MINNIE HAUCK HEARD AGAIN.

She Makes Her Reappearance at the Metropolitan in "L'Africaine."

NOT A HAPPY CHOICE.

Another Performance of Berlioz's "Damnation of Faust."

FOR MISS RUSSELL'S BENEFIT.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.—*L'Africaine*, an opera in five acts, by Meyerbeer.

Vasco di Gama.....Andreas Dippel
Don Alvarez.....Edmund Muller
Don Pedro.....Emil Fischer
Don Diego.....F. Mastorff
Grand Inquisitor.....Conrad Behrens
Selika, a slave.....Minnie Hauk
Inez.....Jennie Broch
Anna.....Hannah Rothe
Nelusko.....Theodor Reichmann
Grand Brahmin.....Conrad Behrens

Mme. Minnie Hauk, after an absence of five years from New York, made her reappearance in opera at the Metropolitan Opera House last evening, appearing as Selika in Meyerbeer's "L'Africaine."

She was greeted at her first entrance with great warmth and cordiality and received marked favors throughout the evening, but failed to score more than an ordinary success.

I noted not a little dissatisfaction among her auditors before, during and after the performance regarding the part in which she was cast for her first appearance after her return, and I have no doubt that had "Carmen" been the work given last evening Mme. Hauk would have received even a warmer welcome than that accorded her.

And her voice? The same as when she bade us farewell five years ago. Never of a heavy dramatic quality, it is occasionally lost in the loud ensembles in "L'Africaine," but it has the same bright quality as when she last sang to us and was not one whit lacking in brilliancy or power.

And I thought I distinguished last evening an occasional lack of feeling of the old time pride in the part.

Then, too, Mme. Hauck's best scene—the last—coming as late as it did (it was after eleven o'clock before the curtain rose on the last act), many of the boxes were emptied of their occupants and not a few of the orchestra seats were vacant. She was promptly recalled, however, and loudly cheered at the close of the opera.

The remainder of the cast was identical with that which gave the opera heretofore this season. Herr Dippel did excellent work in the latter part of the evening, and Herr Reichmann was given a special call after his work in the third act.

Frau Mielke, who has heretofore sung the part of Selika, watched the opera to its close from a baignoir box.

The audience was brilliant and attentive, but not prone to undue demonstrations of approval.

Mr. Damrosch conducted.

SHADES OF MEYERBEER!

"The king is dead; long live the king."

An excellent sentiment that; but give the defunct monarch decent burial.

German opera is to go—and many will toss their caps and shout good riddance—but for the few weeks that it is still to dwell among us let it be treated with the consideration and dignity due to its past dues and merits.

There is no excuse for the shabby manner in which Meyerbeer's masterpiece was slighted last evening.

One would suppose that Mr. Abbey's minions had corrupted the entire staff of the opera house in order to make the patrons of the place more eager for the advent of the new impresario.

Timeworn scenery, a rattled leader, ill trained supernumeraries and a misplaced cast.

How rash for Minnie Hauck to attempt the rôle of Selika!

She never would have made an admirable Selika, even in her salade days.

Mme. Hauck's impersonation was wofully lacking, even in such external qualities as those of dress and make-up.

In the matter of the former detail she might have taken hints from Reichmann's Nelusko.

If Selika was anything like as ugly as she was represented last evening Vasco di Gama did a very natural thing in sailing away with Inez.

Lucca used to picture the mysterious Indian who followed di Gama into imprisonment as a sort of Pocahontas. Mme. Hauk's Selika reminds one of a Comanche squaw during a hard winter.

Reichmann took three curtain calls after the third act.

No one seemed to know just why he did it. Certainly the faint applause did not warrant it.

The ship scene was really ludicrous. Titters ran throughout the house during its presentation. The bell that summoned the crew to prayers was suspiciously like a ferryboat gong, and its ready recognition put the house in giggles.

Young Mr. Damrosch lost control of his band early in the evening and by ten o'clock the players were in a kind of musical riot.

The "star" of the evening was treated with kind consideration by many old timers, whose hearts went back to other days.

But I think it doubtful whether Mme. Hauk will attempt Selika again this season.

Poor Meyerbeer!—his shade must have passed a restless night.

RUSTIC FLIRTATION AT AMBERG'S.

AMBERG THEATRE.—*Die Z'widerwurzen*, a rustic sketch in five acts. By Hermann v. Schmid.

Der Bauer von Kurzenhof.....Herr Karl Swoboda
Flosser-Martl.....Herr Max Hofpauer
Forstgehilfe von Jackenau.....Herr Emil Hofer
Hanus.....Herr Max Selus
Hios.....Herr Amand Kolbe
Der Wirth.....Herr Franz Kessler
Stasi.....Frl. Kathie Thaller
Resi.....Frl. Louise Grimm
Crescens.....Frl. Amalie Schönchen

The interest attaching to the little five act play or sketch, by Hermann v. Schmid, entitled "Die Z'widerwurzen," is chiefly retrospective. It was one of the first works in which the Muenchener grew popular in Munich.

