was to erect its buildings on the tract of land granted or on adjacent land within twelve years, and to give each of the other colleges of the State a list of the different plants in the garden, and if so desired to give a plant to the trustees of these colleges. The value of the land was then estimated to be $75,000. One by one these conditions were removed by the Legislature."

WHY THE PRESENT SITE WAS PURCHASED.

"Why did you purchase the present site of the college when you decided to remove up town, as you already had this large tract of land in the same neighborhood?"

"That is easily explained. In 1857 when the city authorities decided to open Park-place, west of Church-st., through the college green, we decided to remove from that place and were in urgent need of a building. There was none on our property in Fifth-ave., where we could place our classes at once. It would have taken three or four years to erect such buildings. The Blind Asylum had its building in Madison-ave. for sale, as it was about to go to its present location, and as the building was large enough for our classes we bought it. This land was not very valuable, but from 1814 until twenty years ago the college was hampered by that Fifth-ave. property. We had to pay taxes on it and assessments for the improvements about it, and it cost an immense outlay to blast the rocks with which it was covered, and then to make the other improvements before a dollar was received from it."

"When the new buildings are completed what will be the indebtedness of the college?"

"In round numbers it will exceed half a million dollars. Hamilton Hall, facing on Madison-ave., is done; the building for the Library and the Law School is well near completion. The School of Mines building, which was erected only about twenty years ago, we intended to tear down and to build another in its place. This it was not intended to do until after next year, but to our amazement we discovered that the building was out of plumb, and we were afraid an accident might occur, and so we made arrangements for the classes and tore this building down. This was an extra drain on our finances, which we could have met later on at better advantage, when our revenue from our up-town property will be larger than now. In our general plan, now in process of completion, the old asylum building and the president's house will be replaced by new buildings. Of course there will be a greater income soon accruing as a result of this extensive building; but you can readily see that not much improvement in the courses of study can be made while the building is being done."

THE PROPOSED WOMEN'S SCHOOL.

"Mention is made in the report of the special committee about the possibility of adding a woman's school to the college if the friends of female education will furnish the money. Does that mean an annex, or a department similar to your Medical School?"

"The subject is a new one and I am not prepared to say just what would be done in that case. It might sustain such a relation as the College of Physicians and Surgeons, which is financially independent of us, has a separate Board of Trustees and appoints its own instructors, but has not the power to confer degrees; or it might be like our Law School, which is wholly under the care of our trustees."

"Would you say that it might mean coeducation?"

"Far from that. Referring to the petition upon which a report was adopted by the trustees yesterday, I was much pleased with the editorial in THE TRIBUNE to-day for its spirit of fairness. The trustees have been misunderstood. We all are in favor of giving the young women of this city every possible advantage in the way of education, and when the gentleman brought me that petition I asked him: 'Just what do you want in this petition?' He said that the object was carefully stated in the letter from the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the association which presented it. I read the letter, which was very courteous, before the trustees when I offered the petition to them. This gentleman said to me: 'We do not ask for coeducation, but there are many worthy young women, intelligent and capable of improvement, who are obliged to earn their livelihood by teaching, for instance. Grant that one passes a satisfactory examination on certain studies, showing careful preparation on them. If you give her a testimonial stating that fact she can go West or anywhere else and obtain a much better position as a teacher or governess from having that certificate. That is about as much as we can expect at present.' Now there was nothing unreasonable in that request, and the committee will doubtless devise a satisfactory plan by which that class of young women may be benefited."

"It is said that your charter prohibits the education of women with your present funds?"

"The charter says that the institution shall educate 'youth.' Well, with us, 'youth' means young persons of both sexes. But perhaps we should take the meaning implied by the word when it was used; and then it clearly means that the instruction shall be limited to young men, as there were no colleges for girls."

"Is the appeal will a stated amount be asked for?"

"I do not know, but we can use a million or two to advantage. The Advisory Committee of which Dr. Barnard is chairman, will probably state the needs of the college at present, and then add the estimated cost of supplying those needs.

A TALK WITH PRESIDENT BARNARD.

President Barnard was found in his room in Hamilton Hall, and was willing to make a statement regarding the needs of the college, although he did not desire to say much about the petitions on the subject of coeducation. "It has long been the desire of the college authorities," he said, "to give the college the character of a fully divided university. We want one that is adequate to meet the demands of higher education in this country, and of such a character that no American young man may find it necessary to go abroad to complete his education. We have now at least fifteen officers in the college who, after completing their education in the United States, went abroad to prepare themselves for their life work. That should be unnecessary."

"How does the revenue of Columbia College compare with that of Harvard University?"

"Harvard has twice the revenue that we have, but with this difference: that our revenue is all derived from a general fund, while that of Harvard arises from several specific objects. The friends of Harvard are always ready to answer any appeal that is made. When that university takes up any new department or wishes to establish a new chair there is plenty of money at hand for the purpose. Harvard has a large annual sum to expend on its library, and the same is true of many lesser colleges. Lehigh University had a gift of $1,000,000 for its library, of which $100,000 was to be spent in erecting a building. We have no such gifts for our library, which consists of about 50,000 volumes."

