

Amusements and Meetings to-night.

ADAMSEY OF MOORE—March.
RIVINGTON OPERA HOUSE—Sings and Sevens.
BOOTH'S THEATRE—'The Bridesmaid.'

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AMUSEMENTS—5th Page—5th column.
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BANKING HOUSES AND BANKERS—7th Page—5th column.

Business Notices.

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New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

MONDAY, MARCH 7, 1881.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—Buenos Ayres is taking steps to encourage immigration from Germany and Ireland.

—The loss of life in consequence of the earthquake at Ichia is very great.

—The captain's boat of the Cerberus, has been blown up by a torpedo in Australia.

—It is stated that England has resolved to make peace with the Boers and has sent out instructions to that effect.

—DOMESTIC.—The insane asylum at Danville, Penn., was almost entirely destroyed Saturday night, causing a heavy loss; the inmates were uninjured.

—Further details of the railway collision near Baltimore were made public.

—A fire at Fredericksburg, Va., Saturday night, caused a loss of \$35,000.

—A fire at Cincinnati yesterday destroyed property valued at \$150,000.

—More than 10,000 tons of grain were shipped from St. Louis Saturday down the Mississippi River.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.—The ninety-first anniversary of the Forsyth Street Methodist Episcopal Church was celebrated yesterday.

—A walking match in which Rowell and Albert, O'Leary and Vanhook take part, began at five minutes past midnight.

—Mr. Mapleson said to a TRIBUNE reporter that he had had a most successful trip in the West.

—Robert Collyer preached on George Eliot.

—Several down-town streets were cleaned.

THE WEATHER.—TRIBUNE local observations indicate clear, partly cloudy and warmer weather.

Thermometer yesterday: Hichest, 42°; lowest, 27°; average, 34 1/2°.

Mr. Collyer preached yesterday upon George Eliot.

His estimate of her life and character makes no concession to that false sentiment which seeks to create an easier code of right conduct for the genius than for the commonplace person.

The reports of a serious loss of life by the burning of the insane asylum at Danville, Penn., are happily disproved by the later news.

Although there were 350 inmates, all were removed in safety—a fortunate escape from a great danger.

The celebration of the ninety-first anniversary of the Forsyth Street Methodist Church, one of the few religious landmarks in the lower part of the city, was an occasion of much interest.

Addresses were made by Peter Cooper, Thurlow Weed and Bishop Harris.

From the Washington dispatches it would appear that there are ninety and nine persons, more or less, each of whom feels that he would be a better man in Le Duc's place.

This sanguine opinion is not shared by Le Duc, who is of a conservative temperament.

It will hardly be gratifying to British pride to learn from a Russian journal that India is safe from an invasion so long as the Liberals, who are friendly to Russia, remain in power.

To hold India on sufferance does not accord with the British notion of absolute possession.

The collision by which ex-President Hayes's train was wrecked was the result of the disobedience of written orders.

The engineers of both trains had written orders. The one who disobeyed got his skull fractured; the one who obeyed escaped unhurt, and received the thanks of Mrs. Hayes and others for bravery.

This is almost too much like a novel.

As the British Government must know what terms the Boers expect, there is a fair prospect that peace will result from the instructions which the Cabinet telegraphed last night to General Wood.

It may be that the Spitzkop disaster has awakened Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues to a full sense of the responsibility which this unjust war entails.

Mr. Smealley gives some account in the letter printed to-day of Dr. Max Schlesinger, well known for many years as the London correspondent of influential German newspapers, who died recently.

Dr. Schlesinger's career was a peculiar one, and he was felt to be a man of force in England as well as in Germany.

This account of him will interest especially those German-Americans who participated in the revolutionary movements of 1848, which made him an exile with so many others.

The time will eventually come when this country, which is now a mere infant of some two centuries and a half, will be no far

tured that we shall cease to wonder what people from other parts of the earth think of us, and the departing foreigner will no longer be asked what is his opinion of our America. But now the question recurs with absolute regularity. Perhaps it is not wholly because of the newness of the people, but also because the American has reason to regard his country with self-satisfaction as a sort of miracle among the nations of the earth, and like the man who enjoys telling a story of great achievement, it pleases him to see the astonishment he makes. Well, the usual question has been propounded to Mr. Archibald Forbes, the famous correspondent, and his answer is given elsewhere. It is made, too, with a heartiness which shows that he means all the kindly things he says.

