his many years there he never "knew an American consul to keep sober after "9 o'clock, and it was the usual thing for the "English consul to close up the day's work of "our incompetent official."

No doubt the American consular service could be improved. Greater care is needed to select men equipped to transact business in foreign countries. But with all its shortcomings the service is the envy of European manufacturers and merchants. Even in England they complain that with all the "regular system, in which," as Poultney says, "her consuls grow up and are trained like business men," they cannot get commercial reports such as our consuls make, which are of the utmost [importance] in extending American trade. Our salaries are small, and it may well be that some of the consuls are looking out for more than their salaries. A study of the consular list will show that some of them get not even fees, but must support themselves by business of their own. Possibly this should be changed, but it by no means justifies Poultney's assumption that the average American consul is dishonest. He sees some things that are imperfect and is suddenly sure that the whole system is beneath contempt, after the fashion of the little boy who excitedly reported that there were a hundred cats in the barn, having seen one strange feline prowler. Poultney is a good boy; he means well, comes of splendid stock and is full of fine impulses; but, somehow, we fear that he will never "grow up."

A TIME FOR CAUTION.

While several State legislatures have been industrious in adopting severer measures against kidnapping, extortion and blackmail, our local detectives seem to have been amazingly slow in the capture of criminals in The Bronx and elsewhere who have been stealing children and mailing letters packed with direful threats. Is it a task of superhuman difficulty to follow the trail of villains who are bold enough to use the same sub-station of the postal service in this city again and again for the deposit of communications intended to frighten parents into giving up money for the ransom of stolen children? There have been in the past detectives in New-York who could not have disgraced themselves by such pitiable failures as those which have brought reproach upon the men who report daily in Mulberry-st.

Kidnapping can be broken up by a detective force of brains and zeal, and the number of burglaries and thefts of every conceivable type can be much diminished hereabouts if the Police Department will turn itself inside out at short notice and will try faithfully to earn the trust of honest men. One of the objectionable amendments to the charter which has slipped through in Albany while the watchdogs of the public welfare were dozing for a little time puts the whole body of the Sherlock Holmeses of Mulberry-st. upon an especially favored basis, exalting them above the ranks of the patrolmen and conferring upon them benefits which they have done nothing to deserve and which will cost the taxpayers dearly. Detectives who really detect, and who accomplish practical results of genuine weight and value for the community, should, of course, receive generous compensation and be treated considerately. But the detective force of New-York has chiefly distinguished itself by an unbroken series of blunders for a long time, and it does not possess the confidence of those whose favorable opinion is well worth having.

PASSAIC PIPER'S BROOK.

New-Jersey follows Connecticut's wise example. One of the most noteworthy lawsuits of recent years in the latter State was the Piper's Brook case, in which a citizen sued a city for damages, because of its pollution with its sewage of the stream which traversed his property and upon which his cattle were dependent for water. The case was stubbornly contested in the various courts, and lasted, we believe, for a year or two. It was finally decided by the highest court in favor of the plaintiff, with the result that cities all over the State made haste to remodel their sewerage systems in order to avoid being similarly mulcted.

In expressing satisfaction with the result of that case we declared in these columns our belief that the same sound principles of law and equity would be maintained in other States if only aggrieved citizens would make a fight for their rights. The last week has seen that belief vindicated in the State of New-Jersey. A jury in the Supreme Court, under the learned and admirable Judge Dixon, has determined that what was sauce for the goose of Piper's Brook must be sauce also for the gander of the Passaic River. And so it condemns the city of Paterson to pay $3,000 indemnity to a man whose ice crop was spoiled by that city's sewage. The case will doubtless be appealed to the court of last resort, on the ground that without the city's sewage the water would have been contaminated anyway by surface drainage. But it seems exceedingly doubtful if a New-Jersey court will hold that an evildoer is to be pardoned for the reason that some one else also did the same wrong, or would have done it if he hadn't. Far more commendable and likely to prevail is Judge Dixon's decision that if the city contributed sewage sufficient to pollute the stream it is liable for damages.