Apart from this it has but small significance, and it is certainly not one of the most pleasing or attractive plays the Munich actors have shown us.

The Amberg Theatre was crowded to the doors, however, when the curtain last night rose on "Die Z'widerwurzen," and though some acts—and chiefly the fourth—struck me as childish, long drawn out and idle, the audience seemed content and applauded with its usual heartiness.

Stasi, the rustic maid, whose nickname has been taken as the title of the sketch, is self-willed, quick and petulant. She loves a humble woodcutter called Flosser-Martl; but, from caprice and "cussedness," she flouts him, and it is not till her lover has snapped his fingers at her and made her foolish in the eyes of her neighbors that she repents her wilfulness and bends her pride.

In the last act we see the reconciliation of the lovers and look on at the bright and noisy fun of an October-Fest.

Max Hofpauer revealed another side of his rare art in the part of the woodcutter, to which he lent a rude and rugged energy. Karl Swoboda was natural and humorous. Amand Kolbe contributed an admirable episodic bit of character and Kathie Thaller embodied the spirited but wayward Stasi with delightful truth.

Finer than all, perhaps, was Amalie Schönchen, who moved us in turn to tears and laughter by her interpretation of a kind and tender but eccentric old spinster.

Her prayer in the third act was singularly touching.

"LA DAMNATION DE FAUST" REHEARD.

THE MASTERPIECE OF HECTOR BERLIOZ AGAIN PRESENTED BY MR. WALTER DAMROSCH.

Mr. Walter Damrosch is entitled to the thanks of all intelligent and candid music lovers for the care and thoroughness with which he has produced Berlioz's "Damnation de Faust" in New York.

In these strange days of racial narrowness and bigotry it needs some courage to pay homage to French music. And this is what was done by Mr. Walter Damrosch when he revived the masterpiece of Hector Berlioz.

The first performance of "La Damnation" at the Metropolitan Opera House, under the direction of the young conductor, was so successful that it was followed by another yesterday. The attendance was not large, but the audience showed a growing sense of the beauty and boldness of this lyric drama, and applauded the chief numbers unstintingly.

In some respects the interpretation of the work was superior to those for which Paris has so often been indebted to M. Colonne, M. Pasdeloup and M. Lamoureux. The chorus was notably far stronger than at any of the many performances of "La Damnation" I have heard in Paris. So far, too, as mere singing is a gauge, Herr Fischer is perhaps the finest Mephistopheles who has yet attempted the part.

But there were some faults of omission and commission to offset the merits. The orchestra, which played the "Scene on the Banks of the Elbe," the "Rakoczy March," the "Easter Hymn," and the "Danse des Sylphes," with taste and spirit, was singularly heavy and mechanical in the "Menuet;" and in the accompaniments to some of the songs, the wood wind instruments were hard and cold; and at many points, both in the vocal and the instrumental music, one missed the fantasy, the graceful phrasing, the light and shade, the delicate expression, the *diablerie*, the work demanded.

Herr Andreas Dippel's tenor has neither the power nor the sweetness nor the flexibility needed to do justice to the part of Faust. Mme. Burch, the Marguerite, sang correctly, but coldly and without much charm or tenderness.

The English words, however, were largely responsible for the dryness and harshness of the singers. And, on the whole, the performance was most creditable.

If Mr. Damrosch would now restore us Berlioz's admirable "Romeo and Juliet" and "Fantastic" symphonies he would be doing art true service. They are as truly masterworks as "Siegfried" or the "Pastoral" and they have this advantage over "La Damnation," that they require no singers.

MISS ANNIE RUSSELL'S BENEFIT.

HER MANY FRIENDS MAKE IT BOTH A FINANCIAL AND AN ARTISTIC SUCCESS.

Miss Annie Russell's friends—and they are legion—flocked to the benefit given her at Palmer's Theatre yesterday afternoon, and while those forming the general public made it a financial success, those in the theatrical world made it an artistic one.

Just before the curtain went up on the closing act Mr. Herbert Kelcey stepped before the curtain and took occasion to thank everybody for their kindness. He read a telegram from Miss Russell, who is lying ill at Lakewood, in which she said that the extreme kindness of her friends both strengthened and comforted her.

The performance began at one o'clock with the wake scene from "The Leather Patch," by Mr. Harrigan's company, and Mr. Harrigan, Mr. Wild and Mrs. Yeamans never were more amusing. The Lyceum Theatre company then gave Tom Taylor's one act play, "A Sheep in Wolf's Clothing," to which Mr. Kelcey, Miss Cayvan, Mr. Wheatcroft and Mr. Ormonde won the honors. Little Tuesday, who took Miss Lillian Russell's place on the programme, followed and proved very pleasing.

