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DALY'S THEATRE—"The Royal Middy."
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE—"Pirates of Penzance."
HAVERLY'S THEATRE—2 and 8: "The Tourists in the Pullman Palace Car."
NEW MADISON SQUARE THEATRE—"Hazel Kirke."
NEW-YORK AQUARIUM—2 and 8: Circus.
PARK THEATRE—"The Wedding March."
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS' OPERA HOUSE—Variety.
STANDARD THEATRE—"Horrors."
UNION SQUARE THEATRE—"The False Friend."
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WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1880.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—A hurricane, causing loss of life and property, is reported from the Philippine Islands. ═ The Italian Minister of War has resigned. ═ The petroleum wells in Hanover are about to be worked. ═ Lord Beaconsfield's health is better. ═ Cabinet changes are proposed in Mexico. ═ A defeat of insurgents is reported from Cuba. Another shock of earthquake was felt. ═ Nine of P. Lorillard's horses are accepted for the Spring races in England.

DOMESTIC—George Walker, of New-York, has been nominated by the President to be Consul-General at Paris; James Q. Howard is nominated to be Appraiser at New-York. ═ There will be a sharp contest in the Pennsylvania Republican Convention to-day. ═ Railway travel was delayed by the storm yesterday, and damage was caused to shipping. ═ After a long debate in the State Senate, Mr. Forster's resolution on taxation was referred to the Finance Committee. ═ Governor Cornell gave his first state dinner last night. ═ It is expected in New-Jersey that Governor McClellan will attempt to secure a partisan Supreme Court Bench.

CONGRESS.—In the Senate yesterday, the Finance Committee reported adversely on the Warner bill; some routine business was transacted; eulogies on the late Rush Clark were delivered by Mr. Allison, Mr. Kirkwood, Mr. Platt and Mr. Hereford. ═ In the House a long debate took place in regard to the rules, the point at issue being whether the appropriation bills should be distributed among the different committees or not.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.—Heavy gales, with snow, did much damage at Long Branch and Coney Island, and caused the loss of four vessels yesterday. ═ The Aldermen demanded lower fares on the elevated roads. ═ A singular suicide was committed at Newark. ═ The inquest in the case of the patient who was killed in the Insane Asylum was begun. ═ The Indian Board heard the report on the charges against Mr. Hayt. ═ C. C. Waite and John Brisbin died. ═ Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (412½ grains), 88.13 cents. ═ Stocks comparatively dull but fluctuating, closing feverish and unsettled.

THE WEATHER.—TRIBUNE local observations indicate cold and clear or partly cloudy weather. Thermometer yesterday: Highest, 35°; lowest, 23°; average, 29¾°.

The contest over the vacancy in the office of Appraiser has ended in the nomination by the President of Mr. James Q. Howard, now one of the Assistant Appraisers. Mr. Howard has therefore had experience in that branch of the service; he is a man of ability, and will no doubt perform his duties acceptably.

The most determined of recent suicides is that of a bank cashier in Maine. He loaded his feet with weights, leaped into a cistern, and then shot himself, evidently in the hope that drowning would finish what shooting began. The cause of his vehement purpose can only be guessed at, as thus far there is no disclosure of a deficiency.

Mr. Tilden pleasantly says that he presumes the authors of the rumor of his marriage "acted upon the maxim of equity jurisprudence, that what ought to have been done has in fact been done." This would seem to imply that it may be better to be married than to be President, and no one would be pained if Mr. Tilden should adopt that philosophic conclusion.

Many wrecks are reported along the track of the storm, but happily few lives seem to have been lost. At and near Long Branch there were four wrecks, without any loss of life, however, and there was much damage to hotels and cottages. Coney Island seems to have been even a greater sufferer in this respect. The damage at the latter place is estimated to be somewhere between $30,000 and $100,000.

A decision made by Judge Donohue yesterday involved a question of practical importance to travellers by railroad. A passenger travelling on one of the "route" tickets, of which so many are sold every Summer, checked his baggage through to New-Orleans at the start from this city upon the New-York Central Railroad. After the baggage had passed into the hands of a connecting road its valuable contents were destroyed by an accident. Suit being brought for damages, Judge Donohue has decided that, so far as the papers show, the baggagemaster exceeded his authority in checking the trunks beyond the Central Road, and that road is, therefore, not liable.