It is intimated that this suit will be followed by many others of similar character. That is by no means improbable. There is no doubt that many citizens on or near the lower Passaic have suffered seriously in health and in purse from the defiling of that river with sewage. It will be only equitable for them to collect indemnity from the author of their woes. But what is most important is that the municipalities should be roused, in one way or another, to seek a better way of disposing of their sewage than the slovenly, filthy, wasteful and barbarous way of pouring it into the nearest stream of water. Years ago an intelligent commission was appointed to investigate the nuisance and prepare plans for its abatement; but because of disagreements, wranglings and alleged intrigues among the cities concerned its work has thus far been fruitless, and not a single practical step has been taken toward the reform which is so essential to the public welfare. That is not a creditable record. Perhaps the prospect of endless litigation, all going against them, will cause the cities along the Passaic to "get a move on" and to adopt the measures which they should have adopted years ago.

GOLD AMONG THE YANKEES.

Some of the interior hamlets in staid and sober Connecticut are in a fever because reports of the discovery of gold are hurtling through the excited air. Let our good friends over the border possess their souls in patience, and not allow their heads to be perturbed too wildly by glittering visions of vast fortunes to be acquired by digging for ore among their modest hills and quiet meadows. In almost every State of the Union at one time or another thrilling tales of nuggets found in farm yards, or country lanes, or stone strewn knolls, or in the beds of innocuous brooks have stirred up a wonderful variety of unsubstantial hopes.

This country produces many millions of gold each year, chiefly in the West, but when great deposits of auriferous stuff are worked steadily in any part of New-England diamond mines will be sunk in Manhattan Island which will far excel in productiveness the most valuable of those in South Africa. Nature was generous enough to New-England in many ways, but she had other uses for her stores of the most precious of metals, and did not leave any vast quantities of them on deposit anywhere in the soils or the sands between Cape Cod and the Canada border, between Westchester and Eastport. New-England thrift is so redoubtable and indomitable that it can prosper without gold quartz or placers.

Untold billions of gallons of water have fallen in the last few weeks within the watershed of this city and have gone to swell the tides of the Atlantic, simply for lack of facilities for impounding the flood. And this year will see a scarcity of water in half the city, with consequent suffering, loss and death. And all because of the persistence of city authorities in their criminal neglect to do their duty.

Saul among the prophets simply wasn't a marker compared with Robert the Testy among the friends of Civil Service reform.

Since it was announced officially that Chapman had been exiled to the far north because he talked too much, many a prudent police captain has kept a finger on his lips. Other perturbed commanders of precincts are diligently studying the deaf and dumb alphabet.

American intellect, dash and enterprise have accomplished great things with railroad trains. Can it be that Americans will allow our German friends to get ahead of them in speed of carrying passengers? It is asserted with apparent buttress of veracity that electric trains are to be run between Hamburg and Berlin at the rate of 120 miles an hour. Here's a challenge to New World rivalry. Will the Teuton be allowed to beat the Yankee in railway races?

Our State House is not empty of humorists. A practical joker on the upper level of State-st., on the crest of the Capitol Hill, has introduced a bill in the legislature which proposes to put a tax of $100 on every bachelor in this State who becomes a benedict after he has reached the age of forty. When Lord Lyons, British Minister in Washington, called upon President Lincoln to give him official announcement that the Prince of Wales, now King Edward VII, had married Denmark's fair daughter, now Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, Mr. Lincoln said to the bearer of the message, "Go thou and do likewise." Lord Lyons was a veteran of a bachelor. Can it be that the bill introduced in Albany is intended for the special discomfiture of David B. Hill, the only Democratic statesman of prominence in this State who has never taken unto himself a life partner of his joys and sorrows?

PERSONAL.

Lord Rosebery has started a movement to give a complimentary dinner to Sir John Tenniel, the occasion being the recent retirement of the latter from the staff of "Punch" after more than fifty years' service. Among those who have already intimated their desire to take part in the compliment are Arthur Balfour, Lord Goschen, Lord James of Hereford and Lord Rothschild.

The Rev. Dr. W. R. Perkins, for the last fourteen years pastor of the First Baptist Church of Lock Haven, Penn., has been elected president of Leland University, in New-Orleans, a school for the higher education of negroes, having theological, collegiate, normal, industrial and academical departments, with several affiliated academies. He will assume the duties of his new office at once.