The novelty on the bill was a little play by Mr. C. Haddon Chambers given by Mr. Charles Frohman's company, called "Sweet Will." As the play was all love and the two principal characters had not to be mawkishly sentimental, it was liked immensely, especially by the young ladies.

Mr. Wheatcroft took Professor Herrmann's place and recited, and the court room scene from "Aunt Jack," in which all the jurors were prominent comedians and all the spectators were prominent actors and actresses, brought the programme to an end. Mrs. Booth, Mr. Stoddard and Mr. Holland repeated their former successes in the comedy.

Mr. Daniel Frohman said that the receipts would amount to nearly $3,000. The Lambs' Club paid $75 for a box and the Five A's paid $66 for a seat in the gallery and Judge Russell paid $50 for a box. During the performance photograph souvenirs were sold by the Misses May Robson, Effie Shannon, Maida Craigen, Vida Croly, Nannette Craddock and Eleanor Tindale. Mrs. Kendal sent $100 for a souvenir.

MISS MARTINOT AND HER MANAGER.

MR. T. HENRY FRENCH EMPHATICALLY DENIES THAT HE HAS HAD ANY TROUBLE WITH THE ACTRESS.

Miss Sadie Martinot, of the "Dr. Bill" company, who was suddenly taken ill in Baltimore about ten days ago, has arrived in this city and is at present at her home in West Twenty-first street.

The actress yesterday requested that a notice be sent out to the effect that she had permanently severed her connection with the "Dr. Bill" company; that she would not again be seen in the company, and that she had no plans for the future. The notice also said that the management advertised her to appear in Philadelphia last week, but she did not do so owing to a disagreement with them.

When seen last night Mr. T. Henry French, the manager of the company, denied in the most emphatic terms that he had any trouble with Miss Martinot. "Why," said he, "we are most friendly. I am very anxious to have Miss Martinot back in the cast, as I promised other managers at whose houses I play the piece that she should be in the company.

"Then, again, I want her to appear in the new play I intend producing. She promised that she would appear Monday a week ago in Philadelphia, and that is why I billed her there. It is an outrage to say that there has been any trouble between us."

At Miss Martinot's house last night it was said that she was so ill that her physician forbade her seeing any one.

FOOTLIGHT FLASHES.

The second of the Gerard Thies evenings of song was given at Steinway Hall last night in the presence of an audience which completely filled the hall. The soloists were Miss Louise Gerard, soprano; Mr. Albert E. Thies, tenor; Miss Marion S. Weed, contralto; Mr. A. Hartdegen, 'celloist, and Mr. C. J. Bushnell, baritone. The programme was a pleasing one.

Captain Lydecker's team of the Seventh regiment, which won the Oldenburg Horn sharpshooters' trophy at the late competition, was present at Harrigan's Theatre last evening as guests of Mr. Edward Kemp, the donor of the trophy. With the sharpshooters were General Fitzgerald, General Emmons Clark, Colonel Daniel Appleton, Lieutenant Colonel George Moore Smith, Major W. J. Kipp, Major Stimson and Adjutant Palmer.

Mr. John R. Rogers has made arrangements to produce "My Sweetheart" with a cast including Miss Annie Lewis, who is at present in the "Later On" company, and Mr. "Pete" Baker, the German dialect comedian.

Dr. L. A. Baralt, the president of the Society of Harmonious Culture, is announced to give two courses of lectures in the Mott Memorial Hall, No. 64 Madison avenue, on Saturday mornings at eleven o'clock and Sunday evenings at eight. The first course begins on Saturday and the second on the Sunday evening following, each course consisting of four lectures, delivered on consecutive Saturdays or Sundays. The subjects of the Saturday course will be "The Russian Novel," "Marie Bashkirtseff and Eugene De Guerin," "Henrik Ibsen," and "The Spanish Novel." Those on Sunday evening, "The Object of Life," "The Principles of Science and Philosophy," "The Principles of Ethics and Religion" and "The Principles of Art and Beauty."

MR. MANSFIELD'S CONCERT.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

HERALD BUREAU, CORNER FIFTEENTH AND G STREETS, N. W., WASHINGTON, Feb. 10, 1891.

On Friday afternoon Mr. Richard Mansfield is to give a concert at Albaugh's Opera House, consisting of songs written by himself, &c. There will be an enlarged orchestra, a chorus of forty voices from St. John's Chapel, New York, and solos by eminent singers. The feature is to be a new national anthem dedicated to the President by his permission. The boxes are to be occupied by the President's family, Vice President Morton and members of the Cabinet. The orchestra seats are set apart for the large number of invited guests, who are prominent in official life.

SELINA GETS ONLY SPOONS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 10, 1891.—Mrs. Rosanna Hughes, a great-aunt of Miss Selina Fetter, the actress, is dead at 102. She was very wealthy, and willed Miss Fetter a dozen silver spoons.

DIXEY BARELY ESCAPED ARREST.