The average New-Yorker would be apt to stare if he were asked what were the athletic sports of the young men of this city. He would probably reply that those of them who liked skating could enjoy that pastime in Central Park now and then in an exceptional winter; that those who liked to play ball could go to New-Jersey or Westchester County, and those who liked to row usually went five miles, more or less, to the Harlem River, and that various athletic associations had meeting places which could be reached in course of time by elevated road or horse cars. But if he were brought to a candid answer he would probably admit that the average New-Yorker had no athletic sports at all. A correspondent gives us to-day a story of outdoor amusements in another city, which makes a striking contrast. Without the Canadian climate, we cannot have the Canadian sports; and perhaps we do not want the Canadian climate. But the story makes pleasant reading.

The statement that twelve trains comprising 137 cars passed over the Baltimore and Potomac Road between the time the wreck of Saturday was cleared away and noon yesterday, gives some indication of the size of the crowd of visitors that has been in Washington during the past week. It is a question whether Washington was wholly equal to it, either in the railroad facilities or the accommodations for guests. The difficulties of getting into and out of the Capital were serious. Those New-Yorkers who were bold enough to try to get away on Saturday spent twelve hours on the road, the schedule time being six. There was at least one day also during the inaugural season when there was an unpleasant scarcity of food. Many persons complained that hotel dining-rooms shut their doors with the sad confession that the dinner was actually eaten up, and the restaurants of the city looked as if an army of pillage had swept through them. Discomforts are to be expected at such a time, of course, but the future will be likely to lessen them. Washington is becoming every year more of a city, and will have each year more of a city's facilities.

WHAT THE NEW GOVERNMENT MEANS.

What does the new Government mean? That is the first question asked, by intelligent men, when a new administration is formed. Thin and shallow persons think it enough to take the measure, as best they can, of the visible "brilliance" or "greatness" of the chosen Secretaries. But Secretary Stanton, when he was appointed, was not widely recognized as a man of especial force. The executive and organizing faculty is the one of all others which does not make its presence known, until the opportunity comes for its exercise. For the rest, a strong man at the head of the Government, with efficient Secretaries to aid him, is much more likely to do well than a dummy at the head, with half a dozen great men to quarrel over their relative influence and their chances of the succession. There will be found quite enough of ability in the Cabinet of President Garfield. The real question is, What does it mean?

First of all, it means a united Republican party. The President means that every element and section in the party shall have a share in its councils. The party finds that decision so satisfactory that the whole Cabinet is confirmed by a unanimous vote, without reference or delay. The Democrats, who have indulged great hopes of a division in the Republican ranks, are forced to admit that the President has shown great tact in harmonizing the different elements. But the work was comparatively easy when it was known that the President was going to be the leader, not of any faction, but of the whole Republican party; that he would give a full and fair hearing to every interest, and then decide for himself what should be done. So long as the President succeeds in giving due preponderance to the highest aim and the wisest judgment of the party, absolute unity will result more surely from this frank consideration of differing opinions than from any other course that could be adopted.

Second: The Cabinet means that the President has more strength of purpose, more tenacity of opinion, than has generally been supposed either by friends or foes. All the chatter about his supposed vacillation has originated in the readiness of some newspapers to believe every rumor they hear, and the disposition of politicians to believe that everything they want to happen is going to happen. All the powerful efforts made during weeks of excitement have entirely failed to weaver the President from the just and wise purpose with which he started, or to change his judgment in any essential respect as to the representation to be secured for different elements. Mr. Garfield is a genial, generous and kindly man, who likes to gratify the wants of others. But first of all, and above all, he likes to satisfy his own convictions of duty.