Dr. J. H. Van't Hoff, the scientist of Europe, who originated the modern work in physical chemistry which is now being carried on at the University of Chicago by Dr. Jacques Loeb, will deliver a course of lectures at that institution this summer. He will visit Chicago about June 16, and will be a guest at the decennial celebration.

George Foster, who is to succeed Sir Charles Tupper as leader of the Canadian Conservatives, was as a small boy a clerk in a country store. Fifteen years later he was professor of classics and history in New-Brunswick University.

In recognition of the work of Professor Paul Haupt, of Johns Hopkins University, the German Emperor has presented to the library of that institution a handsome edition of the works and letters of Frederick the Great.

The Rev. Frank Gunsaulus, of Chicago, has interested his congregation in mining, and the church has invested in a mine in the Cripple Creek district, which will be operated for the benefit of the church.

TRANSATLANTIC TRAVELLERS.

On the Cunard Line steamship Servia, which arrived here yesterday morning, were Prince François de Hatzeldt Wildenberg, Captain J. R. Hamlyn-Nott, Irwin Laughlin, J. N. T. Fairweather, William Radcliffe, T. D. Roberts, Mrs. Richard Storey, Vivian Symonds, C. H. Woods and Captain Arthur Fox.

Among the passengers on the steamer Auguste Victoria, which arrived here yesterday from Hamburg, were Mr. and Mrs. Emil L. Boas, Charles M. Caughy, United States Consul at Messina, Italy; Mr. and Mrs. I. Barkhouse, Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Brandt, Count A. Chiericati, Mrs. I. E. Harland and Dr. and Mrs. F. H. Humphreys.

HOME FROM MEDITERRANEAN CRUISE.

The steamer Auguste Victoria arrived here from her Mediterranean cruise yesterday. She brought back only a few of those who sailed on her when she left here on January 31. A large number of them left the steamer at Naples on her way back from the Orient, to travel on the Continent. Among the passengers who returned were Emil L. Boas, the New-York agent of the Hamburg-American Line, and his wife, who were decorated by the Sultan of Turkey at Constantinople.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

Augustus B. Wylde, in his "Modern Abyssinia," describes an interesting custom observed at Yejju, by which a long engagement is brought to a happy ending. The betrothed pair go secretly to the outskirts of a village. The man hides himself, and the girl shrieks. The first man who comes to her rescue is speared by her sweetheart. The couple may then go home and be married, for moral sentiment demands that every bridegroom should have killed his man.

Interurban Badinage.—"Your town," said the Chicagoan, "is called the 'City of Straits,' I believe." "Yes," replied the Detroiter; "and yours, I suppose, might be known as the 'City of Crooks.'"—(Philadelphia Record.

A director of the Pan-American Exposition offers a suggestion by which he hopes to placate the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and other opponents of the Sunday opening of the fair. It is that the stadium be used on Sunday for great religious services.

"Your name," said the obscure plutocrat, "is not near worth mine on the bottom of a check."
"No," said the distinguished, yet impecunious, statesman, "but it can give yours cards and spades at the bottom of a patent medicine testimonial."—(Indianapolis Press.

"A Philadelphian who has just returned from Cuba," says "The Philadelphia Record," "was impressed by two things during his stay in Havana—the strength of the coffee that is served and the vast quantities of soda biscuits of American manufacture consumed by the natives. 'It took me some time to get accustomed to the coffee,' he said yesterday. 'At first I used to water it, but gradually I fell into the Cubans' way of drinking it, and learned to like the strong, aromatic flavor. Our own coffee now tastes weak and insipid to me. The poorer classes of Cubans will make a meal from coffee and soda biscuits. I learned that more of these biscuits are sold in Havana than in any of even the largest of American cities. Key West, although comparatively a small community, comes next in the consumption of the biscuits.'"

"Say, Weary, I wuz just readin' that Mark Twain says there's nothin' like a pint of whiskey for curin' colds. What do you think of that?"
"What do I think of it? Why, I think that Mark must have unusually mild colds."—(Cleveland Plain Dealer.