LITIGATION OVER A PARTNERSHIP NOTE NEARLY SENT HIM TO PRISON.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 10, 1891.—It leaked out today that Henry E. Dixey, the actor, had a writ of arrest served upon him in this city last week which might have sent him to jail had he not secured a bondsman.

Dixey was playing in "The Seven Ages" at the Providence Opera House at the time. When Edward E. Rice and Dixey were in partnership in the management of "Adonis," a few years ago the former, as is alleged, gave the note of the firm for $200 to a New York lawyer named Hemming in consideration for legal advice received in some litigation. This debt, it appears, has never been paid. The case was tried in New York and judgment was rendered against Dixey for the amount, he allowing it to go by default.

Last week Lawyer Hemming sent an execution on judgment to this city and ordered it served on the actor. Deputy Sheriff Thayer found Dixey at the Narragansett Hotel and served the execution upon him. The latter took the officer to the private office of Manager Robert E. Morrow, of the theatre. There Dixey deposited $200 with Mr. Morrow as security for the claim, and he was released. The writ is returnable next June.

ADONIS RETICENT.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

BOSTON, Feb. 10, 1891.—Mr. Dixey was very loath to speak to-night about his experience with the law in Providence. At first he even feigned ignorance. All that he would say was:—

"It was a note of Rice's—an old note—that was all."

TRINITY TO HAVE A BOY CHOIR.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 10, 1891.—An interesting announcement regarding radical changes in Trinity Church choir were made on Sunday. Mr. J. C. D. Parker, the organist, has tendered his resignation, but at Dr. Brooks' request has agreed not to press it. Should he retire it is quite probable that a boy choir will be organized to replace the present quartet.

A GAY SWINDLER.

HE COURTS A YOUNG LADY AND MARRIES HER UNDER FALSE PRETENCES.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 10, 1891.—A gay young man from Salem, Harry Fleming by name, was in court this afternoon charged with the larceny of a watch, the property of Miss Gertrude Young, a young woman whom he took to the theatre one night and whose watch he is alleged to have "lifted."

A few months ago it is said that he made the acquaintance of a young Chelsea lady, and by claiming to be a son of President Bliss, of the Boston and Albany Railroad, and by a general exhibition of apparent wealth, he obtained the consent of the household to their marriage.

It was observed with some surprise that President Bliss was not at the wedding, but Fleming got over this very easily by saying that the "old gent" was sick. Then he began to board with the young woman's parents. His borrowing propensity grew so fast, however, that the father-in-law instituted an investigation which ended in Fleming being kicked out and threatened with a bullet in case he ever visited the house again.

Fleming's career as a petty swindler has been traced by the officers, who say that he has operated under various names all through Maine and New Hampshire.

TWO BOYS FROZEN TO DEATH.

THEY WERE CAUGHT IN THE MINNESOTA BLIZZARD AND FOUND DEAD.

WINONA, Minn., Feb. 10, 1891.—Two boys, aged ten and twelve years, sons of a German farmer named August Ford, were found dead Monday evening, two miles northwest of Utica. They got caught in the blizzard.

SOUTHERN RIVERS OVERFLOWING.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Feb. 10, 1891.—The Warrior River, at Tuscaloosa, is five feet above low water mark and rising. The Alabama River is out of its banks and destroying property below Montgomery.

TEN ROUNDS AND A DRAW.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

ST. PAUL, Minn., Feb. 10, 1891.—Thirty-five hundred people saw a fierce ten round fight at the New Market Theatre to-night between Denny Kelleher, of Boston, and Harris Martin (the "Black Pearl"), of Minneapolis, for $500 a side, the entire gate receipts and the middle weight championship of the Northwest. The "Pearl" fought strongly for the first five rounds and stood about even with his Eastern opponent. After this, however, it was all in favor of the Boston boy, and the crowd received with great surprise the announcement of Referee Mannix that he was unable to discover any difference in the work of the two men and declared the mill a draw.

Kelleher broke his left hand in the first round by striking the African a swinging blow back of the right ear. Frank Glover, of Chicago, issued from the ring side a challenge to either of the contestants to fight to a finish at 158 pounds for $500 a side.

BAIT FOR SLAVIN AND SULLIVAN.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, Feb. 11, 1891.—The Ormonde Club offers a purse of £2,000 for a boxing match of ten rounds between Slavin and Sullivan, the meeting to take place in the club rooms next autumn.

AN OLD MASTER STOLEN.

DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 10, 1891.—The fact has been discovered that a picture by Peter Neefs, the elder, the old Dutch master, has been stolen from the Art Museum. It is entitled "Interior of Gothic Church." The subject was that of a priest celebrating mass. It was painted in 1846 or thereabouts, and was valued at $15,000. It is noted as one of the once great collection of Sir Charles Rushouts.