"What is the debt of the college?"

"On October 1, 1882, the treasurer reported a debt of $288,000. Regarding the new buildings, the plans on January 1, 1882, contemplated an expenditure of $824,282, but additions have since been made which will increase that amount to $1,000,000. Our increase from all sources is about $300,000, which leaves a surplus over the expenses of about $27,000. That is the only addition to be made the sinking fund."

"Does the expenditure of the $1,000,000 include the furnishing of the buildings?"

"With ordinary furniture simply."

"When will the leases on the Fifth-ave. property be renewed?"

"They begin to fall in next year, but only a small share of them. In 1885 the revenue will be increased, it is estimated, about $40,000; $60,000 in 1886; $15,000 the next year; $30,000 the year following, and $33,000 in 1889. Before 1890 it is thought that there will be $187,000 added to the income."

"Without any money being given by the friends of education, how soon could you pay the debt?"

"Perhaps by 1890, but probably two years later; but meantime we must keep our curriculum as it is. There will be no chance for improvement."

"What improvements have been made since you have been president of the college?"

"In 1864, when I came here, there was no School of Mines; in the following year there were about forty students, and now there are 300 students. At that time there were 160 students in the Law School, which last year graduated three more men than the whole number of students nineteen years ago. The School of Arts has about doubled its attendance, having now 300 students; and two years ago the School of Political Science was founded, which now has thirty students. The Medical School, always large, has also doubled its number of students, but not being under the supervision of the College Trustees I will not mention that increase as an improvement."

A GREAT INSTITUTION FOR HIGHER EDUCATION.

"In your appeal to the public, if one is presented, will you ask for greater advantages for the undergraduates?"

"Not so much for them as for the college itself. This college, as I have already said, is destined to become a great institution for higher education. What the country needs is not more colleges, but to have some of the smaller colleges transform themselves into institutions were the graduates of other colleges may be taught. When Harvard began to make greater provision for post-graduate and special studies, her undergraduate roll was steadily lengthened. There is a great deal in being in the atmosphere of special instruction, and an institution need not fear losing its hold on under-graduates because it provides more liberally for the instruction of graduates."

"Has there ever been an effort in this State to have a great university such as you suggest?"

"About thirty years ago there was such an effort made at Albany, which only resulted, however, in the establishment of the Dudley Observatory. It was proposed to have the several chairs filled by non-resident professors—Agassiz, Dana and similar specialists were mentioned. I remember Agassiz made an address at that time in which he said that a student could learn more in a month's contact with a teacher who was the master of his subject than in a year with an instructor who knew only little more about the matter in hand than the pupil knew. And he was right. One of the great advantages to be derived from such teachers as Agassiz or Dana is that they make a man imbibe the spirit of the professor, and lead him to original investigations. He tries to teach himself."

NEEDS OF COLUMBIA.

"Will you kindly mention some of the needs of the college?"

"One is a School of Electrical Engineering. Thomas A. Edison sometime ago addresssed me a letter complaining that the Electric Light Companies found great difficulties in getting men to act as engineers. He added that if the trustees would establish a school where young men could be fitted for that purpose he would place in our keeping the whole of his valuable collection of electrical apparatuses, which he had exhibited at Paris and elsewhere, including his telegraphic and telephonic instruments. The collection is doubtless worth $50,000. The matter was presented to the Board in November and a committee was appointed to consider the proposal. Mayor Low, of Brooklyn, is the chairman and he told me yesterday that he had seen Mr. Edison and would soon have a meeting of the committee. That school should be established at once. It would require $12,000 to $15,000 a year to carry it on successfully. We could take advantage of some of our present instructors, but should need a Professor of Electrical Engineering and two or three assistants."

"Will the electric light and other companies interested in such a school help to establish it?"

"That is what I suggested to Mr. Edison, but as the committee has not held a meeting yet there is no means of knowing what will be done."

"Besides the School of Electrical Engineering, what else would you suggest that the public should establish?"

"Harvard has a large botanical collection, and has, I think, five professors in that department. In Columbia botany is treated in a somewhat elementary manner, and so is zoology. In Harvard there is a grand museum of comparative zoology, toward which, when Agassiz was alive, $60,000 was contributed annually by one man. Yale forty or fifty years ago founded a chair of Comparative Philology, now filled by Professor William D. Whitney. That chair has a reputation throughout the world to-day. Columbia needs such a chair."

"Did not Columbia once have a chair of Oriental Literature?"

"Yes, it was established early in this century, but was finally dropped. It should be restored now. Harvard has a class of Chinese. I am not anxious that we should follow her in that direction just yet. Biology is now a really important subject. Johns Hopkins and Princeton have made a good move in that direction. So should we. Comparative physiology and ethnology should also be taken up. A chair for the study of archæology ought to be founded at once, as that is one of the things of the greatest interest to students now. Columbia should have an Art School. There is an Art Students' League in this city which could easily be attached to our college and be incorporated in our system of instruction."