It is announced in "The Cincinnati Commercial-Tribune" that the Rev. H. L. Derr, a Baptist minister, is about to establish a school of prayer, to be a department of Ewing College, a Baptist institution, located in the district of Illinois known as Egypt. The purpose of the minister is to give a two years' course in the nature, purposes and conditions of effectiveness of prayer, treating it from an historical and scientific point, for the purpose of enabling Christian workers and others better to understand its nature and scope. It is proposed to open the institution, if the necessary funds can be secured, at the opening of the next scholastic biyear.

Forth and Back.—"Verses."
This was the heading the poet wrote over the latest effort of his muse.
"And reverses!" he muttered, as it came back to him from the magazine publishers.—(Chicago Tribune.

George W. Anderson, sixty-eight years old, and an inmate of a West Virginia poorhouse, occupies the abundant leisure which that institution affords him in reciting his experience as the husband of seventeen wives, the last, seventy-four years old, carried off by him after a triumphant courtship of two days. With such a large number of spouses to run up bills against him, it is little wonder that he finds himself in the poorhouse, with a large number of deserted wives outside seeking decrees of divorcement from him. The only comfort his situation affords is in the reflection that none of them can get any alimony out of him or break through the defences which the public institution of his refuge spreads around him.

Tess—So Miss Giddie is really to be married at last. It must have been hard for her to settle down.
Jess—Yes, indeed. She was an awful flirt.
Tess—She certainly used to lead the men a merry race, but now she says she's "on her last lap."—(Philadelphia Press.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY INVITED

PRESBYTERY ASKS IT TO MEET HERE NEXT YEAR—DEFEAT FOR REVISION.

The ministers of the New-York Presbytery who are opposed to revision of the church creed gained another victory yesterday afternoon when the ballots for commissioners to the General Assembly were counted. The total number from the Presbytery is fourteen—seven pastors and seven elders—and it is said that nine of the fourteen are conservatives. An important feature of the session was the adoption of a resolution inviting the General Assembly to meet in New-York in 1902.

The Presbytery met at 10 o'clock and went into executive session. It was a semi-annual meeting. The Rev. George T. Purves, of the Fifth Avenue Church, was elected moderator to succeed the Rev. D. G. Wylie, of the Scotch Church. The Rev. W. D. Buchanan, of the Fourth Avenue Church, was appointed vice-moderator. The following were chosen the moderator's council: The Rev. J. F. Forbes and the Rev. Howard A. Johnston and Elders W. E. Stiger and James Yereance.

The following were elected trustees of the Presbytery, to serve for three years: John J. McCook, the Rev. William E. Magie, James Yereance and the Rev. R. R. Booth. All had been on the board and were re-elected.

When the Presbytery voted on the question of creed revision the vote was 71 ayes against 75 noes, and there was quite a contest in the election yesterday on that platform. It was said after the adjournment that five ministers and four elders who opposed revision were elected out of the total of fourteen.

The following ministers were elected: The Rev. George T. Purves, the Rev. J. Wilbur Chapman, the Rev. H. M. Tyndall, the Rev. J. F. Forbes, the Rev. G. L. Shearer, the Rev. D. Russell and the Rev. George Alexander. The elders who will go as commissioners are W. E. Stiger, Charles Cochran, J. Blume, George E. Sterry, E. A. Young, E. P. Hoyt and H. W. Jessup.

The ministers' alternates are the Rev. John Fox, the Rev. C. E. Gillett, the Rev. D. J. McMillan, the Rev. A. L. R. Waite, the Rev. A. J. Kerr, the Rev. F. B. Richards and the Rev. J. M. Farr, jr. The elders' alternates are Robert Beggs, W. T. Booth, F. A. Booth, J. W. Allen, James Denholm, W. C. Smith and C. A. Kinch.

On motion of the Rev. D. Stuart Dodge, president of the Board of Home Missions, it was unanimously decided to invite the General Assembly to meet in New-York in 1902. This invitation will be carried to the meeting this year, which will be held in Philadelphia, beginning May 16. Immediately after the motion was made Silas B. Brownell stated that the Fifth Avenue Church intended to ask to have the assembly meet in that church, and the Rev. Dr. Purves, the pastor, also said that such was the intention. The Rev. Dr. Buchanan, pastor of the Fourth Avenue Church, said that his congregation had already sent an invitation individually to the General Assembly. The Rev. J. Wilbur Chapman also spoke. All said that the condition of the Presbyterian Church in New-York was so harmonious and the work on such an excellent basis that the extension of the invitation was well timed. This had been the first time in years that the congregations and parts had stood together in such a cordial invitation, and they believed that the coming of the General Assembly would be an additional cause for harmony and very helpful in the promotion of the work of the Church in the city.