Third: The Cabinet means positive and uncompromising loyalty to genuine Republican principles. There will be a determined effort to enforce the laws and to protect all citizens in the exercise of the right of suffrage in every part of the land. The South will have to amend its ways, to secure obedience to the laws, and to give to all its voters a fair vote and an honest count, unless it wishes all the power that the National Government possesses put forth to remedy existing evils. Not a step will be taken by President Garfield, it is safe to say, for the purpose of exasperating the South, or keeping alive old issues, or getting strength through them for the Republican party. It is evident that the President means to rely, for the building up and strengthening of the party, upon the progressive elements of his policy, and particularly upon its attention to the commercial, industrial and financial interests of the country. But it is equally evident, from the selection of Cabinet officers, that the President does not mean that the country shall lose a single iota of all that has been gained for justice and liberty, by all the sacrifices, trials and struggles of the past twenty years.

Finally: The Cabinet means that the business interests of the country, which have been so long neglected by a Democratic Congress, shall now receive all the attention that a vig-

orous administration, aided by a Republican Congress, can possibly give them. An endeavor will be made, under better auspices than ever before, to secure an international settlement of the Silver question. Pending questions with Canada, Japan and China will be settled. Our foreign relations, which are deemed unimportant only by those who know nothing of their bearing upon our commercial and industrial development, will be thoroughly investigated and revised. The extension of railroads into Mexico by American capital, and the cutting of the Isthmus by a canal, will call for the early attention of the Government. Domestic interests of vast importance will not be thrust aside, as they have been so long, by narrow and ignorant partisanship. The funding of the public debt, without disordering the currency; the settlement of the Mormon question, so that the Territories may be no longer practically beyond the pale of civilization or of law; the settlement of the Indian question, so that the honor of the Nation may no longer be stained, its Treasury depleted, and the westward progress of its settlements impeded by modes of dealing which have long been a disgrace to our civilization;—all these and many other practical topics will require the attention of the Administration. To all these questions President Garfield will bring a powerful intellect, trained and informed by seventeen successive years of active service in Congress. But it is already obvious, also, that the officers that he has selected for his Cabinet have been chosen with special regard to the assistance they can render in maturing and executing a broad, statesmanlike and progressive policy.

MAJORITY RULE.

There are more things "tolerable and not to be endured" than "for the watch to babble and talk." Of which one, according to Democratic authority, is obedience to law and submission to the rule of the majority in South Carolina and other Southern States. We have heard this excuse for the violation of law and the suppression of a honest vote in those States until it has become a little threadbare. Viewed as an abstract question in a government based upon the fundamental principle of the right of the majority to rule, the incapacity, or even the dishonesty, of the majority furnishes no excuse to a numerical minority, though it be composed of a majority of the intelligence and wealth of the community, for breaking the law and cheating the majority out of their legal rights. It is one of the limitations under which popular government must necessarily work that the majority are not always wise nor their rule always beneficent. The voice of the people, notwithstanding the positive assertion of the old Latin, is by no means the voice of God. But whatever it is, the fundamental fact in our form of Government is that it is the recognized law which we must obey. The popular majority is the only sovereign. As President Garfield tersely states it: "If in other lands 'it be high treason to compass the death of the king, it should be counted no less a crime 'here to strangle our sovereign power and 'stifle its voice.' Whatever hardships may come under the practical operation of this principle—and that there are hardships of the intelligence and wealth of this, the most important city in the Union, have good occasion to know—must be patiently endured until cure or mitigation of them can be found. The taxpayers of New-York have furnished an example, too, of this.

The principle must cover the whole country and be held sacred by all the people. No exceptions to it can be made. It will not do to say that it shall hold when intelligence and wealth are in the ascendant, and not when the majority are vicious, ignorant and poor. The low words in this city have too often given New-York an incompetent, corrupt and venal government that plundered the taxpayer and made the honest citizen hang his head in shame. It is claimed that ignorant and dishonest negroes have done the same in South Carolina and other Southern States. In both cases the misgovernment seemed at times intolerable. Yet no intelligent citizen of New-York ever dreamed of openly justifying a resort to fraud or violence to remedy this troublesome condition. Their own friends in South Carolina differ. They make no secret of suppressing the negro vote by intimidation or overcoming it by fraud, and justify themselves upon the plea that the rule of the majority is intolerable. President Garfield, in his Inaugural, has admitted the plea to the dignity of serious argument and given it patient hearing and respectful answer. He wisely indicates the source of the evils they complain of, and points them to the only efficacious cure. The source is ignorance; education the cure. "All the constitutional powers of the Nation and of the States and all the volunteer forces 'of the people,' he says, "should be summoned to meet this danger 'by the saving influence of universal education.' Meantime, speaking of the emancipated classes whose votes have been suppressed on such an extensive scale, he says: "So far as my authority can lawfully extend 'they shall enjoy the full and equal protection of the Constitution and the laws.'"