"Is your School of Modern Languages sufficiently strong?"

"No, it is not. It should be strengthened materially, and we need such a chair of Physical Geography as Princeton has, filled by Professor Guyot. I have spoken of the needs of our library. Cornell recently received a bequest of $1,000,000 for its library, of which President White told me last month $700,000 had been invested at 6 per cent, and the rest would be invested very soon at the same rate."

"Would you rather have the money contributed go to the general fund or to the founding of one of the chairs that you have mentioned?"

"Perhaps it would be best now, as all the money is in the general fund, to have it given where the inclination of the giver directed; but I am sure that if it goes to the general fund it will be applied to the best advantage."

"Were you satisfied with the report of the committee yesterday regarding the admission of women to the college?"

"It was probably all that the persons signing the petition expected."

"Does that action mean coeducation later?"

"It was an important movement in that direction."

"Why did the trustees refuse to admit women to the college when Sorosis petitioned them to do so in 1876?"

"Because there was no room for them in the college building."

WHAT ABRAM S. HEWITT SAYS.

Abram S. Hewitt, who was one of the signers of the petition, said to the reporter that he had not been able to read what action the trustees had taken on the subject. When told that they had refused to admit women to the regular classes, Mr. Hewitt said: "I never signed a petition asking them to introduce coeducation there."

"Are you opposed to coeducation?"

"Most decidedly."

"For what reason?"

"I do not believe that the sexes should be educated together."

"Have not your daughters attended some of the lectures at Columbia?"

"Yes, but that is a different thing from coeducation. Attending the lectures and passing the examinations are all right."

"Did your daughters suffer any annoyance from the other students?"

"None at all."

After reading the suggestion of the committee that the college faculty should examine young women on a course of study pursued by them when the faculty prescribed, Mr. Hewitt said that they had done all that he expected when he signed the petition."

"What good will the college seal do a young woman who has it attached to a certificate, or testimonial, or diploma, whatever the faculty are authorized to grant?" asked the reporter.

"I don't imagine that the seal will do her much good. What she needs is a thorough education. It is the education, and not seals or diplomas, that counts."

"Are you in favor of higher education for women, as the term is now understood?"

"I am in favor of the highest possible education for both men and women, but I do not want them educated together."

DR. BARKER'S COMMENTS.

Dr. Fordyce Barker, also a signer of the petition, had not read the committee's report when the reporter entered his study in the afternoon, although he had it lying on his table. He said that he had read the editorial in THE TRIBUNE refering to the report.

"I was astonished," he remarked, "to find that the college needs money. I always looked upon Columbia College as a very wealthy institution."

"Do you favor coeducation?".

"I do not, but want young ladies to be thoroughly educated."

"How shall that end be accomplished?"

"In some such way as has been done in England, and later at Harvard."

"It has been urged by many persons that girls could not stand the strain of a college training."

"The same remark might be applied to some boys."

"Reference is made in the report to the defective female education in this city. Have you formed any opinions on that subject?"

"None in particular."

"From a medical standpoint, what do you think of the schools for girls in the city?"

"They are vastly superior to those of former years."

"In what way?"

"They are better ventilated; the pupils are made to take more exercise; the studies are better regulated, and in general the whole system is an improvement."

"How was it formerly?"

"Many of the girls came from the country and were unused to such hard study as they pursued here. The school-rooms were poorly ventilated, and in a little while the girls would be ill."

"How about the girls in the Normal College?"

"I do not know anything about them."

VIEWS OF ANOTHER PETITIONER.

A member of the Association for the Promotion of the Higher Education of Women was asked if the wishes of the petitioners had been answered.

"You may say," she replied, "that we have got all that we expected from the trustees at this time."

"What will be done by the association now?"

"There has been no meeting, and besides that, we do not know just what they propose giving us."

"Will you act on their suggestions and found the woman's school?"

"I do not think that money will be lacking if they really need it and will devote it to that purpose."

"If nothing further should be done now, would you feel that your labor was lost?"

"By no means, but on the contrary we should feel that a great and lasting good to all young women had been accomplished."

"Was the charge of defective female education in the report true?"

"It undoubtedly was, and that was recognized by the members of the association, as it was by the people of England twenty years ago; and that led to the establishment of the society there of which this is in some sense an outgrowth."

"How would the proposed system affect the girls' schools here?"

"It would certainly raise the standard. In England many of the very best schools for girls changed their system of instruction after the girls were examined by university faculties, and instead of filling their heads with a little of everything, prepared them systematically for the examinations at the universities. Look at the Normal College curriculum and compare it with any college for young men. It is shameful how the girls are forced to study everything and then leave it with a much less chance of obtaining good positions as teachers outside of the city than if they had a diploma from Columbia College."