After the session it was said that not since the celebrated Briggs case, in 1891, had there really been the least opportunity for obtaining general sanction to inviting the assembly here.

It was the general feeling among the ministers at the Presbytery meeting yesterday that the talked of revision would receive a setback next month at Philadelphia. New-York, Philadelphia and Chicago presbyteries were the strongest in the country. Of these the first two had given majorities against, while Chicago had cast a few more votes for than against. A two-thirds vote is necessary before the proposed changes or revision can be made, and so far none of the four propositions or questions sent to the presbyteries by the General Assembly had received anything like so strong a sanction.

MR. LEDYARD BUYS SUNSET RIDGE.

PROPERTY OF ELEVEN AND A HALF ACRES AT NEWPORT SOLD BY SETH LOW.

Newport, R. I., April 8 (Special).—Lewis Cass Ledyard, of New-York, has purchased from Seth Low, the property known as Sunset Ridge, situated on Ridge Road and the shore at the entrance to the harbor. The land has a broad frontage on the bay, with commanding views of the Atlantic, Narragansett and Conneaut Island. The late A. A. Low purchased the land more than thirty years ago, and erected the cottage. He then bought additional land and improved the estate by the building of graperies, greenhouses and a gardener's cottage, and also by the extension of lawns and gardens connected with it. Mr. Low occupied the villa every season until his death, when the estate passed into the hands of his son, Seth Low, president of Columbia, who has not occupied it. Last summer it was rented to George F. Fabyan, of Boston.

The property contains about eleven and a half acres, and is taxed for $80,900. It adjoins the estate of the late Joseph O. Low, now the property of Mrs. S. E. Huntington, on the south, and on the north the Pond estate, which was purchased last year by General Francis V. Greene, and on which he is erecting a summer home. The estate was recently advertised to be sold at auction in New-York this month, but has now been withdrawn, having been diposed of to Mr. Ledyard at private sale.

Mr. Ledyard last year purchased a large tract of land on Harrison-ave. and Brenton's Cove, adjoining the estate of E. D. Morgan and Fort Adams, upon which it has been understood that he was to build soon. He some time ago hired the Jones place, on Wellington-ave., for the coming summer. This he will occupy and rent Sunset Ridge.

PRESBYTERIAN UNION RECEPTION.

The meeting this evening of the Presbyterian Union at the Hotel Savoy will take the form of a reception for the Western section of the Pan-Presbyterian Alliance, to suit whose convenience the date of meeting was changed from yesterday. The speaking will consist of several addresses by officers and representative members of the alliance. There will be an address of welcome by the Rev. Dr. Charles Cuthbert Hall, and a reply on behalf of the alliance by the Rev. Dr. William H. Roberts. The latter will emphasize the main topic of the evening, the essential unity of the bodies holding the Presbyterian system.

Addresses will also be made by the Rev. Dr. William Caven, principal of Knox College, Toronto, and president of the Western section of the alliance, on "The Alliance in Its Worldwide Relations and Influence;" the Rev. Dr. William H. Hutton, of New-Brunswick, N. J., on "The Churches of the European Continent," and the Rev. A. G. Wallace, of Sewickley, Penn., on "The American Presbyterian and Reformed Churches."

A business meeting will be held in the morning by the Western section of the alliance.

STATE INJUSTICE TO COLLEGES.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: I have just read your editorial in to-day's issue on "Taxing Education." As bearing still further on the point so well urged by you, may I suggest that you look at the law limiting the investment of trust funds by colleges, and note how the State compels them to invest in mortgages of New-York State? There is little other opportunity for investment if the colleges obey the law. Is the State about to say, "You must invest in mortgages, and you must pay a tax on the investment we compel"? FAIR PLAY.

New-York, April 6, 1901.