The World newspaper of this city, however, commenting upon this feature of the Inaugural, thinks it is "a hard saying if the majority of 'voters in any particular community are so 'ignorant and their leaders so corrupt that 'the rule of the majority is the rule of high-caste, the minority, who comprise all the 'intelligence and all the property of the 'community, must apparently submit to 'be robbed upon the ground that, whereas 'robbery is a 'great evil,' denial of the elective franchise to classes confessedly unfit to 'present to exercise it is 'more than an evil '—it is a crime.' The fallacies contained in this proposition are too plain to need pointing out; but suppose we accept the inference that the very fundamental principle of free government may be overturned and certain communities exempted from its operation on the ground of expediency. How would The World and its party like to have the rule extended to those Democratic communities where, as in many of our own city wards, "classes confessedly unfit" to exercise the elective franchise are in an overwhelming majority? We live under a form of government in which no man or set of men may justify violation of law upon the plea that its operation was oppressive or enjoined hardships. The highest philosophy of citizenship is recognition of and obedience to law. Hardships are, after all, largely relative. A high-strung community may feel the burden of over-taxation and the disgrace of misgovernment so intolerable as to justify fraud as the remedy. A sensitive man, having the same feeling of intolerable hardship in being obliged to wear seamy apparel, might steal a coat. Both acts would be criminal and inexcusable. The hardship might be in either case equally intolerable, but it would not be accepted as justifying the of-

face. There is this to be said, moreover, concerning the condition of the representatives of intelligence and property in South Carolina, which they say is so pitiable as to warrant their setting themselves up as an exception to the majority rule—that it is not only an unavoidable incident of free government, but is the logical consequence of their own acts. Men who gamble for high stakes should remember that they take the risk of great losses. When they took the gambling chance of war to keep those ignorant blacks in slavery, they took the risk of having them enfranchised. And it might conduce to a more cheerful philosophy on their part if they should contrast for a moment their own present circumstances after having lost the game with what would have been the condition of the blacks if they had won. Anybody can gamble; it takes a philosopher to bear loss with resignation.

NEW PICTURES OF THE SOUTH.

Southern travel is always an interesting experience to people born and reared in the North. Many things are encountered which are strange and picturesque to Northern eyes among the inhabitants and in their ways of living, as well as in the landscapes and the towns. There is, for example, the all-pervading negro element, with its quaintness, its uncouthness, its happy-go-lucky disposition and its pathetic reminiscences of the days of slavery. There is the gentry class, too, rather dilapidated but still proud, hospitable and peculiar, dating everything from the war, keeping that great struggle much fresher in mind than folks do at the North, and always speaking of the South as though it were a nation by itself and the best country the sun shines upon. There, also, is the singular poor white class, our only American peasantry, and the only white people in the world who have completely reconciled poverty and contentment. They are a little improved since the days of slavery, but are still pretty much the same shiftless, sallow, ragged and ambitious class as of old. Then the face of the country looks strange to Northern eyes, and the traveller is surprised that so much agricultural wealth can be produced in such scarred and bramble-invaded fields, and thinks the big houses of the planters, with their monumental red chimneys, are more spacious than comfortable. The towns impress him as a queer jumble of fine mansions, gardens and hovels, and he wonders why there are no good hotels, and why the railroad eating-houses are so detestable, and how the people manage to have so much leisure to chew tobacco and talk politics.