WOMAN'S WORK FOR WOMAN.

CHRISTIAN SYMPATHY AND PROTECTION.

ANNUAL RECEPTION OF THE YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

The annual reception of the Young Women's Christian Association of this city was held in the large hall of the association at No. 7 East Fifteenth-st. last evening. Among the large number of ladies and gentlemen present were Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Hoffin, jr., Mr. and Mrs. James Talcott, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Cornell, Mr. and Mrs. James McAlpine, Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Dorman, Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Stetson, Mrs. Fletcher Harper, Mrs. H. B. Sibley, Mrs. Judge Sanford, Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Buck, Mr. and Mrs. Silas Brownell, Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Weir, Mr. and Mrs. D. B. Van Emburgh, Mrs. Clarence E. Beebe, Miss Mary L. McCready, Miss Post, Miss Folsom, Jacob F. Wyckoff and R. K. Richards. William Harmon Brown, of the Advisory Board, presided. After the reading of the Scriptures, prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. R. R. Booth. Mr. Brown, in presenting a report of the work for the last year, said that the association had reason to be proud of what it had accomplished during the twelve years of its existence. Among the facts brought out in the report were the following:

The treasury is entirely dependent upon the voluntary contributions of those interested in the work, no fees being charged in any of the departments. The receipts for 1882 were $7,542 76, and the expenses $7,265 90. The only sure income is about $1,800 from annual subscriptions and $450 interest on a legacy and class fund, leaving nearly $6,000 as the result of contribution. The Bible class which is held on Sunday afternoon has been largely attended during the last year and has reached a membership of 460. Great interest has been manifested in the free educational classes, of which there are a large number, under the charge of competent teachers. The branches especially taught are phonography, type-writing, retouching of photo-negatives and photo-color. During the last term 404 women were trained in the several classes, twenty-seven of whom had secured positions before their lessons closed; and all the others, without exception, have since then secured good situations and are doing well. The course in phonography requires eight months of hard study, three lessons being given each week. Thirty students are expected to be graduated in this department next June. All of the classes are open to young women between the ages of eighteen and thirty-five who study for self-support. Last spring a course of six lectures was delivered by Dr. Rupp, under the auspices of the State Charities Aid Association. The free circulating library has been well patronized. The catalogue numbers 7,642 volumes; 1,442 young women consulted the library during the year. The Free Employment Bureau has proved a valuable aid in assisting young women to find lucrative situations. The most prominent feature of the year's work has been the large increase in the demand from law offices and mercantile and manufacturing houses for persons to fill the higher grades of employment—clerks, phonographers, type-writers, bookkeepers, etc. By this means the association has been able to furnish nearly all the graduates of its free classes with situations. The records of 1882 show that out of 1,745 applicants for employment, 1,231 have secured situations through the Bureau. The work of the industrial department has been steadily increasing. The aim of this department is closely allied to that of the Employment Bureau. The number of seamstresses registered last year was 161, and the number of garments made to order 3,049. The board directory has been of great assistance to those seeking good homes. Once each month an entertainment is given in the large hall. The audiences often number 500 now.

After concluding the report Mr. Brown introduced the Rev. Dr. Henry C. Potter, who said in part:

What is more cruel than to accuse women of incapacity and then shut the doors leading to serious employment against them? It is a woman to be merely the companion of man, to share his pleasures and enjoyments and nothing more? I believe she has a higher mission to perform. Nothing shows more intelligently the spirit of the Gospel toward woman than the work which is being done by this association. The requirements of a great city like New-York draw to it a great mass of young women who need Christian sympathy and protection. Many of those who come here are without the proper means of support. It is the aim of this association to provide them with such employments as will open to them an honest livelihood. Nothing is more inspiring in view of the future of woman than the fact that the doors of respectable avocations are flying open at her touch. There are certain employments in which accuracy of touch and hearing are specially required. Such positions women are able to fill better than men.

The work done by this association is a preventive work. What is more noble than to open a door of honest employment to women who would help themselves? This is precisely what this association is doing, and its importance cannot be exaggerated. It is lamentable that so little has been done for the young women of New-York. Several great enterprises in their behalf have failed through a lack of judicious forethought. The scheme of a great merchant fell through for this very reason. The providing of homes for young women is an important part of your work. I am sorry to learn that you were obliged to turn away more than 200 applicants last year because you had no places to send them. I do not forget that there are lodging-houses for girls, but they are not sufficient to meet the demand. It would be a great boon to the young women of New-York if some large-hearted man would build a home for them which should meet the demands of the times. We need to look out for their interests and do all we can to place them out of the reach of temptation.

The benediction was then pronounced by the Rev. Dr. Booth. Afterward a luncheon was served in the parlors of the association.

THE CHARITY ORGANIZATION SOCIETY.