PROTEST AGAINST LEAGUE EXHIBITION.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: The undersigned, having received information that the managers of the exhibition of the Professional Press Artists' League, at the Waldorf-Astoria, are to show, without consent or authorization, some of our earlier works as original and voluntary contributions to this exhibit, do characterize this infringement of the artists' rights as a scandalous attempt to deceive the picture buying public into accepting these drawings as a representative standard of our present work. These drawings were made solely for publication in "Truth" some years ago, and their incorporation as exhibits in the Professional Press Artists' League exhibition is done without sanction and absolutely against our wishes.

HENRY REUTERDAHL. HOWARD C. CHRISTY.
EDMUND M. ASHE. ROBERT L. STEARNS.
WILLIAM L. JACOBS. EVERETT SHINN.
GEORGE H. WRIGHT. FLORENCE S. SHINN.
FLETCHER C. RANSOM. R. G. VOSBURGH.
JAY HAMBIDGE.

New-York, April 8, 1901.

THE DRAMA.

RETURN OF MME. BERNHARDT.

"L'AIGLON" REPEATED.

Mme. Bernhardt made her re-entrance in New-York last night, appearing at the Metropolitan Opera House, and again impersonating the Duke of Reichstadt, in Edmond Rostand's drama of "L'Aiglon." Mr. Coquelin repeated his strong impersonation of the bluff, resolute, dauntless, half humorous, half pathetic martial veteran, Flambeau. On the vast stage and in the vast auditorium of the Metropolitan a purely dramatic performance is made remote, and is rendered, to some extent, unappreciable by the boundless contiguity of space. Vocalism must be heavily emphasized and action duly exaggerated, in such a large theatre, to produce the artistic effect of nature. The pageantry of "L'Aiglon,"—the scene of the masquerade and the scene of the haunted battlefield, chill and spectral under the midnight sky,—becomes all the more imposing when shown upon a broad expanse; and, of course, Mme. Bernhardt and Mr. Coquelin, experienced and proficient in acting, having their powers under perfect control, can adapt themselves to all conditions. This repetition of "L'Aiglon," accordingly,—which was seen, enjoyed, and applauded by a large audience,—can be recorded as pictorially impressive and dramatically smooth.

The play has been sufficiently analyzed and described. For a French audience, if idolatrous of the memory of Napoleon Bonaparte, it possesses a peculiar charm of attractive significance. For the disinterested general public it is valuable chiefly because of its dramatic situations. Rostand, in depicting the preternatural, follows Shakespeare at a long distance; but his invention of the Wagram episode is at once a triumph of the imaginative mind and a lasting honor to the literature of France. English readers who would contemplate a weak character enmeshed and overwhelmed by the adversity of strong circumstance have no need to look beyond Shakespeare's "Richard the Second"—which is the comprehensive, complete, final, and incomparable study of that subject: but Rostand's portrayal of Reichstadt is a good variant of the theme and a suggestive fanciful presentment of a somewhat interesting, however fatuous, historical person. The character of Reichstadt,—vibrant between aspiration and dejection, feverish, petulant, irritable, eager for potential action, but aware of constitutional weakness, morbid, sensuous, and blighted with self-disgust,—is easily within Mme. Bernhardt's grasp; and she embodies it in a form of symmetry, moving with exquisite grace, speaking with fascinating sweetness, and, at certain moments of passionate revolt and of delirium, showing,—or, at least, suggesting,—that abandonment of passion which at once reveals human nature and powerfully agitates and controls it. Masculinity is not indicated, and perhaps it is not intended. The art is commonly visible. Lassitude vainly striving to be power does not, as an ideal, arouse the peculiar fire of this actress—who, whatever else she may be, is not weak, and who has no sympathy with weakness. No professional movement of Mme. Bernhardt's eccentric career—aside from the business aspect of the matter—has been more eccentric than her adoption of such characters as Rostand's Reichstadt and Shakespeare's Hamlet, for the one of which she is, in her peculiar, fiery way, far too great and for the other, in every way, far too little, and with neither of which does she possess the slightest natural affinity. With the Bernhardt public, however, the main thing is Bernhardt; and for that public it may be said of her, in the passionate words of Laertes, that

> Thought and affliction, passion, hell itself
> She turns to favor and to prettiness.

W. W.

MR. OLCOTT IN IRISH DRAMA.

"MAVOURNEEN" REVIVED.