A special correspondent of THE TRIBUNE, to whom Southern scenes and Southern people are a novelty, is making a tour through the old Slave States. He has already visited Virginia and Tennessee, and in the letter which we print to-day he gives his impressions of the Blue Grass Region of Kentucky. He finds less industrial activity and more disposition on the part of the whites to grumble at the indolence of the blacks, and less to work themselves, than in Tidewater Virginia. Perhaps the explanation is that Middle Kentucky is comparatively rich, and was but little scourged by the war. In the sections of the South which suffered the greatest devastation from the operations of the contending armies the white people were forced to work or starve when the war closed. They got the habit of work and have kept on ever since. The result is, there is less grumbling at emancipation and the new order of things in those sections than in any other, and less difficulty in managing negro labor. The laziest black man in the South will work if a white man sets him an example. Our correspondent's letters will be found fresh and interesting reading. They are written with the single purpose to give accurate pictures of Southern life and honest reports of the impressions made upon the writer's mind by what he sees and hears.

BRIGHTENING PROSPECTS.

A genuine and decided "boom" in the markets was caused by President Garfield's Inaugural and selection of the Cabinet. While the prevailing feeling of encouragement and hopefulness may, in many cases, be based upon reasons that are not sound, it is certain that there are sufficient and sound reasons for the feeling. For, first, the Inaugural will enormously increase the confidence of foreign capitalists in American integrity, American prosperity and American securities. Strong purchases on foreign account were seen all day on Saturday, as the immediate effect of the Address, which was telegraphed to Europe in full. Second, Secretary Windom has been from the first personally preferred and strongly recommended by Secretary Sherman. It is certain that he, as well as President Garfield, expects to be able to act in perfect harmony with the new Secretary, and, as everybody knows, that means that the financial policy which Secretary Sherman has made so successful will be vigorously pursued. In every emergency, it is natural that the Republican leader in the Senate on financial topics will be constantly consulted by the Secretary, and that his experience will be of constant avail to the successor recommended by himself. Thus, both in general policy and in tact of management, it may be expected that the course of the financial administration will remain essentially unchanged. These are justly regarded as very encouraging and important facts. It has been thought by some that Secretary Windom's views in regard to the treatment of corporations would prove injurious to important railroad and other enterprises. But the treatment of all questions of that nature will rest, not with the Secretary of the Treasury, but with Attorney-General MacVeagh.

Another cause of great encouragement on Saturday was the rapidly improving condition of the money market, and the news received in regard to monetary prospects. The tangible and indisputable fact that money was easy had more power than the soundest theories to induce men to revise the opinions which the recent retirement of circulation had led them to form. It was seen that a tremendous contraction of loans and decline of prices had brought about so large purchases, by foreign and domestic investors, by consumers and exporters of grain, cotton and provisions, and by the strongest operators, that the markets had been relieved of a great load. The merchandise and the stocks which remain in the markets are visibly carried with a lower rate of interest than was prevalent much of the time before the shrinkage in circulation. Loanable funds in large amount were brought into the Street by the disturbance, in part to remain, and purchases were made on foreign account, against which renewed imports of gold must be made, and have already commenced.

The news of immediate importance was the application of all the surplus in the Treasury to the purchase of bonds had been authorized by law, and that the banks would be permitted to take back the circulation sur-

rendered but not yet redeemed, upon deposit of the bonds recently withdrawn. The latter statement is probable, though not yet officially confirmed. The Government can only throw away money by insisting upon an issue of \$17,000,000 of new notes, in place of those the retirement of which has been ordered but not effected, and it would save all the cost of printing the new notes and serve the public materially if it would permit unexecuted orders for retirement to be cancelled upon deposits of bonds to the required amount. In this case, about \$17,000,000 in gold, which has recently been added to the fund in the Treasury for the redemption of bank notes, could be immediately returned to the banks, and as the Treasury has already bought about \$6,000,000 of bonds the amount of money in circulation would be to that extent greater than it was a fortnight ago. The power granted by law at the last session to apply any surplus revenue to the purchase of bonds is not unusual, but is, in fact, necessary to prevent an excessive accumulation of money in the Treasury. Under it, if proper bids are made on Wednesday next, the Treasury will purchase \$5,000,000 of the fives or sixes of 1881, and the policy of Mr. Sherman in that respect will doubtless be followed by his successor.