GOMPERS IN A LEGISLATIVE HALL.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Feb. 10, 1891.—The House of Representatives this morning passed a resolution unanimously tendering to me the use of the House for a public lecture. Many members and Senators were present at the lecture and I addressed the meeting for over two hours.

This morning the convention of coal miners sent a delegation to my hotel and escorted me to the City Hall, where they were in session. Myself, McBryde, Wright and Cavanaugh were called upon to address the Convention, which consumed the morning session. The best of spirit prevailed, and every reference to keeping the eight hour demand unencumbered was received with approval.

After the mass meeting I conferred with the executive officers of the miners. The labor movement of Columbus was never in such good trim.

I go from here to Logansport, Ind.

SAMUEL GOMPERS.

POWDERLY ON THAT THIRD PARTY.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Feb. 10, 1891.—The State Convention of the Knights of Labor began its sessions here to-day. T. V. Powderly spoke. He said the industrial classes will make their demands effectually heard. The farmers and industrial classes of cities were practically agreed in what they wanted, and, he believed, would work together. Whether or not these classes will unite and form a third party for 1892 depends upon the position taken by the other parties. If they agree to give the farmers of the West and factory hands of the East what they require there will be no need for a separate political party.

Mr. Powderly goes to meet with the State Assembly, Knights of Labor, in Nebraska.

WILL RESIST THE COKERS' STRIKE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

PITTSBURG, Pa., Feb. 10, 1891.—W. J. Rainey & Co., owners of one hundred coke ovens in the Connellsville region, have resolved to fight the strike which was inaugurated at all the other plants. Their men continued at work at last year's scale to-day and say they will not strike. Fifty Pinkerton men and a number of deputy sheriffs were placed on guard at the works to-night, and Superintendent Mitchell says this force will be increased if necessary. The strikers will visit the Rainey plants to-morrow and endeavor to induce the employés to join the strike. Grave trouble is expected. The Rainey men are not members of the union, but they had promised to strike.

BRICKLAYERS THREATEN TROUBLE.

Bricklayers' Union No. 7 will hold a very important meeting this evening at Webster Hall, to consider the question of whether or not it will make its peace with the International Union. No. 7 was recently expelled from the International Union because it refused to pay a strike assessment, and now the other bricklayers' unions say that unless No. 7 makes itself square with the international Union they will strike against it.

No. 7 has over two thousand members, and the other unions about three thousand members. Unless the trouble is settled it may greatly interfere with building operations in the spring.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

Mrs. James Driskill was found dead sitting up erect in bed at Laurel, Del., yesterday morning. She had complained of influenza.

All of the employés of the Pittsburg and Western Railway who struck on Monday received their wages yesterday, and last night trains were running as usual.

Mr. T. A. Watson, of Camden, S. C., seeing two colored boys playing with a parlor rifle yesterday, attempted to take it away from them. In doing so the rifle was discharged. The ball went through the head of the youngest boy, Tom Brisbane, killing him instantly.

In the suit of Mrs. Edith Sessions Tupper against Martin Morin as Superintendent of Police of Buffalo, N. Y., for $10,000 damages for false imprisonment, the jury disagreed. The arrest was made at Toronto last summer on a telegram, owing to a mistake made in the number of a trunk check.

The case of Professor Elroy M. Avery, a prominent candidate for the Cleveland (Ohio) Post Office, charged by H. C. Spaulding, of Monroe, Mich., with stealing a gold watch, was dismissed yesterday, Spaulding and his witness failing to appear. Professor Avery will institute suit against Spaulding for false imprisonment.

The Commercial Telegraph Company is the name of a co-operative telegraph company which some adventurous spirits in Jefferson and McKean counties, Pa., claim to have begun to organize. The stock is to be sold at $10 per share, payable in instalments. Only telegraphers will be allowed to hold stock, and all the work will be done by stockholders. So says a circular.

WANT TO BUILD TWO NEW BRIDGES.

Senator Birkett, of Brooklyn, Introduces Bills to Give a Proposed Company with $24,000,000 Capital Double Right of Way Over the East River.

BACKED BY THE BROOKLYN "L."

One Little Joker Clause Which Would Give the Union Company a Chance to Get Into New York and Practically Boss the Scheme.

Senator Birkett, of Brooklyn, introduced two bills in the Legislature yesterday bearing on the Bridge question.

One was the old bill of last year, extending the termini of the Brooklyn Bridge. This act contemplates the "tail switching," as agreed on by the experts appointed by the Mayors of New York and Brooklyn and the Bridge trustees.

It provides for an expenditure of $1,500,000, and that no part of the structure at the New York terminus shall extend north of the northwesterly line of Park row; nor at the Brooklyn terminus south of the northerly line of Tillary street. O'Connor, of Brooklyn, introduced the same bill in the House.

FOR TWO NEW BRIDGES.

The other act is to incorporate the East River Bridge Company for the purpose of constructing, maintaining and operating bridges over the East River between the cities of New York and Brooklyn.