The Charity Organization Society of the City of New-York held a meeting last night at No. 68 West Eleventh-st. Henry E. Howland presided, and after making a few remarks about the object of the organization, introduced Charles D. Kellogg, who delivered a long address in relation to the workings of the society and to the reasons for its existence. Mr. Kellogg referred to societies of the same character, which had been formed in twenty-four other cities. He thought the improvement of the condition of the poor to be the most important object of the association. "The question to be decided," he added, "is how to deal with the poor in order to prevent the increase in the number of paupers. The organization should embrace all sects and races, and should be devoted to the one great work of relieving distress. It means a division of the city into districts, and that the officers of those districts should know the persons they assist. It also means investigation into the cases of persons who ask for help. In this city, although the work of organization has been a very difficult one, we have received the assurance of the assistance of thirty-three general societies, eleven charitable institutions other than hospitals, and eighty-three church societies; and the agencies of the society have, since its organization, received 50,767 applications for help. We wish to stop professional begging and to establish a sort of clearing-house where the names and needs of the poor of this city will be recorded so that there may be no longer any needless or misplaced charity."

Mr. Kellogg then spoke of the organization of the district societies. After a short address by William Greenough on the work of District Committee No. 13, the meeting was adjourned.

NO TRACE OF BROKER MARCUS.

The liquor-dealers who were swindled by Julius Marcus, the broker, have not yet been able to find out his place of refuge. The entire amount that Marcus obtained by negotiating warehouse receipts and keeping the money will probably be about $20,000, of which only $8,000 has been lost to merchants in this city. Schlesinger & Sons, of No. 92 Liberty-st., who lost $2,000 by accepting Marcus's note for that amount, received a dispatch from one of their agents in Chicago, informing them that the embezzler had been in that city on February 26, but had left there the same night. A few days before his flight Marcus sold 100 barrels of whiskey to Messrs. Wilder & Alice, of Philadelphia, and it is thought that the transaction will induce other firms out of town to publish their grievances against him. In addition to the merchants who were swindled by Marcus as stated yesterday in THE TRIBUNE, are Messrs. Schmidt & Friday, of Pittsburg, Penn. They are heavy losers, but to what amount could not be ascertained.

FRENCH SETTLERS IN THIS CITY.

A meeting of the New-York Historical Society was held at Second-ave. and Eleventh-st. last evening. A letter was read from John Jay, accepting an invitation to deliver an address before the society on the Jay Treaty with Great Britain on November 27, the seventy-ninth anniversary of the foundation of the Historical Society. The Rev. A. V. Wittmeyer read a paper on "The Huguenot Church of New-York," in which he stated that the French Huguenots were really the first permanent settlers in this city, and that as late as 1670 fully one-fourth of its inhabitants were French. Elie Charlier spoke of the advisability of forming a society of the descendants of the original French settlers, under the auspices of the Historical Society. Among the new members elected were Mayor Edson, B. A. Willis and George Wilson, secretary of the Chamber of Commerce.

PRIZES FOR MOST OF THE REGIMENT.

Notwithstanding the weather, an assembly that completely filled the 7th Regiment Armory gathered there last night to witness the presentation of the marksmen's badges. A greater number were presented this year than ever before, 527 marksmen, 62 per cent of the whole regiment, having been awarded prizes. The following is a list of those who have worn badges for the last eight years: Captain I. L. Price, Captain J. C. Abrams, Lieutenant D. Chauncey, Lieutenant G. W. Rand, Lieutenant J. P. Burrell, Sergeant W. B. Coughtry, First Sergeant F. C. McLewee, Private A. P. Riker, Private W. A. French, Private J. B. Holland and Private G. F. Merchant. The presentations were made by Inspector-General Robbins, of the Governor's staff, and Colonel John Bodine, in the presence of Lieutenant-General P. H. Sheridan. General Sheridan, when he stepped forward to witness the presentations, was greeted with loud applause.

RUSSIA'S GREATNESS AND POWER.

A LECTURE BY THE REV. DR. JOHN HALL.

A CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT POSSIBLE IN THAT COUNTRY—THE CLIMATE OF SIBERIA.

The Rev. Dr. John Hall lectured last night at the Lord Public Reading-room and Library, No. 135 Greenwich-st., on "Lessons from Russia." There was a large audience present that listened with rapt attention throughout to his simple, friendly talk as he termed it. Dr. Hall, who was received with applause was introduced by John J. McCook, one of the trustees, of the institution. He spoke an hour and a half without notes, saying in part:

A great many years ago I became interested in Russia by reading books about that country. Some of these were very superficial, and all show a great diversity of opinion. Many were written for the English people, and were manifestly intended to put the condition of affairs in Russia in a bad light. Among the many one-sided and ill-prepared works of the last few years, Mackenzie Wallace's book stands out. It is above all others in fairness and comprehension. He lived in Russia five or six years, mixed with the best people, studied, I think, the language, and took pains to acquaint himself with the real issues and concerns of that great empire. His book, therefore, has been my principal source of information. But last summer I crossed over into Russia and saw many things with my own eyes. We know the assumption of the foreigner who, after spending a few weeks with us, and seeing some of the larger cities and Niagara, goes home and writes a book, and thinks he knows all about us. Perhaps I am doing the same thing. I am not unwilling, however, that you should discount my remarks as you would discount his. [Laughter.]