The bank statement reflects the actual condition of the banks much more nearly than that of February 26, and it shows that the aggregate reserve of gold and currency in this city has been slightly increased during the past two weeks. According to the bank statement of February 19 showing the average for six days preceding, and the Treasury statement showing the actual balance on that day, the amount of gold held by both was \$142,245,106, and the statements of March 5 aggregate \$143,735,223. The aggregate of legal tenders has declined \$1,200,000, but not more than the supply of bank notes held has increased.

Business during the past week has been active and large. Wheat began to recover from the extreme depression, with unusually large sales, and the dealings in flour, corn and oats were also large. Cotton sales were over 600,000 bales, with some decline in prices, and a decline in cotton goods stimulated larger dealings. Provisions have been less active, with some reaction from the speculative advance, while the demand for iron increases and the prices tend upward. Sales of stocks last week were remarkably large, with advancing prices. The exchanges for the week amounted to \$1,211,050,579, the largest weekly return ever made, except for the week ending January 22, when the amount was \$1,224,948,182. In daily average, however, both were below the panic week ending February 26, which embraced but five business days, and averaged exchanges of \$228,795,709 daily. Exclusive of those arising from stock transactions, the exchanges of that week and last week were about the same, and exceeded a little those of any other week except the first of the year.

Last year the appropriation for the support of the New-York Fishery Commission was vetoed by the Governor. This year there is danger that the Legislature will fail to renew it through ignorance of the importance of the work the Commission is carrying on. The operations of the Commission during the past year have been seriously curtailed for want of money, but fortunately not wholly stopped. Its property, including land, streams, ponds, buildings, hatching apparatus and breeding fish, which has been acquired at a cost of nearly \$50,000, is still in good order, and its work can be promptly resumed as soon as an appropriation is made. As to the value of this work to the people of the State, members of the Legislature can readily inform themselves by writing to any of their constituents who live along the river courses or near the shores of the little lakes which abound in the interior of the State. Nor is it the people who are near enough the water to catch the fish who are benefited by the restocking of the streams and lakes. The supply of fish has been so increased and the price brought down so that it begins to be a common article of diet with thousands of people who could not afford it a few years ago. All physicians agree that the general health of the community would be improved if more fish were eaten and less fat meat. The Fishery Commission will, if supported, soon place this excellent article of food within the reach of the poorest farmer or laborer. It will be a great pity if so great a public enterprise is broken up for lack of interest in the members of the Legislature. New-York has hitherto been one of the foremost States in encouraging fish culture and in developing the fact that the day is not far distant when an acre of water will produce as much food as an acre of land. She can't afford now to neglect so important and promising an industry, after it has clearly shown what results can be obtained by a little more fostering care.

Mr. Moody, with his faithful lieutenant Sankey has conquered San Francisco. There has long been a vague popular belief that the Pacific coast offered only stony ground for missionaries. Owing, perhaps, to the veracious pictures of Mr. Brod Hart, the untravelled American is apt to regard California as peopled solely by bonanza kings, bear and Chinese and gamblers of a murderous but sentimental character, who offer an unbroken and untroubled field to any evangelist. For Ericson and Hammond have visited California, but without any success. The secular papers in San Francisco, however, state that the result of the present labors of Moody and Sankey in that city are not only startling but promise to be permanent. "No evangelists," they say, "since the days of Whitefield have seen more immediate or important effects of their labors than these two men." From which we may conclude that men and women in California, whether they are heathen Chinese or gamblers, are pretty much like men and women elsewhere who have souls to be saved.

Well, do the Cabinet-guessers think the result is worth all their time and labor?

Orations over the retirement of the Democrats from the control of Congress are not numerous in the party's organs. It may be owing to the tacitly acknowledged fact that so little good can be said of their conduct during the six years they have been in a majority in the lower House. All the able editors appear to be seized with as much diffidence as the friends of the man who died with an unsavory reputation. None of them could be persuaded to make any remarks at the funeral. Finally, however, one more bold than the rest undertook the task. But even he found himself at a loss when the occasion arrived, and after much hemming and hawing could say only this: "Well, it is a nice quiet corpse, anyhow." That would be the substance of the Democratic editor's remarks if he should express his honest opinion of his party's present condition.