In selecting Mr. George Walker to be Consul-General at Paris, President Hayes has made an appointment of singular fitness and worth. Mr. Walker is, in the first place, a trained business man, who will discharge his duties with skill and fidelity, and must give universal satisfaction. This is necessarily and properly the first test of an appointment of this kind. But there are other considerations which render it one peculiarly fit to be made. Mr. Walker is one of the most scholarly and thoughtful of our citizens. His studies have been devoted particularly to financial subjects, and the accuracy and breadth of his investigations have given him an established reputation both in this country and in France. He has long been a correspondent of some of the best-known French writers upon finance, and will be warmly welcomed in that country by students of monetary science. In short, Mr. Walker will dignify the office he holds, and that is always a thing to be grateful for.

To-day promises to bring exciting scenes in Harrisburg. The situation there has already undergone, in the mere preliminary caucusing, important and dramatic changes. It was at first thought that the supporters of Mr. Blaine, finding themselves in the minority and without efficient leadership, might be content to allow a resolution instructing for Grant to go through, trusting to the prospect that Mr. Blaine would be the second choice of the delegation, if General Grant should not be a candidate. But when the Blaine men came together to take account of their strength they were delighted to find that they had within a very few votes of a majority, and that moreover a number of skilled leaders had shown themselves. The whole number of delegates elected to to-day's convention is 251. Of these 104 attended the Blaine caucus last night, and it is believed that the whole number of earnest Blaine men is not less than 110, or within 16 of a majority. The contest actually began last night, with a preliminary caucus of all the delegates, and there was much excitement. The roll calls showed 123 delegates standing firmly by Senator Cameron and 110 against him; But the Blaine men alleged that they were cheated in the count. As our dispatches show, the minority are fighting for two things—that the delegates shall be chosen by districts and not in a body, and that there shall be a yea and nay vote upon the resolution to instruct for General Grant. The programme of the majority, if last night's events are a fair indication, does not include either of these things; but unless they are conceded there will be a bitter dispute in the convention.

It is not often that the New-York Board of Aldermen represents public sentiment. When it does the fact should be promptly recognized. There can be no question that the two resolutions upon the subject of the elevated roads, which the Board unanimously adopted yesterday, represent the opinions of the people of this city, and the first of them which is addressed to the Legislature should be received with greater consideration than is usually accorded to the utterances of our local law-makers. Public sentiment unmistakably demands the passage of Senator Astor's bill reducing the fare on these roads to five cents at all hours of the day and night, and is the more urgent in the matter because of the universal belief that the reduction will work no injustice to the roads. The present returns, considering the proportion of fictitious capital on which dividends are paid, are very large. If they should be reduced, the companies would still be receiving a splendid profit from a franchise which cost them nothing. But it may be questioned whether the increased travel during the present ten-cent hours would not keep the earnings at about their present figure, while at the same time the public would gain in comfort by the withdrawal of some part of the tremendous demand now made upon the roads during the five-cent hours. The second resolution adopted by the Board calls the attention of the Commissioner of Public Works to the frequent drippings of oil, water, etc., from the elevated roads. This has become a nuisance in the fullest sense of the term, and should cease.

AN IMPROVIDENT PUBLIC.

People who used the horse-cars yesterday morning saw something of the difficulty of carrying on the commerce of New-York with obstructed streets. The snow-ploughs threw up ridges on each side of the tracks; the snow shovelled from the sidewalks and gutters was added to these hills; and wagon traffic in many places was practically suspended. Heavy loads could not be dragged through the snow on the carriage-way; and breakdowns were frequent. A great part of the business of the side streets was diverted to Broadway, and on that thoroughfare, by the use of double teams, the throng of vehicles was kept slowly moving.

What would have been the condition of affairs yesterday if Broadway, as well as the lateral avenues, had been occupied by a horse-railroad? Commerce would have been blockaded. Merchants would have suffered untold loss. The transportation of freight to and from the stations, wharves and warehouses would have been almost impossible. Steamers would have sailed without their full cargoes, and incoming vessels would hardly have been able to discharge. Broadway is the only clear thoroughfare left for traffic, and if it should be obstructed as the other streets have been the injury to the trade of the port would be incalculable. The number of licensed vehicles and of business-wagons, trucks, etc., belonging to individual firms, is now about 26,000, being an increase of more than 5,000 in a single year. The increase during the current year of prosperity will probably be much greater. To these we must add the thousands of carts, etc., owned in Brooklyn, Jersey, Westchester, and Staten Island, but used in the transportation of goods to and from this city. What is to become of this steadily augmenting traffic when the last of the congested channels of trade is surrendered to the railroad corporations? Are our public authorities incapable of looking ahead ten years or so to consider the inevitable consequences of their contemplated action? Are the merchants of New-York so blind that they will take no pains to defeat the menaced raid upon Broadway? If the obstruction of the streets is not arrested the condition of the metropolis before the end of the century will be unbearable, and we shall be casting about for some violent remedy—tearing down houses to make room for horses and carts, as they are forced to do every now and then in London, or else raising a lawless insurrection against the railroads as public nuisances.