One of the first lessons that I learned in Russia was humility. I confess to have been guilty often of boasting of the magnitude of the United States; but when we think of the extent of Russia, we have to drop our swagger and boasting and become meek and moderate. From east to west Russia is 6,000 miles across, and from north to south 3,000 miles, or, in round numbers, Russia has double the extent of territory possessed by the United States. Then there are 85,000,000 people under the autocratic sway of the Czar of Russia, made up of a mixture of races greatly in excess of the mixture here. The dress, habit, manner, custom and even language among us is nearly the same; while in Russia there are widely marked differences. Many millions of the Czar's subjects cannot read the Russian tongue. In the matter of unoccupied land, too, Russia is our superior. In some parts the population is only two persons to the square mile, and the average for the entire country is only ten to the square mile. It is easy to see, therefore, the enormous facilities Russia has for producing cereals, and you can imagine the mighty power in the public policies of the world possessed by this people. [Applause.]

The physical surroundings in Russia are not dissimilar to those in New-Jersey. The land is only partly cultivated; it is mostly flat, in many places marshy and in others covered with a growth of inferior wood. Imagine New-Jersey magnified by 10,000 and you can form a picture of Russia. [Laughter.] The temperature in July and August is very like that experienced by the people of New-Jersey in May or June. Any of you will be surprised to learn that Siberia, about which we have heard such terrible stories, is the best and richest province in Russia. Several of the exiles have become rich and prosperous. Something akin to the development of Australia, which was first used by England as a place for the transportation of convicts, has occurred with regard to Siberia.

After relating his experiences at St. Petersburg, Moscow and Warsaw, and incidents of a visit that he paid to Peterhoff, Dr. Hall concluded as follows:

We ought to be grateful for our educational facilities, and we ought to make the most of them. Let us give everybody a fair chance. No matter how poor, girl or boy, everybody should educated. Let us be grateful for our liberty. I never felt such pity for any man as I felt for the Czar of Russia. Who would wish to be a king of men if he could not live in the affections of his people? Let us be thankful that we breathe the air of a free land that there is no ruler over us who is an autocrat, and the object of hate and suspicion and dislike. Let us be thankful for our liberties and let us try to use them so as to preserve them in confidence. [Applause.]

But I have hope for Russia. We have known how slowly 5,000,000 of freed men have risen, surrounded as they have been by every favorable circumstance. The process is necessarily slow. Men in masses go down easily, but it is not so easy to lift them up. We must remember that it was only in 1860 that 40,000,000 of Russian serfs were set free. But schools have become more plentiful; trade is becoming a factor; the sense of freedom among the people is growing; the power to read and the demand for books are increasing; and the process of raising is surely going on. Russia looks out upon Europe through the eye of St. Petersburg; but Europe also looks in through that eye; and I am one of those that believe that a government at once limited and liberal for Russia is within a measurable distance of realization.

REPUBLICANS OF THE ELEVENTH DISTRICT

The regular monthly meeting of the XIth Assembly District Republican Association was held last night at No. 107 West Thirty-fourth-st. C. A. Peabody presided. After the election of six new members it was expected that resolutions approving the appointments made by President Arthur would be offered. As they had not been prepared, however, action was deferred until the next meeting.

THE LOCATION OF THE UNIVERSITY CLUB.

The report that the University Club would remove from its present location next spring, at the expiration of its lease, was declared by a prominent member yesterday to be premature. The club may remain where it is.

CAPTAIN M'KENZIE TO GO TO EUROPE.

The directors of the Manhattan Chess Club, at their meeting last night, decided to send Captain George H. McKenzie, a member of the club and the chess champion of America, to contest in the tournament in London next month.

TROUBLES OF BUSINESS MEN.

PITTSBURG, Penn., March 6.—The Lake Superior and the Jackson Iron companies of Michigan filed bills of equity in the United States Court to-day against Brown, Bonnell & Co., of Youngstown, Ohio, alleging that the defendants are indebted to the plaintiffs on promissory notes for $13,714 and $14,700 respectively, and, as the defendants are insolvent, they ask in behalf of themselves and other creditors that the Court appoint a receiver.

BALTIMORE, March 6.—The firm of Malster & Reany, ship-builders, machinists and proprietors of the dry-dock at Locust Point, to-day made an assignment to Ambrose L. Higgins for the benefit of their creditors. Their liabilities are estimated at $300,000. No inventory of the assets has yet been made. Provision is made in the deed for the payment first of their workmen, who number several hundred.

CINCINNATI, March 6.—N. L. Upson, proprietor of the Central Oil Company, has made an assignment to Charles L. Mitchell. Mr. Upson in December last was thought to be doing an annual business of $500,000. He was interested in the Commercial Oil Company of Parkersburg, W. Va.; W. D. Lewis & Co., of Malden, W. Va., and the West Virginia Oil Company of Baltimore.