Spring's—the famous go-on-and-finish-the-ticket Springs—was defeated for Mayor of Utica a few days ago. He succeeded in finishing his own ticket this time.

Isn't Mr. Tilden's farewell address a little late in getting into print?

The child-like belief of the Democrats that they can humbug this Nation borders on the marvellous. They only succeed, however, in humbugging themselves. During the last twenty years they have professed time and again to have just the issue they wanted to go before the people on, but when the people gave in their verdict it has always been a peremptory command to "get on." They are deluding themselves in the same way now over the veto of the Funding bill.

It has taken two years to convince ex-Governor Robinson that John Kelly was right when he told him to retire to private life.

pressed his determination not to leave the office of his own unaided. It must be a great satisfaction to him to know that he has been able to carry out his policy in this respect.

The Democratic donkey erected its ears in Washington last week, and the result was plainly visible in the town elections held in this State. The Republicans made remarkable gains, completely reversing the vote of last year in some counties, and largely reducing the old-time Democratic majorities in other localities.

Sound financial ideas are permeating the West much faster than is generally believed. Evidence of it crops out on every side. The Three Cent Funding bill. On the last day of its consideration Mr. Price of Iowa said among other things: "What have the banks done? They have made a market for the Government bonds, and made it at the solicitation of the Government, for the purpose of aiding it to refund its debt. That was all forgotten, and the hue and cry was raised against them. The trouble was that, under the existing law, shysters could not establish a bank. The necessary prerequisite was some money, and that did not suit some gentlemen. They would like to flood the country again with wild-cat, red-dog and stamp-tail paper." That is encouraging talk from the Representative of the State that sent two members of the Greenback party to the late Congress.

Appearance indicate that the advocates of woman suffrage will carry the day in Wisconsin. The Legislature at its present session will doubtless submit a constitutional amendment to the people admitting women to the franchise. The leading Republican papers in the State favor the amendment, and the scheme will probably have an intelligent trial.

Gomersy Blair will have to take a back seat. The Legislature of Delaware has the honor of giving the passing brand which it passed a set of resolutions regarding the old grievance, and ordered a copy sent to Mr. Tilden. It is to be hoped that the latter will feel comforted by sympathy that comes four years too late.

PERSONAL.

Mr. John Boyle O'Reilly has been asked to give the Phi Beta Kappa poem at Dartmouth in June.

Mr. Bjornstjerne Bjornson, the poet, is to sail for Norway next month, and without lecturing in New-York.

Prince Yare-Hito, the young son of the Japanese Emperor, has gone to England in search of a military education.

Mr. Carlyle's friends, it is reported, wish to put the little house in Scotland in which he was born in repair, and have made a monument—making it possible into a library for the use of the country people about.

Mr. Millais's painting of "Christ in the Carpenter's Shop,"—the wistful little child showing the ominous wound in the hand to his mother as she kneels against him, her face full of the anxious passion of motherhood,—has said to have suggested to George Eliot one of the best descriptive passages in a most powerful novel.

When President Garfield kissed the open Bible upon taking the oath, some one is said to have stepped forward to see upon what portion his lips had rested. It was the 21st chapter of Proverbs and the verses he kissed were these: "Every way of a man is right in his own eyes, but the Lord pondereth the heart; and he will bring to naught every counsel more acceptable to the Lord than sacrifice."

The Duke of Edinburgh has just distributed prizes to a swimming club making at the same time a very commonplace speech upon the exercise. He declared that he was glad to find that it is a general rule in public schools that those boys who are most proficient in healthful exercises, cricket, football, etc., are not behind the others, if not in advance of them in school teaching, and he added that in his opinion the more exercise which is health-giving is indulged in by the young, the more they will be able to receive the tuition which is given in the schools. All of which is reasonable, but dull.