It is said that the Union Elevated Railroad is behind the project. The incorporators of the company are Henry W. Putnam, Hugo Rothschild, Elbert Snedeker, Simeon Uhlman, Frederick Uhlman, Abram J. Haslenburgh, Adolf Ladenburg, Isaac Lewis, Henry W. Putnam, Jr.; Reuben Pollard and George W. Wingate.

The company is allowed, according to the provisions of the bill, to connect its tracks with other railroads; to consolidate its capital stock, property and franchises with those of other companies, and to take possession of property necessary to its purposes, except public parks.

Another provision permits municipalities and other corporations to invest in the stocks and bonds of the company. The fare is not to exceed that charged on the present bridge.

The capital stock is to be $24,000,000.

WHERE THEY WOULD BE.

The bill provides for the construction of two bridges, one at a point at or near Broadway, Brooklyn, between the pier line and Marcy avenue, crossing to some point at or below Rivington street, New York, but not south of Water street.

This bridge must be begun within one year after the passage of the act, and must be completed within six years.

The second bridge must be begun within three years after the passage of the act, and must be completed within six years. It is to be built at a point between Fulton street and the pier line in Brooklyn and between Little and Bridge streets there, and to cross the river to a point in New York near the New York terminus of the other bridge.

I called on Mr. Frederick Uhlman, one of the incorporators of the proposed East River Bridge Company, at the Hotel Royal last night in regard to the plans of the company.

"The purpose of the scheme," said Mr. Uhlman, "is to afford better facilities for travel between New York and Brooklyn. Every one knows that the present New York and Brooklyn Bridge is inadequate to the demands made upon it by the travelling public, and that unless some measures are taken to relieve the pressure it will become worse every year.

A BROOKLYN "L" SCHEME.

"All the incorporators of the proposed company are interested in the Brooklyn elevated lines, and the new company will be substantially the 'L' company of Brooklyn. The intention is to run cars from the Brooklyn 'L' across the new bridge to connect with the Second and Third avenue lines of the Manhattan elevated.

"The bridge, according to our plans, is to have four tracks. The two outside tracks will be through lines to connect the most distant parts of Brooklyn with the east side Manhattan system.

"We expect to make the run from East New York to the foot of Broadway, Brooklyn, in twenty minutes and to the Bowery in half an hour.

"From Fort Hamilton to Grand street and the Bowery will take less than forty minutes. The trains will be made up of five cars, as that is the largest number that can advantageously be handled.

"The inner tracks will be for local trains, which will simply run back and forth like the trains on the New York and Brooklyn Bridge.

"The advantages of the scheme at first thought appear to be for Brooklyn alone. But what helps Brooklyn must help New York. The bridge will bring the former city's 900,000 inhabitants in closer connection with New York's business centre than are most residents of New York itself.

WILL MAKE TRAVEL CHEAPER.

"Travel will be cheaper, too, on the whole. The bill for the incorporation of the company provides that the maximum fare across the bridge shall not exceed that now charged on the New York and Brooklyn Bridge. Under a strict interpretation this will make the fare two and one-half cents each way.

"It will, therefore, be possible to make the round trip from Brooklyn to Grand street, say, for fifteen cents. People who go to Grand street by way of the present Bridge must pay twenty-five cents.

"The other bridge—the one with the terminus at Fulton street, New York—is not compulsory according to the bill now before the Legislature. We intend to build it, however. That wasn't part of the original plan, but the people living near the Brooklyn terminus wanted it put in.

"I think that public opinion in Brooklyn will be strongly in favor of the bill. New York will also recognize that the new bridges will be to her great interest as well. Every bridge that is built will come nearer to making the two cities one, whether they have two or a dozen Mayors and Boards of Aldermen. I think six or eight new bridges will be begun during the next decade.

"Therefore the bill will probably become a law. It rests solely with the Legislature, as the capital of $24,000,000 is ready. We are assured, too, of the hearty support of a great number of Brooklyn's most prominent citizens.

"All the Federal requirements concerning piers, height of span, river surface, &c., are complied with in the bill.

ANXIOUS TO GET TO WORK.

"We want to have the bill become a law just as soon as possible. Under the provisions of the act we have one year's leeway to begin the construction of the first bridge. But we will begin operations just as soon as possible. So the earlier the Legislature gives its consent the earlier will the bridge be finished."

Regarding the provision which permits the company to connect the bridge tracks with those of any railroad Mr. Uhlman said it was inserted with special reference to the Union Elevated.

The provision which permits municipalities or other corporations to invest in the stocks or bonds of the company was simply, according to Mr. Uhlman, to give them a chance at "a good thing."

I VISIT JOHNNY GETHIUS AGAIN.

HE SITS UP, BUT IS NOT SURE THAT THE BONE GRAFT HAS BEEN SUCCESSFUL.