BOSTON, March 6.—Stockholders of the New-England Pressed-Brick Company have applied for the appointment of a receiver to wind up its affairs. The liabilities are reported to be about $60,000. It is said that the company lost about $1 50 a thousand on all the bricks manufactured.

EFFECTS OF THE TARIFF REDUCTION.

TROY, N. Y., March 6.—The manager of the Burden Iron Works says of the tariff reduction: "We think it was well to take the subject out of politics, so that business could go on steadily. We will run along as well and as full as we can. We have 2,500 men employed, and shall try to run along as usual. The advance on ore is a good thing and will help to keep out foreign ores and also help the developments of American ores, particularly in this State. The ores of New-York State are suitable for the best purposes. Increased production and improvement in quality will help to compensate for the reduction in the tariff on iron. Our policy is to run as long as we can in dull times without touching wages."

The superintendent of the Albany and Rensselaer Iron and Steel Company said: "The only favorable thing about the reduction is that we know the worst. The wire and rod mills feel it worst; the weaker ones must go to the wall. We do not contemplate any immediate reduction of the working force or of wages."

The stove manufacturers say that their business is not affected. The wool dealers assert that the slight reduction is more than offset by the advance in the tariff on knit goods. At Crown Point the action of Congress is not regarded as being specially favorable to the iron industry. The product of the furnaces is largely used in the manufacture of steel rails, on which the duty has been greatly reduced.

PROFESSOR CHADBOURNE'S WILL.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., March 6.—Professor Chadbourne's will, made February 1, directs that $20,000 life insurance, which is in favor of his wife and children, be paid to Alien Schenck, to secure indorsements and money loaned; that mining stock amounting to $35,000 face value, real estate in Williamstown and North Berwick, Me., and his interest in the manufacturing property in Williamstown, are to be disposed of by the executors as they deem best. The widow and Allen Schenck are the executors.

They are now telling a story about a Chicago girl who insisted on throwing her shoe after a newly married couple. The carriage is a total wreck, a doctor has the bride and the horse under treatment, and a large number of men are searching the ruins for the groom. —[Chaff.

"Mr. Jones," asked Smith of the Parson, "don't you think the wicked will have an opportunity given them in the next world?" "Yes, certainly," replied the parson, "an excellent opportunity to get warm."—[Boston Transcript.

AT THE STATE CAPITAL.

TOPICS BEFORE THE LEGISLATURE.

THE BILL RELATING TO HARBOR-MASTERS DISCUSSED—A NEW STATE BLIND ASYLUM PROPOSED—OTHER MATTERS IN BOTH HOUSES.

[FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]

ALBANY, March 6.—The Legislature had a deserted appearance to-day owing to the absence of many members who are attending town meetings. Little business of importance was done. The Assembly debated for a short time Mr. Cary's bill authorizing Mayor Edson to appoint four Harbor-Masters at a salary of $2,000 each for New-York, and, with Controller Semler's consent, two for Brooklyn. This is one of Governor Cleveland's reform measures. Mr. Cary, at the Governor's suggestion, it is strongly suspected, introduced the bill which abolishes the present Harbor-Masters and the office of Captain of the Post; substituting for them a new Captain of the Post and Harbor-Masters appointed as described above. The Governor in the meantime refrains from appointing any Harbor Masters, although the terms of several of them have expired.

Mr. Cary described to the Assembly in a clear manner the faults of the present Harbor Master system, saying, in the course of his speech, that, although the Harbor Masters were not authorized to take any fees last year, the Captain of the Port divided among them $68,000 which had been paid by owners of ships for supposed benefits conferred by the Harbor Masters. Erastus Brooks also supported the bill. He stated that its passage was advocated by the Maritime Exchange, the Chamber of Commerce and the Produce Exchange. Colonel M. C. Murphy stated that there was no evidence that the authorities of New-York approved the bill. He then read a telegram from Mayor Edson, disapproving that feature of the bill which requires New-York City to pay the salaries of the Brooklyn Harbor-Masters. Mr. Murphy then moved that "progress" should be reported on the bill; and that the authorities of New-York should be consulted about it. The motion was adopted. Its adoption will delay the passage of the bill. That was unquestionably Mr. Murphy's idea when he made the motion. The present Harbor-Masters of course will resist being deprived of their places, and, being powerful politicians, they command enough influence in the Legislature to block, at least temporarily, the progress of the measure. The bill declares that the exaction of any fee will render the Harbor Master liable to a fine of $500 and imprisonment for thirty days.

The Assembly passed to-day by a unanimous vote "Tim" Campbell's bill providing for a new park in New-York City on the parcels of land bordered by Cherry and Jackson sts. and the East River. The property-owners whose property will be increased in value by the creation of the park are made to bear half the expense of the improvement. Moreover, the Board of Street Openings is merely authorized to acquire a title to the lands mentioned in the bill. The Board is not directed to make the improvement. The park may not be made therefore for twenty years.