President Garfield's Little Yellow Dog is apparently to have a place in history. The Cincinnati Commercial relates that about a year ago this small dog followed the General home in Washington and was rewarded with a bit of meat bestowed by the Ohioan's generous hand. Several times this happened until the Yellow Dog almost lived at the Garfield house. Before the news of the Chicago nomination reached Washington the dog set up a joyful barking. "Something has happened," said one of the ladies in the house, "and here is a telegraph messenger." The message gave the news of the nomination. The General, when he heard this story, said he would take the dog with him, but the animal disappeared and could not be found before his departure. The General never saw him again until last Thursday when he caught sight of him in the street, and called him by the name he had up to him and seemed happy. Again he disappeared, but on Inauguration Day he bloomed into sight again, following his old friend's carriage all the way from the Capitol to the White House.

GENERAL NOTES.

A genuine Amati violin, made for Louis XIV., is now owned by the family of Lupinsky, in Pesth. The sides are ornamented with fleurs de lys and the royal arms are painted in oil on the back. The instrument remained until 1789 in the Garde Meuble in Paris, since which, after many changes, it fell into the hands of its present owners.

The arrival of the Chinese steamship Mee Foo at San Francisco has created a sensation in commercial circles in that city. The Morning Call thinks the Chinese line will prove a foe to American maritime interests, and adds that it is almost like retributive justice that the company which has derived large profits by flooding California with cheap Chinese labor should now be engaged in a life and death struggle for existence with a Chinese competitor.

According to investigations made by The Providence Press, not once during the month of February did any of the morning mails from Boston arrive at the New-York Post Office on time. The three mails are due in New-York at 5, 6:45 and 7:30 a. m., but on various occasions have made their appearance as late as 1:20 p. m., 10:20 a. m., and 3:10 p. m., respectively. Most of the trouble occurred after the arrival of the mails in this city, the transfer carts getting caught in blockades, or mired in the mud and barbs of the streets.

Lord Dunraven's motion for the opening of the National Museum and galleries of England on Sundays was recently negatived by a vote in the House of Lords of 34 yeas to 41 nays. Among the supporters of the measure were the Duke of Somerset, the Earls of Derby, Granville, Kimberley and Spencer, and Lords Elgin, Rosebery and Stratford. Opposed to it were Lord Chancellor Selborne, the Marquis of Salisbury, the Earls of Beaconsfield, Devonport, Shaftesbury, and Lord Brodric, Pease, and Sandridge (Argyll).

Swiss engineers have employed the principle found so useful in coal mines of drawing up empty cars by the superior weight of loaded cars descending the incline, on a passenger railway at Brienz. From the landing at that place to the plateau at the top of the Falls of the Giesbach the track is furnished with two coaches, attached to a passenger car. In place of coaches to drive this cable, a tank is attached to each coach, to be filled with water at the top and emptied at the bottom, thus ascending empty and descending loaded. Thus the force of inertia that carries one coach down causes the other to ascend. In place of a double track, a single track with automatic turnout in the middle is employed.

The dome erected by Sir Henry Bessemer for the reception of his new and powerful telescope, is now nearly finished. The telescope itself has arrived from the makers, and is now ready to be set up. It has been constructed on a plan devised by Sir Henry Bessemer, which is so novel that it will permit of telescoping made on a much larger and more powerful scale than ever on the present one, which is the largest in the world. The present instrument is capable of being directed to any part of the heavens at the option of the observer. The upper portion of the dome is made of glass, with windows facing in every direction, and within there will be placed mirrors of silvered glass, which is part of the new invention. The telescope is being used in place of the present one, which is the largest in the world. The present instrument is capable of being directed to any part of the heavens at the option of the observer. The upper portion of the dome is made of glass, with windows facing in every direction, and within there will be placed mirrors of silvered glass, which is part of the new invention. The telescope is being used in place of the present one, which is the largest in the world.

The Legislature of Missouri has been struggling with a bill for the establishment of the whipping-post for various petty misdemeanors, and the measure is now, according to the headlines of The Globe-Democrat, "Dead as Julius Caesar." One of the adversaries of the bill summed up his opposition to it by saying that whenever it became apparent that the Democratic party could no longer conduct the affairs of the State without establishing the whipping-post, he would vote to turn over the entire administration to the Republican or Greenback party, and let them experiment with crime for awhile. In