Johnny Gethius, who was submitted to the bone grafting treatment at Charity Hospital last November, is able to sit up and move about carefully with the aid of crutches. Dr. Phelps, who performed the operation, has placed a new cast upon Johnny's leg during the last few days.

The flesh has healed over and the exact effect of the graft can only be surmised by those in attendance. There are some doubts as to the success, but no one interested can disguise a hopeful feeling.

"I feel better than I have heretofore since the operation was performed," said Johnny to me yesterday in answer a question. "It has been a hard struggle, but the worst is over now.

"It is said that I am looking forward calmly to another operation, but this is false. I do not believe another one will be necessary. Of course the experiment has not worked to the full expectations of the doctors. My right leg will always be shorter than the left and it will be some time before I can use it.

"However, you may be certain that whether this graft is a success or not I shall never submit to another experiment. Let them carry on their research with some other patient."

Johnny was sitting at a table writing in a notebook. His right foot was supported by an iron frame about four inches high. He moved it carefully but without pain. The plaster cast prevented an examination of the limb, but I ascertained that the flesh about the graft was in a healthy condition.

Dr. Phelps is determined to give the experiment every chance to become a success, and the leg may be kept in plaster for some weeks yet. There is no doubt that he considers the result more favorable than some time ago.

Johnny was averse to saying anything at first, as he declared he had been forbidden to tell anything that the newspapers might want to find out. He referred smilingly to the way in which a HERALD reporter had gained access to him in December, despite all the precautions of Dr. Phelps and his assistants, and said:—

"They won't catch me next time."

Dr. Phelps absolutely refused to say a word about the case when I called on him.

"No one will know anything about it," he said, "until I am ready to make the result public. You may run the risk of interviewing the patient if you desire, but I will not be responsible for the consequences."

WORK OF THE MASTER BUILDERS.

OPPOSED TO STATE ARBITRATION AND IN FAVOR OF UNIFORM CONTRACTS.

When President John J. Tucker called to order the second day's session of the Convention of the National Builders' Association at Music Hall yesterday morning about four hundred persons were present.

Resolutions were offered and referred to appropriate committees as follows:—By Anthony Ittner, of St. Louis, Mo., that Congress be memorialized in favor of the Torrey National Bankruptcy law; by John D. McGilvray, of Denver, Col., for the furtherance of the apprentice system; by Richard Smith, of Omaha, Neb., that State Legislatures be asked to regulate prices for contract convict labor so as not to interfere with outside manufacturers' prices; by H. E. Doren, of Grand Rapids, Mich., for a committee of five to draw up constitution and rules for all organizations affiliated with the National Builders' Association.

President Tucker appointed, as a committee to fix the time and place for the next national convention and to nominate officers, Richard Smith, of Omaha, Neb.; R. H. Jenks, of Cleveland, Ohio; E. Noyes Whitcomb, of Boston, Mass.; I. F. Adams, of Baltimore, Md.; and William A. Rutter, of St. Louis, Mo.

Secretary Sayward's report, which he read, said that during the last year four exchanges affiliated with the national body had dropped out. They were of Brooklyn, Charleston, S. C.; Hartford, Conn., and Wheeling, W. Va. Exchanges admitted were those of Peoria Ill.; San Francisco, Cal.; Pueblo, Col.; and Lynn, Mass. There are now thirty-five exchanges in the national body. The South is not represented, and the Far West but poorly. The Secretary finds that the custom of co-operation is becoming more prevalent all over the world.

Regarding State boards of arbitration the Secretary said that the members of the Builders' Association preferred to settle their own disputes.

The report of Treasurer George Tapper, of Chicago, Ill., showed total receipts during the year of $10,095 35; expenditures, $6,538 98; balance on hand, $3,556 37.

The Committee on Uniform Contracts presented a report, in which it was said the uniform instrument was not so generally used as it should be. An examination of it would prove that it conserved the interests of both owners and builders.

The report of the Committee on Arbitration was one of the most important submitted during the day. It recommended the adoption of a form of an agreement to secure the establishment of arbitration committees, with a plan of organization of the same, for the use of associations of employers and associations of workmen in all branches of the building trade.

The reports of several minor committees were read, after which the Convention took a recess.

The most important business of the afternoon session was the reading of a paper entitled "The Legal Aspects of Boycotts and Strikes," by John L. Wilkie, of this city.

He said, in conclusion, that the labor associations in endeavoring to secure advanced wages were acting well within the law. When they used violence or threat, however, and sought to destroy or impoverish a man or force their regulations upon him they were guilty of an indictable offence.

A proposed amendment to the constitution led to much debate and confusion of purpose among the delegates. It was finally lost.

The secretary announced at the close of the meeting that there would be an exhibition of the Fire Department for the delegates to-day at Sixty-seventh street and Lexington avenue at one o'clock.