Rarely has a great city been so favored by nature as New-York, and rarely have the gifts of nature been so recklessly abused as by our improvident population. We have one of the finest harbors in the world, and for years we have been spoiling it. We throw ship-loads of refuse into the channel. We talk about building an artificial island which the highest scientific authorities assure us will be likely to do a serious injury by diverting the currents. We have allowed greedy riparian owners to make mischievous encroachments. We have subjected shipping to enormous exactions, and made the port charges so heavy that, although this is one of the easiest harbors on the coast to enter, no shipmaster will come here except upon necessity. We are now about to lay an additional burden upon commerce by subjecting the transportation service along and across the island to fearful embarrassment and expense, because a company of speculators want to make money out of a wholly unnecessary passenger railroad, and a few shop-keepers and shop-owners see a chance for a little profit in blockading our principal street. The assent of the Common Council has already been given to the plan for a cross-town railroad in Chambers-st., although the crush of traffic in that street is already a serious difficulty, and is certain to be so much worse as soon as the Brooklyn Bridge is opened that it will be difficult to resist the pressure for a new street through the Park. The Broadway scheme and the Chambers-st. scheme will probably join forces in the Albany lobby, to obtain a general law under which they can both be carried on; and there are still other projects, for roads up town, which will contribute more or less influence and money to the combination. We hope there may be found enough enlightened and incorruptible members in the Legislature who know how much greater a thing is the commerce of New-York than the temporary interest of a few Broadway dealers.

SENATOR BAYARD'S CANDIDACY.

The advocacy of Mr. Bayard for President is getting rather grotesque. Men are moved to laughter rather than to enthusiasm, when they hear, as they do every day in some quarters, that Senator Bayard is the only man who can fitly represent the better end of the Democratic party. The great question is whether any attempt whatever is to be made to represent that better end of the party, for there is little reason at present to believe that Mr. Bayard and his friends have power to control the electoral vote of a single State except Delaware. Yet it is a pity, the public interest considered, that a candidate as worthy as Senator Bayard cannot be proposed without opposition by the Democratic party.

The truth is that Mr. Bayard is altogether too good a man for the Democratic party to nominate. He believes in hard money; he was never a vindictive or malignant rebel; and he does not believe in stealing. After this, he is a man of much ability and courage. Having a sort of pocket borough at his command, he continues to call himself a Democrat, and yet he would be left at home beyond a doubt, if he represented either of the large Democratic or doubtful States. The fact is not to his discredit. Indeed, it is no mean compliment for a Democratic Senator to say that he is too good a man ever to become a candidate of his party; for Mr. Thurman was not a small man, as Democrats go, and yet he stooped to the most wretched demagogism in order to obtain a nomination.

Senator Bayard perceived, during the last session of Congress, that his party associates had lost their senses. He protested loudly, and they threatened to turn him out of the Finance Committee. His purity of character is not disputed, nor his ability, nor the heartiness of his sympathy for the South in its time of rebellion and distress. But Mr. Bayard was attacked solely because he believed in a sound currency, and tried to defend the public honor. Democrats who belong to the better end of the party rallied to him on that account, but it became only too clear to Mr. Bayard that the majority of his party opposed and hated him. After a long vacation spent abroad, he came back to find Democracy crushed under merited defeats. He saw that the party had no chance of success unless it could get rid of its soft-money and repudiating alliances. At once, he proposed that the party should adopt the financial course recommended by President Hayes and Secretary Sherman. He wished to place it in line with all its traditions. He wished to prove that the repudiating spirit did not control the party. He hoped that Republicans would be divided by his plan, while the Democrats, seeing its strategic advantages, would rally to its support. By this time, he has learned that he was mistaken. The Republicans have not been divided. The Democrats have adhered so unitedly and so stubbornly to the extreme soft-money policy that Mr. Bayard finds himself almost ostracised by the very party which ought to have hailed his shrewd leadership with joy.