The Senate debated for a short time Senator F. Lansing's bill directing the election of twelve additional Judges of the Supreme Court. The act is intended to carry into effect the constitutional amendment adopted last fall, authorizing the election of additional judges. The bill was ordered to a third reading. It will probably not meet with any effective opposition, as the lawyers of the Legislature are a unit in its favor.

Mr. Roosevelt presented a resolution instructing the Attorney-General "to bring at once a suit to dissolve the Manhattan Railway Company of the City of New-York." Mr. C. Murphy objected to the introduction of the resolution pending the consideration of the Governor's veto of the 5 Cent Fare bill. The measure was accordingly withdrawn.

According to Senator Treanor, domestic commerce is being driven away from New-York by foreign commerce. He states that coal dealers, lumbermen and stone masters can obtain few piers on the water front at which they can land their wares. Nearly all the piers, he declares, are occupied by foreigners with their ships. The Senator owns some blue-stone quarries in Chenango County, and frequently transports stone out there to New-York. He is, therefore, personally acquainted with the difficulty of securing a New-York pier at which the domestic blue-stone can be landed. With a view of permitting Americans to land stone, lumber, or coal at the wharves in New-York, the Senator to-day introduced a bill directing the Dock Commissioners of that city to designate "one pier in every section of five" on the water front for the use of persons engaged in domestic commerce. The Dock Commissioners are commanded to reserve these piers for the purposes of domestic commerce within thirty days after the passage of the act. The bill states that "in case any of said piers are now held under any lease or license which by its provisions entitles the Department of Docks to terminate the same by giving notice, the Commissioners shall immediately give the necessary notice to terminate the said lease or license, selecting for that purpose the lease or license in every section of five piers requiring the shortest notice." Nothing in the act is to be construed as preventing the collection of legal rates of wharfage from the vessels making use of the piers which may be so set apart. Nor is the act to apply to the canal district.

Another State institution is suggested by Senator Browning. He introduced a bill providing for a "home for the worthy indigent blind of this State." The site is to be procured without expense to the State. The expense of the commissioners and of the asylum they are authorized to build is not given. The Senate Financial Committee is to attend to these unimportant particulars.

Senator Daly presented a bill to-day repealing the law of 1881 which required the authorities of New-York to remove the Forty-second Street Reservoir. The bill directs the Commissioner of Public Works again to connect the reservoir with the water-pipes of the city.

OPPOSING OF THE EXCISE BILL.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

ALBANY, March 6.—The Senate Committee on Cities listened to arguments to-day on the New-York and Brooklyn Excise bill. There appeared in opposition to the bill Bishop Doane, of Albany, ex-Judge Peabody and the Rev. Dr. Howard Crosby, of New-York, and Mr. Graham, the president of the National Temperance Union. They said that the effect of the bill would be to increase intemperance, inasmuch as restrictions on liquor selling would be removed instead of increased as they should be. Especial opposition was made to the repeal of the arbitrary arrest clause of the Excise law. The abolition of the "three-bed" clause was not strenuously opposed.

There was a general agreement that the Boards of Excise in New-York and Brooklyn ought to be compelled to reduce the number of liquor stores. Two methods were suggested of accomplishing this: first, to reduce by one-tenth every year the number of licenses issued till the number of liquor stores shall equal only one to every 500 inhabitants; secondly, to make the maximum license $500, which would be a large increase.

WORK OF THE COMMITTEES.

ALBANY, March 6.—The Assembly Committee on State Prisons, investigating the Sing Sing Prison management and the convict labor system, practically closed its labors this afternoon. Patrick Cox, of Rochester, N. Y., a shoe manufacturer for nineteen years, testified that he could not now compete with prison labor.

The Assembly Cities Committee will report favorably Mr. Quinn's bill prohibiting the running of dummies or steam cars on Eleventh-ave. below Sixtieth-st., New-York; also Mr. Jacobs's bill for the appointment by the Mayor of Brooklyn of Park Commissioners.

The Senate Committee on Miscellaneous Corporations will report favorably Mr. Jacobs's bill which compels mining companies to report to, and gives jurisdiction over them to, the Superintendent of the Banking Department.

The Senate Judiciary Committee will report favorably Mr. Koch's bill for laying out squares within the lines of Fourth-ave. and Fifty-sixth and Sixty-eighth sts. in New-York.

The Democratic Assemblymen from New-York who are members of the Congressional Apportionment Committee have at last complied with the demand of the Republican members that there shall be at least one Republican district in the city. The outlines of the district will be reported to the Apportionment Committee to-morrow.

The Ways and Means Committee will report the Supply bill to-morrow, and the Senate Finance Committee will report the Appropriation bill. The proposed Catholic Protectory appropriation is omitted from the Supply bill, and no appropriation is made for the State Survey in the Appropriation bill.

The Assembly Judiciary