The gay and melodious Mr. Chauncey Olcott, after a week of rest, reappeared at the Fourteenth Street Theatre last night and sported and warbled, to the joy of a large audience, in the play of "Mavourneen," a sentimental and romantic composition, of an approved Irish pattern, well known to this comedian's admiring public, in which he appears as a faithful lover and a fascinating hero, and in which he sings many songs and is seen and heard to much advantage.

OTHER REVIVALS.

A revival of "East Lynne" was made last night at the American Theatre, and a revival of "A Contented Woman" was made at the Murray Hill Theatre. "The Ameer," with Mr. Frank Daniels in its chief part, was revived at the Grand, and "The Casino Girl," with variations, was revived at the Knickerbocker. A revival of the old and well worn comedy of "Diplomacy" is announced for April 15 at the Empire, with what is called "an all star cast." Most of the players mentioned in this cast may have been "stars" at Stoke Pogis or at Cocktail Gulch, but their stellar prominence has never been recognized here, and the idle pretension set up in their behalf is neither judicious, tasteful, nor necessary. "Diplomacy" is an effective play, and, if it be well acted, it will, doubtless, be well received.

PROMINENT STARS.

Mr. Jefferson acted last night in Mobile......Mrs. Fiske acted at Fort Wayne......E. S. Willard appeared in Milwaukee......Mme. Modjeska appeared in Seattle......Richard Mansfield began an engagement in Boston......Miss Annie Russell will appear in St. Louis, April 15......Hilda Spong, whose tour will close on April 20, appeared last night in St. Louis......Ada Rehan is at the Academy of Music, Baltimore.

"L'AIGLON."

The drama of "L'Aiglon," in English, was first acted in New-York, October 22, 1900, at the Knickerbocker Theatre, with Miss Maude Adams as Reichstadt. The first performance here in French was given at the Garden Theatre, on November 26, 1900, when Mme. Bernhardt began the American tour which now is drawing to a close. Mme. Bernhardt will appear in Boston on April 15 and in that city will end her present season.

MARRIED ON HER DEATHBED.

BRIDE DIED A FEW HOURS AFTERWARD IN HER HUSBAND'S ARMS.

Cincinnati, April 8.—Frederick Hayes, of Chicago, a detective, and Miss Jeanette Evans, of Chicago, were married here to-day under peculiar circumstances. Miss Evans came here a week ago to prepare for the wedding at the home of her sister, in this city. She was taken suddenly ill with the grip, and it was thought she would die on Saturday. Hayes was informed, and arrived yesterday. A marriage license was secured to-day and the ceremony was performed while Miss Evans was on her deathbed. Soon after the ceremony the bride began sinking, and she died at 1:30 p. m. The ceremony was performed at 6 a. m. When she was sinking, about 1 o'clock, the bridegroom took her in his arms and soon after she breathed her last.

GOULDS MUST FACE A JURY.

REVERSAL OF AN ORDER DIRECTING TRIAL OF DRESSMAKERS' SUIT BEFORE A REFEREE AFFIRMED.

Justices Bischoff, Leventritt and Clarke, sitting in the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, yesterday affirmed the decision of the General Term of the City Court reversing an order made by the Special Term of that court directing the trial of the suit brought by Mary F. Smith and Margaretta Dillon, comprising the dressmaking firm of Smith & Dillon, against Howard Gould and his wife, to be held before a referee.

The dressmakers sue for a balance of more than $1,000, which they allege to be due them for making waists, dresses and other articles of wearing apparel for Mrs. Gould. Mrs. Gould says she paid them more than they were entitled to and that their work was not up to the mark.

Justice Bischoff, who writes the opinion of the Appellate Term, says that tribunal has no authority to reverse the decision of the General Term of the City Court.

FOLLOWS IN FOOTSTEPS OF HIS FATHERS.

Raymond Perry Rodgers Neilson, of Far Rockaway, has been appointed by Congressman Storm, of the 1st New-York District, as a student in the Naval Academy at Annapolis. Young Neilson comes of a family of naval men. Commodore Perry was his great-granduncle, and Commodore Rodgers was his great-grandfather. His uncle, Raymond Rodgers, was an officer on the Iowa in the battle of Santiag