In due time, Mr. Bayard will discover that the Democratic party, as it is now constituted, is not in favor of hard money, nor of payment of the public debt. Its spirit is essentially rebellious and revolutionary. It wishes to cripple the Government for the future by destroying its credit, and to punish its supporters in the past by repudiating their just claims. If there is little said as to these objects, there is the utmost intensity of feeling and concentration of action. It was said by Mr. Bayard, in a recent interview, that the resolution which he had presented would go far, if it were passed, to convince the Northern people that they had no cause to distrust the South as to financial questions. Yet the resolution sticks in the mire. Democrats from the South, in large number, have already avowed their intention to oppose it. The sound legal and political arguments of Mr. Bayard do not avail; his associates from the Solid South do not care to have the Northern distrust removed, at the cost of steps which would deprive them of the confidence of repudiators at the South.

Senator Bayard is too good a man to be chosen as the Democratic candidate. His convictions are not altogether on the wrong side. He believes in maintaining the public faith, and his political associates give proof by their acts, as they did last year, that they mean to stab the credit of the Union if they can. In process of time a convention will be held, and Mr. Bayard will be quietly discarded. Then his own behavior will justify the refusal of Republicans to give him unreserved support and confidence. He will support the Democratic candidate, though a trickster or a dangerous demagogue, and Republicans will meanwhile nominate and elect an earnest and faithful defender of hard-money principles.

NOT A "WHITE MAN'S" COURT.

That brief episode in the Supreme Court, when Joel Parker, late Governor of New-Jersey and perpetual Democratic candidate for the Presidency, was admitted to practice at the same moment and on the same terms with a South Carolina negro, had a deep significance. It would have been difficult to give a more striking illustration of the rate at which our country has grown, within the past generation, in toleration, in the sincere practice of equality, in that generous and impartial spirit toward all men which alone can make a people truly free. Less than twenty years ago this South Carolina lawyer may easily have been a slave; about that time Joel Parker was Governor of a great State. But the volcanic changes of the civil war were hardly more remarkable than the transformations, silent but steady, like the invisible processes of Nature, which the general sentiment upon the negro question has undergone since that time. Less than ten years ago, in October, 1870, the Hon. Joel Parker himself advocated, in a convention held at Freehold to nominate local officers, the adoption of the following resolution, which he is said to have drafted:

Resolved, That the Democracy of Monmouth County are in favor of restoring in a legal mode the government of the country to the white race; and believing that two races so distinct as the Anglo-Saxon and African cannot successfully govern together; believing that each State should control the elective franchise within its own borders; and believing further that the so-called XVth Constitutional Amendment was illegally and fraudulently forced upon the country, they are in favor of an amendment to the Constitution of the United States repealing and annulling said XVth Amendment.

But the language in which ex-Governor Parker advocated the adoption of this resolution was still plainer, and expressed without reserve the dogged Bourbonism which still rules a portion, at least, of the Democratic party. Among other things he said:

We intend to use all lawful means in our power to restore the Government of the country to the white race, to whom it was bequeathed by our fathers, to whom it rightfully belongs, and from whom it was unlawfully wrested. The Democratic party should either treat negro suffrage as a fixed fact permanently and say no more about it, or they should hang out everywhere upon their banners that which the resolution of this convention boldly declares—"a constitutional amendment repealing and annulling the XVth Amendment." * * * It is better that we drop the question of negro suffrage, and acknowledge that we are unable to perpetuate the white man's government which our forefathers handed down to us. * * * There is no doubt in my mind that the policy inaugurated by the radicals will in the end prove disastrous to the country, and the time will come, perhaps not in our day, when the white race, either through peaceable means or through conflict, will again govern in this land. *If such be not the result, then will our beloved land follow the downward course of Mexico and other nations ruled by a mongrel government.*

How pitifully narrow and short-sighted these utterances seem, read in the light of to-day! How far the country has outgrown Joel Parker and his theory of a white man's Government, for we give some of his fellow-Democrats the credit of having learned the folly of his wisdom. But this reminiscence brings with it an immediate political lesson. Do we not know that if the Democratic party had had its way, this would still be a white man's Government with slavery as its foundation stone? Do we not know that if the Democratic party had come into power at the date of this convention, the great War Amendments would have been repealed? We do know that many Democrats, including perhaps Joel Parker himself, still hold these views, and that though the amendments are forever secure in the letter, the controlling section of the Democratic party has nullified their spirit, and rendered them a dead law in ten States. Can we doubt that if this party should come into full control now, the best fruits of the righteous warfare against Slavery would be swept away?

ABOUT THE SIZE OF IT.

We find in one or two of the newspapers a report of a meeting alleged to have been held by a club of persons calling themselves an "Independent Republican Central Committee." The place of this momentous gathering is not specified, nor is mankind informed how many independent committeemen attended it; but a series of resolutions prepared by these gentlemen, whoever they were, is furnished to the press; and we learn from them what the Independent Central Republicans demand of the people of the United States in the coming Presidential election. It would take too long to make a complete inventory of the imperative requirements mentioned in the resolutions; but one is that the candidacy of General Grant shall be abandoned forthwith, and another that Senator Blaine shall be dropped. On these points the Independent Central Republican Committee has made up its mind.

This committee is the concern irreverently described as the Young Scratchers' party. It now consists, so far as the outside world knows, of Mr. R. R. Bowker, chairman, and Mr. F. W. Whitridge, secretary; but these two have bounce enough for a regiment. We do not know who Mr. Whitridge is; Mr. Bowker we have some acquaintance with. He was, until recently, employed by THE TRIBUNE to collect publishers' announcements, and similar fragments of news; and in this respectable occupation he earned $10 a week, until we dispensed with his services because we could get the work better done for less money. We understood this to be Mr. Bowker's principal occupation until he went into statesmanship. We will not compare his sudden assumption of the character of a Public Man to the appearance of Mr. Simon Tappertit as captain of the London Apprentices and Dictator of the British Empire, for Mr. Bowker is an amiable and well-meaning gentleman whose greatest trouble is that his intellectual development was arrested at the Grown Boy stage. This accounts for his being so profoundly impressed with the solemnity of existence, and so profoundly ignorant of his own place in it.

As certain journals which ought to know better allow themselves to be deluded into nursing Mr. Bowker, it seems proper to say even at the risk of hurting his feelings, exactly who and what he is. Nothing more grotesque than his occasional pronunciamentoes as to what men and what measures he will or will not support has been heard of in American politics since General Daniel Pratt last nominated himself for the Presidency. Nobody wants to know what he will support—except, possibly, Mr. Whitridge. He represents nobody, he influences nobody, he speaks for nobody, and, if we understand his political principles, he votes for nobody. There is a body of independent Republicans, led by Mr. George William Curtis, and embracing many accomplished and estimable citizens, with a large following from the best young men in the city, who count for much in our politics, and whose opinions we must always receive with respect even though we cannot always share them. They understand something of the relations of means to ends; they are capable of doing something in politics because they know how; and they do not undertake to conduct a campaign by the blowing of ram's horns. But the Bowker party is altogether a different thing. At the last election his Young Scratchers paraded around with circulars and blank ballots, making all the racket they could, and anticipating a cataclysm as the very least result of their efforts; and when the returns came in it was impossible to discover that they had influenced a single vote!

A TARIFF COMMISSION.

There is no doubt that a large number of special interests have been looking forward to the present session of Congress in the expectation of being able to secure action affecting the tariff.

For instance, it is well known that the quinine manufacturers claim that injustice was done to them last Winter, in repealing the duty on the product of their factories and leaving the tax on the raw material; and they have been hoping that Congress would in some way come to their relief. It is also known that a bureau has been started in this city, for the purpose of making representations to the railroad companies of the United States about the duty on steel rails, and of attempting to organize the companies for a reduction of the duty. One large interest has been hoping that salt would be made free. Another has been agitating for the extension of a policy which will restore the old time activity to our ship-yards and the lost ascendancy of our own flag in our foreign commerce. Still another has been agitating to have ships made free. There are other interests which have been willing to see some modification made in existing rates of duty, some wishing for higher rates, some for lower ones.

While Congressional action in behalf of certain interests would be beneficial, the instinct of the country is against any general disturbance of the present conditions under which business has revived so vigorously and the ravages of the last six years upon fortunes and incomes are being repaired so fast. Furthermore, there appears to be a pretty general sentiment that there should be no extensive modification of these conditions, without a thorough understanding of the present position and needs of the great interests and industries of the country. Opinion has become manifest on these points of late, and is unmistakable. In deference to it, Senator Eaton, of Connecticut, has brought forward a bill in Congress, intended to give effect to the public feeling about the tariff. He proposes the appointment of a Tariff Commission of nine members, to make a thorough and exhaustive inquiry into the questions relating to agriculture, commerce, manufacturing and mining in the United States, the results to be reported to Congress. Testimony is to be taken in all parts of the country. Experts are to be called and all interests are to be heard. The testimony is to be printed and laid before Congress. This inquiry will undoubtedly keep alive the tariff agitation. At the same time it will tend to postpone any general overhauling of the tariff, and will put an end for the present to the uncertainty that springs from tariff tinkering.

It is no reflection on American "institutions" to say that in England they seem to understand better than we do the necessity of a thorough collection of the facts, before taking up for study the subject of any tariff change, or change of industrial policy whatever. Parliament always investigates before acting. From the published documents of Parliament can be culled a library of volumes of the most valuable character relating to all the details of the great industries of the world, these volumes being the testimony collected by investigating committees at home and Consuls abroad at times of tariff agitation. Preliminary work of this kind should precede any serious changes in our own tariff, and the new Commission will therefore be a step in the right direction.

It is interesting to note that the American Iron and Steel Association and the Industrial League, the two most powerful protective organizations in the country have indorsed the Eaton bill. They have issued a circular addressed "to all industries," recommending "a cordial acceptance and support" of the measure. They say "they are convinced that Mr. Eaton's proposition is intrinsically sound, and that he is sincere in offering it as a means of checking rash action and of effecting in a serious and considerate manner such changes as our tariff system may require." With this indorsement it does not seem probable that serious objection will be made to the bill from the Protection side of the house.

Of course the gentlemen who manage our Indian affairs are filled with indignation against Standing Bear and Bright Eyes for presuming to tell, in their reserved and quiet way, the story of their people's wrongs. In the old days of Negro servitude the appearance of a fugitive slave on the platform discoursing of the barbarities which his kind had suffered in their bondage would have kindled the conservatism of the North into a consuming flame of rage and violence. But the rumor that these representative Poncas are to be arrested when they reach Washington cannot have had any foundation in fact. This is a free country, and even Indians have a right to talk, especially when they talk in as temperate and dignified a way as these alleged savages. It is now stated that the Indian Bureau has not once dreamed of such a thing as imprisoning these Indians. So Standing Bear and Bright Eyes will not be molested, and their straightforward statements of the Indian question, from the Indian point of view, will do more to purify public sentiment, hasten the time when the Nation shall do righteousness and hate iniquity, than any amount of Civil Service Reform of the Indian Department pattern.

"If Candlemas Day is fair and clear expect two Winters in that year," sang the rhymer who ran the weather bureau for our ancestors. The bright skies of Tuesday gave us fair warning of the coming snow-storm, but who expected it so soon? By the way, which of the two Winters was it which set in with such violence yesterday—the first or second? The ice man may be happy yet.

The Presidential calculator is loose, with his tongue flying like a buzz-saw.

Secretary Sherman is right in not allowing himself to be worried by the rub-a-dub of his enemies. It will take more mud than they can fling to conceal from the people his record as the chief agent in the accomplishment of resumption.

All the boomers will pause for breath to-day while Pennsylvania speaks. Whatever action the convention may take will have little effect upon the prospects of the leading candidates. The public understands how the masses of the Republican party in Pennsylvania stand. The public also remembers that the politicians of Pennsylvania have a fashion of standing differently, and that thus they never went to a National Republican Convention, since the party was formed, with a candidate who was not defeated.

Joel Parker's boom has been started, but in a way he little expected. He has been thrust into the public eye by the combined efforts of a woman and a negro, and if the boom goes ahead well either of them will have a good reason to claim second place on the ticket. Joel and Belva would be a rattling combination!

Weaver shouldn't lose his temper. Having already lost his head he should begin to be careful.

The glorious work of redemption is still going forward in Mississippi. The Democratic Executive Committee of Monroe County has passed a resolution declaring that "there should no longer be any Radical school-teacher employed in the capacity of school-teacher," and requiring each applicant to present a certificate like this: "I certify that I have been a Democrat, and that I will hereafter support the candidates of the Democratic party, and work with that party." The clumsy construction of this remarkable resolution is what is to be expected from its liberal-minded authors. So long as the teachers are sound on the doctrines of hating the "dam Radical Yankees" the Mississippi "redeemers" will ask for no further evidence of fitness.

The Democratic party seems to have settled down to a conviction that Tilden's second choice is Tilden.

What is the matter with Tammany? Its zeal for a fresh tussle with Tilden appears to have cooled immediately at the sight of Tilden rolling up his sleeves.

The current Presidential activity is confined almost entirely to the Republican party. Among the Democrats all is quiet. The Seymour boom is as quiet as the Seymour brass andirons, and the Bayard boom is out of sight altogether. The collapse in Maine has thrown a gloom over the whole party, and the chief cause of anxiety is not to find a man to give the nomination to, but to find one who thinks the nomination worth having. If Tilden should suddenly decide that he didn't think a renomination desirable, the whole party would be in despair, because it would be a public announcement that the Democrats have not a ghost of a chance for electing the next President. This is the secret of the sudden tenderness of the party toward Tilden. They are as anxious to have him accept now as they were a few weeks ago to get him out of the way.

Some enemy of the newspapers has started a report that the Hon. S. S. Cox carefully preserves all the newspaper wit he sees flying about, and uses the compilation as a reservoir from which to draw a "funny" speech now and then. In justice to Mr. Cox and the newspapers it should be said, with all possible earnestness, that his facetious productions are entirely original.

It is by no means an impossible feat for the political managers of any State to set up a delegation for Chicago who will favor a given candidate, but it might prove a more troublesome matter to make the people vote for their man. It ought to be remembered first of all that a solid Republican vote will be needed this year to elect a Republican President.

The public debt statement for the month of January will not tend to mitigate the Sherman boom. So long as the public debt is diminishing at the rate of more than $1,000,000 every three days Mr. Sherman may be considered in the field.

PERSONAL.

Mrs. T. Adolphus Trollope, the clever novelist, is quoted by Miss Brewster as exclaiming: "Have you any ugly women in the United States? For surely only beautiful ones come to Europe from your country."

Divers friends in Philadelphia of Mr. George H. Stuart have established a bank, to be called, probably, the Merchants' National Bank, and have made him its president. The capital, which was named as $500,000, has all been subscribed in the past ten days, and a building has already been leased.

Mr. Ralph Waldo Emerson will give this week his hundredth lecture before the Concord Lyceum. *The Springfield Republican* says that Mr. Emerson's health is firm, his spirit cheerful and serene. He sees few visitors, writes little, reads much, and revises those of his papers never yet printed.

Senator Blaine is quoted by *The Telegraph* of Philadelphia as saying the other day that he looked back upon seventeen years of consecutive service in the two houses of Congress, and during that time there had occurred in these bodies some of the most exciting and momentous discussions that had characterized Congress since the foundation of the Government, and in all the leading events he had more or less taken his part.

Miss Fanny Ranck, the lady to whom it is said Mr. Samuel J. Tilden is about to be married at Lewisburg, is the sister of a prominent lawyer of Scranton, Penn. A Scranton dispatch to *The Press* of Philadelphia says that Mr. Tilden first met Miss Ranck at the Centennial Exhibition, and adds: "Miss Fanny is a middle-aged lady, very attractive and amiable, as finely endowed mentally as physically, and is considered a great catch for the sage of Gramercy Park. She comes of an excellent family, though not exactly rich, in easy circumstances. Mr. Tilden being too deeply engrossed in business has conducted his courtship through the mails, and there is probably more happiness in store for him in the cultivation of the domestic virtues than in strivings after the Presidency."

The statement that the late writer, Irwin Russell, "died in poverty and among strangers" is contradicted by *The Southern Reveille*. That journal describes him as a proud, sensitive and kindly man, who, when giving way, like Poe, to his unconquerable appetite for stimulant, shunned his friends and avoided the public thoroughfares where they would be apt to meet him. He was too proud to let his necessities be known—he was too much mortified to show himself during his irregularities to those who would have helped him. *The Reveille* adds: "His parents have expended thousands of dollars in enabling him to travel and in giving him repeated starts in life, and in New-York or New-Orleans the doors of the press were opened to him. He could get employment when he asked for it, and all around him he had legions of friends who would have helped him—have often helped him."

GENERAL NOTES.

A French scientist has made the discovery that the Apollo Belvedere is the statue of a negro.

A panther measuring nearly eight feet from tip to tip was killed about eight miles south of Memphis one day last week.

The new witness in the Billings murder case is George W. Frazer. He has told the District-Attorney of Saratoga County that on the night of the murder of Mrs. Billings he was passing the house, and at the time of the firing of the shot saw Billings run toward the well in which the gun was afterward found. He affirms that Billings furnished him with money, and bribed him to go away. He has been in Vermont, is a mason by trade, but has not a very good reputation.

There is a devout man in Syracuse. His wife apparently died a week ago, but the body remained so lifelike and retained its color so perfectly that the relatives decided that she could not be dead. The funeral was postponed and a physician summoned, but the husband refused to permit him to administer any restoratives. He maintained that if the Lord had permitted her to go into a trance, and was anxious to bring her out alive, He would do so. Meanwhile he did not intend to meddle with Providence.

The salon of Mme. Edmond Adam is what the salon of Mme. Récamier was in 1798. All the ministers, all the Republican generals, all the Republican journalists are assiduous at the receptions. In this salon the Palais Bourbon element is represented to the exclusion of the Elysée element. The fancy ball a fortnight ago was a great success. Fancy costume was *de rigueur* for all but the ministers. The fair hostess disguised herself as a gypsy, and told her political friends their fortunes. Many foreigners were present, and many of the ladies attired themselves as Japanese.

The French Chamber of Deputies has just carried, by a majority of 342 to 111, a bill to abolish the office of Army Chaplain. The new War Minister, General Farre, made his maiden speech on the occasion, and it was certainly brief and to the point. Speaking from a purely military point of view, he affirmed that the presence of chaplains in the army was disastrous. All the influence exercised by the chaplains, he added, is to the prejudice of the colonels and captains upon whom weighs the responsibility of leading their men in moments of trial.

Mr. Parnell's prurient billingsgate at Springfield has alienated the sympathies of many American journals. He had made the statement that the relief fund of the Duchess of Marlborough was being administered for political purposes, or only to relieve tenants who had paid their rent, and Lord Randolph Churchill had cabled a reply that the charge was false. In reply to this Mr. Parnell said on Friday night: "The word of the descendant, on the one hand, of the notorious Sarah Jennings, mistress of the Duke of York, and on the other hand of Churchill, the first Duke of Marlborough, of whom Macaulay writes as follows: 'That he owed his rise to his sister's dishonor, and that he had been kept by the most profuse, imperious and shameless of harlots,' will be scanned somewhat closely by the American people, who at least can boast that their ancestors were honest men and women." This retort was in the worst possible taste. If Mr. Parnell cannot talk like a gentleman he would better go home.

Nihilists have been discovered among the servants of the Winter Palace. Some of the valets de chambre who were appointed for attendance on the Czar himself had aroused suspicions by their manner, which betrayed a certain unaccountable preoccupation of mind. It was, moreover, discovered that they were in the habit of leaving the rooms allotted to them in a wing of the Palace at nightfall, and of not returning before 4 or 5 o'clock in the morning. Count Adlerberg, having been informed of these circumstances by some of the Czar's faithful domestics, gave orders that the suspected members of the household should be watched, and without delay proceeded to search their rooms. This led to the discovery of Nihilist manifestoes, pamphlets, proclamations, and a kind of diary in which the daily occupations and movements of the Czar were carefully registered. His daily habits, the hour of his walks, every particular of his life were thus known to the Nihilists. The conspirators who have just been discovered in the Palace are also suspected of being accomplices in the attempt made on the life of the Czar at Moscow. The Nihilist proclamations seized in the rooms of these servants are printed with type in every respect similar to that of the Imperial printing establishment of the Senate, and it is thought that the printing characters were stolen from that establishment by some of the printers employed in it who are in league with the Nihilist Committee.

Miss Jennie Smith, of Dayton, Ohio, told a Methodist congregation in Cincinnati a week ago how she had been miraculously relieved of diseases which had afflicted her all her life and precluded her walking and using her arms except from elbow to fingers. She thought at first that an unusual exertion of her own force of will would effect a cure, and she endeavored to concentrate her mind in this way, but the effort only reduced her strength. Her mind was at this time not clear as to God's purpose in respect to her. She felt often that she was not really submissive to the divine will, but was too earnest in her desire to be well. She prayed earnestly for wisdom and a more humble spirit, and her petitions were at last granted. She felt that