A comunication was read from the National Association of Fire Engineers asking that a committee of seven from the Builders' Association be appointed to act with the joint committee of seven each from the American Institute of Architecture, the National Board of Fire Underwriters and the Association of Fire Engineers in this city on April 2 to devise uniform building ordinances.

The Convention will continue its sessions to-day.

Free Extracts from
"LIGHT OF THE WORLD,"
by
SIR EDWIN ARNOLD,
will be
published in the HERALD
NEXT SUNDAY,
by arrangement with
FUNK & WAGNALLS.

TAXING THE ALDERMEN'S BRAINS.

AFTER MULLANEY'S SCALP, THE TICKET SPECULATORS AND THE ELECTRIC POLES.

Assemblyman Mullaney's proposition in the Legislature to rob the Board of Aldermen of their power to grant franchises to railways and other corporations raised a storm at the regular meeting of the City Fathers yesterday.

Alderman Flynn, from the First district, offered a resolution calling for a committee to go to Albany and oppose the measure. He further characterized Mullaney as a "crack brained idiot," and was not "fit to represent a drove of cows."

No leader of Tammany could be behind the movement, continued the orator, or he would not remain such an hour. It virtually strips the City Fathers of all important rights and leaves them only helpless authority. The resolutions passed and a committee will now pay their compliments to Mr. Mullaney.

Alderman Harris made an attack upon theatre ticket speculators and offered a resolution calling for the arrest of all speculators not licensed and prohibiting the reissuing of any further licenses. In offering the resolution the Alderman said he did so at the request of Manager Edward Harrigan, who was annoyed by the speculators in front of his theatre in Thirty-fifth street. The question was referred to the Law Committee.

Benjamin S. Henning, president of the East River Railway Company, presented an application to the Board asking the privilege of building a railroad which will connect with the tunnel under the East River from Broome street, New York, to South Sixth street, Brooklyn. The application was referred to the Railroad Committee.

At the request of Commissioner Gilroy Alderman Brown offered a resolution to amend section 412 of article 41 of chapter 8 of the Revised Ordinances of 1880, so that it shall be unlawful for any one to erect a pole or post in front of any residence for the purpose of carrying electric wires, nor within a distance of fifty feet from the nearest pole erected for such purpose. All poles are to be painted brown ten feet from the ground, except the fire poles, which shall continue red. No advertising signs shall be permitted upon such poles, and the names of the companies putting up any poles shall be conspicuously painted upon the same.

The Law Committee was requested to look into the resolution.

SEEKING HIS RELATIVES.

PATRICK DRISCOLL, AFTER YEARS SPENT AT SEA, RETURNS TO HIS NATIVE CITY.

The following advertisement appeared yesterday in the HERALD:—

INFORMATION WANTED OF WILLIAM DRISCOLL or his sister Kate by P. DRISCOLL, No. 39 Cherry st.

Patrick Driscoll ran away from home twenty-two years ago and went to sea. He wanted to see the world. Before he had reached San Francisco, by way of Cape Horn, though, he was very sick of sight seeing.

He remembered getting off the swift clipper at the Golden Gate and taking in the town. Then he found himself on the way to China with two acquaintances he had made the night before.

From China he went to Java, where he remained two or three years. Then he went to sea again, and after circumnavigating the globe half a dozen times he finally turned up in Java again.

He determined a year ago to come home. He arrived last Thursday, but his home was gone. His father and mother, he learned, were dead. No one knew anything of Will and Kate, his brother and sister. So he advertised in the HERALD.

RAID ON A LOTTERY GAME.

Anthony Comstock yesterday raided the headquarters of alleged lottery men, located in room No. 62 of the building at the corner of Park row and Frankfort street. The concern was operated under the name of the Chicago Watch and Jewelry Company, and the two principals, Charles A. Bailey and John A. Tiedman, were arrested and locked up in the Oak street police station.

The men have occupied the room several weeks. Their plan was to sell one dollar tickets, which they asserted would draw a thirty-eight dollar gold watch.

The drawings were held every Saturday night, but as there was only one lucky ticket in the number sold some men would be compelled to wait probably six months before they secured their watch. At the end of that time the principals would have, by means of the sale of other tickets, made a profit of several hundred dollars on each watch or article sold.

IT HAS NO LICENSE; IT IS DEFYING THE LAW.

Investigation of the American Trust Company, Which Hails from Texas and Claims to Have an English Syndicate Arrangement.

MORE LIGHT ON DURLAND'S GANG

Philadelphia Victims Organize a Committee to Take Steps to Make the Promoters of the Scheme Disgorge—The Surprise the Taylor Mansion Caused.

The attention of the HERALD was drawn a few days ago to a concern called the "American Trust Company," which has offices at No. 173 Broadway. Investigation has shown that it has been here only a short time, and, moreover, that it has no legal authority to transact business in this State.

The literature of this company states, among other things, that it was organized in Texas on October 14, 1889, with an authorized capital of $1,000,000. Its executive officers are as follows: