THE ULSTER QUESTION.

WHAT IT IS AND HOW IT IS TO BE ANSWERED.

[FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]

LONDON, May 14.

The Ulster part of the Home Rule controversy has some rather suddenly into prominence. It is not really novel. Students of the Irish question have always been impressed by the fact that there are two Irelands, and many of them have predicted that, whenever Home Rule became a matter of practical politics, the attempt to deal with the two Irelands as one would break down. Mr. Gladstone did not ignore Ulster in introducing the Irish Government bill. Lord Hartington dwelt on it. Mr. Goschen and other speakers have pressed the Ulster difficulty on public attention. But the English are slow to give their minds to new problems. And so it happened that Ulster seemed likely to be left to look after its own interests. Its inhabitants have taken the hint. The loyal Protestant population of the North of Ireland became slowly convinced that nobody would help them unless they helped themselves. They accordingly began to hold public meetings, to adopt petitions, and to pass resolutions of protest against a Dublin Parliament. In private they took other steps. They bought rifles and began to practise at targets, and in some instances to drill. These proceedings had not gone on long before England began to perceive that the Ulster question was one which could not be merged in the general question of Home Rule for Ireland, but would have to be dealt with on its merits.

To-day, therefore, the Ulster question is discussed in Parliament and elsewhere with animation. A question was put last night about the Wolseley incident, which had its origin in an outside statement by Mr. Johnston, member for South Belfast, that Lord Wolseley and a thousand other English officers had expressed their determination to throw up their commissions and head the Protestants of Ulster. Is that true? asked Mr. T. Healy, who has an inquiring mind. The Secretary for War is a Scotchman and has all the proverbial Scotch caution in answering questions. He replied, however, that he was authorized by Lord Wolseley to deny that he had ever alluded to the subject in any speech he had ever delivered. The inference we are asked to draw is that Lord Wolseley's private opinions are his own, subject neither to official supervision nor Parliamentary cross-examination. Mr. Campbell-Bannerman declared, as he was bound to, that Mr. Johnston's story about Lord Wolseley was absolutely devoid of truth. I assume that it is. Lord Wolseley is a soldier of the Queen and will do his duty. He is none the less entitled to his opinions, and he has, as everybody knows, a remarkable freedom in his manner of expressing them.

No doubtful or unauthenticated stories are necessary to show that armed resistance in Ulster is regarded as a possible result of setting up a Parnellite Parliament in Dublin. Lord Randolph Churchill said as much to his constituents in Paddington and to the people of Belfast, and Mr. John Morley expressed his disapproval of Lord Randolph's sentiments. Undismayed by the censure of Mr. Morley, Lord Randolph has repeated his views in terms stronger than before. Ulster, he says, will not submit to Mr. Parnell; Ulster will fight; Ulster will be right. And he adds that Ulster will emerge from the struggle victorious, because all that Ulster represents to Britons will command the sympathy and support of an enormous section of the British community; will attract also the admiration and approval of free and civilized nations. It might have been said no very long time ago that Lord Randolph was not a serious politician and that his advice was not to be taken seriously. But that can no longer be said.

Mr. Chamberlain, at any rate, is a serious politician; none more so. His bitterest opponents never doubted that he was in earnest, and he, too, advises Ulster to resist. "The fate of this province," wrote Mr. Chamberlain to Mr. Bolton, "is in the hands of its own people, and if they are really in earnest in refusing to submit their liberties and fortunes to the control of a central Parliament in Dublin, it is not likely that their fellow-subjects in England and Scotland will suffer them to be coerced into submission." That is plain, but is made plainer by his answer to Mr. Hurlbert, who reminded him that when Virginia seceded from the Union West Virginia seceded from Virginia, while the loyalists of Tennessee and Kentucky fought against their rebel fellow-citizens in those States in support of the Union. Mr. Chamberlain answers that these instructive instances from American experience are precisely in point. The Protestant population of Ulster would, in his opinion, be fully entitled either to claim a separate autonomy, such as was successfully asserted by West Virginia, or to maintain their connection with Great Britain in pursuance of the example of the Unionist party of Tennessee and Kentucky.

To sum up all the evidence of the state of feeling in Ulster and of the resolve of Ulster to resist, if need be, by arms the domination of a Dublin Parliament would take more space than I can ask for, and it is needless. Day by day you must have printed the facts. Meetings all over the province, resolutions by the Ulster Presbyterians, letters in the papers, advertisements for the purchase of arms—whether genuine or not they are significant—the formation of associations for buying arms, the organization of bodies of drilled men, the subscription of large sums, the granting of gentlemen's parks as rifle ranges—these are but items of the agitation which has spread over Ulster. More menacing still, more conclusive as to the facts, is the alarm in the Parnellite ranks. Mr. Parnell and his followers urge Mr. John Morley to put down this agitation, and to crush the Ulster movement before it becomes irresistible. The Chief Secretary for Ireland has been asked in Parliament whether he would not prohibit or else prosecute loyalist speakers in Ulster. Mr. Healy asked him last night whether he would not prevent the delivery of addresses like Mr. Johnston's, and Mr. Morley answered that it was a grave question of which he would like to have further notice. Still graver was the declaration of the same official that the Arms Act was to be renewed for the benefit of Ulster. Nobody denies that Ulster dreads Home Rule in the Gladstonian sense, and it can hardly be worth while to accumulate evidence in proof of a proposition which everybody admits. The only question is, not whether Ulster dreads the dominion of a Roman Catholic agrarian Parliament, but whether she dreads it enough to resist it, if need be, by force of arms. On that point I quote Mr. Chamberlain again. "I am convinced," says Mr. Chamberlain, "after careful inquiry, that the Loyalists of the North of Ireland will not quietly submit themselves to the control of a Dublin Parliament, which they believe, with much reason, would be hostile to their religion and material interests." And as we have just seen, Mr. Chamberlain thinks the Protestants of Ulster would, in these circumstances, have as much right to separate as West Virginia, and the same right to fight as the loyalists of Kentucky and Tennessee.

It is not necessary to agree on these points with Lord Randolph Churchill, or with Lord Wolseley, or with Mr. Chamberlain, in order to agree with them as to the exceeding gravity of the situation. Mr. Gladstone may create an independent Ireland minus Ulster. The inevitable result will be bankruptcy, for Ulster contributes 45 per cent of Irish taxes. An independent Ireland minus Ulster could not pay its way, and Mr. Parnell would spurn the proffered boon of Home Rule on these conditions.

G. W. S.

ROYALTY AT THE "COLONIES."

From The London World.

Then came the Queen and her children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren, the officers of State, and the members of her household. She seemed a little flushed at first, and inclined to view with suspicion the lotus-throne at her side; but a few words from her eldest son seemed to reassure her, and "Polonius" marshalled everybody to their places. The incidents which were crowded into the brief half-hour which followed will not easily be forgotten: the impromptu cry for cheers for the Union; Lord Tennyson's happy allusion to "one life, one flag, one fleet, one throne"; the commendable distinctness with which the Prince of Wales read his address, and the Queen her reply; the slight stress she laid on the word "now" while speaking of the existing bonds of political union; Madame Albani's telling rendering of "Home, Sweet Home"; and the look with which her Majesty called one or two of the Princesses to order for sitting during the Archbishop's prayer, all succeeded one another with almost bewildering rapidity. Then Lord Kenmare (with his resignation in his pocket, and only staying on "to oblige") declared the Exhibition open; the choir began to sing "Rule, Britannia"; the procession hastily reformed; and before one could realize that all was indeed ever the Queen was bowing her adieus from the platform on the other side of the building, and the audience had begun to disperse.

It is certainly difficult to imagine a greater variety of costume than that presented by the Royal group on the dais of the Albert Hall. The Queen, the Duchess of Fife and her daughter wore black; the young Princesses of Wales were dressed with Puritan simplicity in dark-gray cashmere; the Princess of Wales wore a beautifully made dress of striped velvet shaded from dark blue to light, with a plastron of pale blue surah fastened down with little straps of velvet across the front, and a dark-blue bonnet, with a large aigrette of pale blue feathers. I am sorry to notice she still looks far from strong. The Crown Princess of Germany wore the plainest possible fawn-colored gown, and the Princess Louis of Battenberg (whom she appeared to be chaperoning) was hardly more expensively dressed in mauve; but the Princess Christian (apparently none the worse for her recent illness) was resplendent in ruby velvet, and the Duchess of Edinburgh were a handsome black velvet mantle over a dress of Indian embroidery. The Duchess of Connaught and the Princess Louise both affected shades of gray, the latter with a plush shoulder cape, and the Princess Henry of Battenberg was dressed in brown and gold. This display, coupled with the uniforms of the Princes and officials, helped to supply that warmth of color which was wholly wanting before the arrival of the procession.

CONGRESSIONAL NICK-NAMES.

APT CHARACTERIZATIONS OF PUBLIC MEN.

[FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, May 29.—Outside the precincts of a school there is no place, I suppose, where nick-names are more liberally and I may say more appropriately bestowed than in Congress. Often it is a facetious member who in the course of debate will call a colleague by a name that will cling to him ever after. More frequently, however, it is in the reporters' gallery that the successful nick-name is coined. A physical peculiarity in a man, some hobbey of his, perhaps, or manner of talking, will suggest the name by which he is to be known to the opposition press or to the world at large. The nick-name is not by any means intended as a reproach always; on the contrary, it is apt to designate very frequently the good qualities most prominent in a public man. Thus John Sherman is known as "Honest John Sherman"; Edmunds as St. Jerome"; Judge Kelley as "Protection Kelley," etc. Among those whose outward appearance has suggested names for them is Congressman Barnes, of Georgia, who is known as "Bre'r Terrapin," because of his ample pouch, his jolly ways and general disinclination to move about. In the XLVIIIth Congress there was Belford, of Colorado, whose fiery locks and impetuous manner of demanding that the doors of the Treasury be opened earned for him the sobriquet of "Red-headed Rooster of the Rockies"—the only instance, I believe, on record where "alliteration's artful aid" was invoked to bestow a nickname on a Congressman. Everybody remembers Weller, of Iowa—"Calamity Weller"—who saw in every measure ruin and disaster if he happened to disapprove it, and that was often, so often in fact that for his own peace and happiness of mind the constituents of his district decided to retain him at home, instead of casting him adrift again upon the turbulent waves of Congressional debate. Then there is "Bill" Morrison, the Colonel, the author of the horizontal tariff reduction bill in the XLVIIIth Congress, who has been known ever since as "Horizontal Bill." Not far from him sits Holman, of Indiana, "*The Sun's* Candidate," ordinarily known as "The Great Objector," by reason of his desire to object to everything which he doesn't approve, and which, therefore, he thinks is wicked, hurtful and fraught with danger to the Republic. Senator Van Wyck is known as "Crazy Horse," because he shocks the dignity of the Senate, treads on the toes of people (figuratively speaking), goes on the warpath, like the great Indian chief after whom he was named, and scalps his adversaries (again I am using a figure of speech only), while he shrieks with delight and runs his hands through his hair, which stands on end like the mane of an Indian pony. His colleague from Georgia, old "Joe" Brown, is frequently referred to as the "Senator from Alaska," a name given to him by the sarcastic Ingalls in the course of a famous debate to which it is not necessary perhaps to allude further. The senior Senator from Indiana goes by the name of "the Tall Sycamore of the Wabash," though why "Dan" Voorhees should ever have been named so is a thing I never was able to find out. The time when the name was given is lost apparently in the mists of Indiana antiquity. One of the best fitting names was given to Burleigh, who represents the Whitehall (N. Y.) District in the House. If you ever have seen him at work in Washington or on the floor of a convention, or anywhere else for that matter, you will recognize the justice of calling him "Perpetual Motion Burleigh," so active, restless and energetic is he. In Massachusetts they call their Senators—and very frivolous it is for them to do it—"Grandfather Hoar" and "Grandmother Dawes." Of "Our Own Evarts" everybody, of course, has heard. And now that Vice-President Wilson is gone the title of "The Lone Fisherman" seems about to be bestowed on Senator Frye, of Maine, on account of his propensities for fishing and telling fish stories. The name of "Coal Oil Payne" is given to Senator Payne on account of his connection with the Standard Oil Company. Butler, of South Carolina, hates to be called "Hamburg Butler," but the name sticks to him in spite of the fact that he has denied all responsibility for the Hamburg massacre. "Whispering Jimmy" is the name by which General Ketcham, of New-York, is known, and he got it because of a habit he has of always whispering into everybody's ear what he has to say. He himself is as deaf as an adder and thinks everybody else is the same.

There is a certain class of men who are never spoken of as Thomas, Richard or Henry, but always as "Tom," "Dick" and "Harry." Why this should be so it is difficult to say. Some of them are certainly the most dignified men, and not a few of them are far from being jovial or the hail-well-met fellows the abbreviated name would indicate. But who ever heard the following men referred to in any different way than "Dan" Voorhees, "Joe" Brown, "Joe" Hawley, "Joe" Blackburn, "Jim" Fair, "Billy" Mahone, "Pat" Collins, "Nick" Muller, "Jack" Adams, "Tim" Campbell, "Archie" Bliss, "Tom" Reed, "Abe" Hewitt, "Bill" Scott, "Dick" Townshend, "Sam" Randall, "Ben" Butterworth, "Tom" Bayne, or "Tom" Browne! There are other Josephs, and Thomases, and Williams, and Daniels in Congress, but nobody would think of calling them "Joe," or "Tom," or "Bill," or "Dan"; for instance, General Joseph Wheeler, of Alabama, or William D. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, or Joseph Lyman, of Iowa. There are a few nicknames, however, which I ought not to omit to mention. There is "Go on and Finish Your Ticket Springs," or "Springs of Utica," and everybody knows how he got those names. There is "Bonanza Jones," for Senator Jones, of Nevada, but it is not so common now as it once was, for the Bonanza has gone, and only the Jones remains. It is an old story how the present Minister at Constantinople got to be called "Sunset Cox" from writing a glowing account of a sunset for a paper he was editing in Ohio. Also how General Logan is familiarly called "Black Jack" from the color of his hair and eyes and swarthy complexion. In Iowa everybody knows "Hennepin Murphy," the Congressman whose only idea is the canal of that name. Chicago proudly calls Congressman Lawler "Our Frank." McAdoo's name is frequently pronounced so as to sound like "Mikado," though there is not the slightest resemblance between the ruler of Japan and the statesman from New-Jersey. Klotz, who sat in the XLVIIth Congress, went by the name of "Santa Klotz," he was so round and jolly looking. Hiestand, of Pennsylvania, is known as the "Dutch-Irishman," because he is German by descent and in the most uproarious fashion celebrated St. Patrick's Day in the House last March.

LAWRENCE JEROME'S TOOTHACHE.

Washington Letter to The Boston Traveller.

Congressman Tim Campbell, of New York, is at the front once more. An evening or two since he came into Chamberlin's very late, and found there the congenial group of New Yorkers who make that hostelry their headquarters after the theatres have closed. Campbell greeted the crowd with his characteristic effusiveness and sank into a chair. He noticed that the gentlemen present were not as hilarious as usual, and he inquired the reason. Before his question could be answered he saw Larry Jerome pacing up and down the room groaning with pain and holding a handkerchief up to his face. "Why, what's the matter, old man?" exclaimed Campbell. "Matter?" growled Jerome; "matter?" he continued, raising his voice until it reached a perfect howl; "I should say there was something the matter. I have the worst case of toothache I ever had in my life, but it's going away now. I am applying a novel remedy, but it's one that never fails. I got it from an old nurse, and I wouldn't take a thousand dollars for the information. What is it? Oh nothing out a lump of coal wrapped up in a handkerchief and applied to the face. It is working like a charm." Just then some one called Jerome out into the hall, and as he was leaving the room he laid the handkerchief and the coal down on the table.

Campbell examined it closely, and then the discussion became quite general in relation to curative properties of the mineral. Finally Johnny Chamberlin, who was one of the party, remarked: "I say, Campbell, here is a good chance to play a practical joke on Larry. Supposing you take out that piece of coal and substitute a stone in its place. He'll never know the difference, and when he thinks his toothache has been cured we'll spring it on him." The idea seemed to strike the company favorably, and Campbell entered into it with great gusto. A stone was procured, and the New-York Congressman wrapped it up carefully in the handkerchief. He laughed immoderately as he performed the operation, and gleefully confided to his friends that he owed Jerome an old score and that this would give him a chance to get even.

A few moments later Jerome re-entered the room. His toothache was rapidly getting worse, and he went to the table and picked up the handkerchief and clapped it to the side of his face. Then he began pacing up and down the room. After a little while he began to grow calmer, and said that the pain was much easier. Campbell could contain himself no longer, so, jumping to his feet, he exclaimed: "Now, gentlemen, I don't know whether there is any virtue in coal as a cure for toothache or not, but I do know that Larry is curing his with imagination." "What do you mean?" indignantly inquired Jerome. "I mean simply this," responded Campbell, "that lump in your handkerchief isn't coal at all. It's only a bit of stone." "Don't you suppose I know the feeling of coal when I have the toothache?" howled Jerome. "Nobody can cheat me. I would bet my life that it is coal." "Now, Larry," said Campbell, in a tone intended to be conciliatory, and casually winking at the remainder of the crowd, "perhaps you do, but I am willing to bet you a basket of champagne that you have a piece of stone in that handkerchief." The crowd got up and stood around the two men. Campbell began to rub his hands and laugh. Jerome said: "Tim, I'll have to take that bet." Then he calmly unfolded the handkerchief, and sure enough he drew out a piece of coal and won the wager. He had slyly substituted the coal for Campbell's piece of stone. Campbell's face was a study. Then it dawned upon him that he had been made the victim of a clever sell. He ordered the champagne amid a great deal of enthusiasm, and swore everybody present to secrecy. Campbell wants revenge and wants it quick.

TOPICS IN LEADING CITIES.

SAN FRANCISCO.

COURT REFORM—CHINESE—POTTERY—PERSONAL.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

SAN FRANCISCO, May 29.—The prospect of convicting Doane, Creighton and Northy, the men who attempted to bribe a jury recently, is good. Strong affidavits have been furnished by several jurymen giving ample evidence to send the accused to San Quentin for five years each for embracery. It is the hope of the prosecuting officers that one of the three men will turn State's evidence and betray the principals who hired them to do this work. These principals are suspected to be local political bosses, large owners in street railroads. There is a strong feeling among citizens over the disgraceful revelations of this attempt to corrupt the courts, and the prosecution of these three offenders will be vigorously pushed in the criminal departments of the courts. There will be an upheaval soon if a reform is not made. One Superior Judge, who is the creature of a Democratic boss, has allowed several notorious offenders to go free on straw bail and has given repeated continuances in cases which have been several years on the docket. He has allowed the Sheriff to draw juries, and this custom, which opens the door wide to "jury fixing," is also permitted by several other judges. A thorough overhauling is needed, and when it is made much rottenness will be discovered.

A letter has been received from Senator Stanford by the secretary of the Anti-Coolie League of Red Bluff, acknowledging the receipt of a set of resolutions addressed to him on the Chinese question. Mr. Stanford strongly maintains the right of every employer to hire such labor as he chooses, but declares that his agents on the Great Vine vineyard and other ranches have been instructed to give the preference to white labor. A bit of sharp practice which prevents many white men from going into the country to work is the collection of poll and road taxes from strangers who accept work in the place. Thus a German bookkeeper who came here from Chicago a few weeks ago, losing the temporary situation which he held, went to Stockton to work in a wheat field. Harvesting had begun, so he hired out to a roadmaster at $1 per day. He worked four days and when he was paid $2 was deducted for poll tax. This man relates the same experience as that of others in working on ranches in California. He was given wretched food and accommodation in an open shed overrun with huge rats. Because they treat white laborers like Chinese is the main reason why white hands are so scarce in this country. Since the Chinese "boycott" went into effect many country towns have started steam laundries to take the place of Chinese wash-houses, but nearly every week brings news of the failure of one of these enterprises for lack of support. The most conspicuous instance was the collapse of the white laundry at Truckee, the home of the anti-Chinese movement. This week the steam laundry at Red Bluff suspended. These repeated failures of enterprises which had a direct claim on the sympathy and patronage of the public go far to prove that Californians have little public spirit in carrying on the fight against Coolie labor.

The inventory of the estate of the late Peter Donohue, iron founder and railroad builder, amounts to nearly $4,000,000. Among the assets were 199 outlawed and otherwise worthless promissory notes, which show the liberal character of the dead millionaire and the number of men whom he aided.

The Bancrofts, with Sumner, Whitney and several others, have started a new law-book publishing company here under the title of "The Bancroft-Whitney Company." It will carry on substantially the law department of the old firm of A. L. Bancroft & Co. The late fire will cause only slight delay in the issue of Bancroft's history. The next volume will be Volume V. of California, instead of Volume I. of Oregon. It will bring the history down to the discovery of gold. It will be out in July.

Professor Hanks, State Mineralogist, discovered during his recent trip to San Diego County a fine specimen of feldspar and pegmatite, the former equal to anything found in Norway. These minerals are used in the manufacture of the finest imported porcelain, and as California also produces good clay, the probability is that the manufacture of fine pottery and porcelain will soon be started.

Among visitors in the city are J. T. Trowbridge, the author, and Thomas C. Acton, of New-York.

BOSTON.

SPOKES FROM THE HUB, SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

[FROM A REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]

BOSTON, May 29.—Boston seems to have dissolved itself into one long series of anniversary meetings all the week, and little else has formed the opic of conversation and of general interest. The inability of the Building Committee of the new Unitarian Building to have it ready for dedication as promised for this week owing to two strikes was a keen disappointment.

Social events are at rather a low ebb. There have been several out-of-town receptions, however, one of the largest and pleasantest being that of Mrs. Howard M. Ticknor's on Thursday afternoon at her home at Jamaica Plain. Mrs. Ticknor is the wife of the oldest son of the late publisher, formerly assistant editor of the "Atlantic Monthly," and now musical editor of "The Advertiser" and editor of "The Beacon." Mr. Ticknor also held a consulate for some years abroad. The Country Club will close its season with a lawn party on Thursday at 5 o'clock. The Cadet Band will furnish music for dancing in a large tent, which will be indulged in after the dinner which will be served at 6:30 and provided by the club. Mr. Alanson Tucker is the chairman of the committee of arrangements.

Mr. Francis Parkman, the historian, went on Tuesday to Canada, where he will camp out for several weeks—a favorite recreation with him. Mr. Parkman's son-in-law, John Templeman Coolidge 3d, who is a promising young artist, has just bought the picturesque old Wentworth mansion at New-Castle, N. H., where he will spend the summer with his family.

General Francis A. Walker and family will go to Winthrop, Mass., for the summer. General Walker will give an oration on "The Life and Military Services of Major-General Hancock" at the meeting of the Vermont officers' reunion in November.

The Hotel Vendome will pass into the hands of its new managers, Messrs. Barnes and Dunklee, of the Brunswick, early in June. The house will be closed until the last of August, for repairs and refurnishing. Many improvements are to be made in its interior arrangements.

The funeral of George C. Richardson, the well-known merchant, took place on Monday at King's Chapel, the Rev. Henry W. Foote officiating. The Boston Merchants' Bank and the New-England Historical Genealogical Society, of which Mr. Richardson was a vice-president, were represented by their officers. The directors of the Union National Bank were also present with the King's Chapel vestrymen. The pall-bearers were Messrs. Alexander H. Rice, Ezra Farnsworth, Arthur T. Lyman, George K. Guild and Charles L. Young. At the close of the service the remains were taken to Mount Auburn. Mr. Richardson was a prominent member of the Thursday Evening Club. He leaves no public bequests. During his life he contributed largely to many worthy objects.

The Examiner Club held its final meeting of the season at the Parker House last Wednesday evening. The Executive Committee of the Webster Historical Society have appointed General Joshua L. Chamberlain president, Alexander H. Rice vice-president, Walbridge A. Field, George S. Boutwell, N. P. Banks, and William Claflin, and ex-officio, their Executive Committee, to attend the exercises at Concord, N. H., June 17, in answer to the invitation of the Webster Statue Committee. The Browning Society had its last meeting on Tuesday afternoon at the Brunswick.

To-night ends most of the regular theatrical season, although some of the houses will remain open for a time longer, and the Museum will have, as usual, a summer season running on continuously. With the exception of "Sealed Instructions" in which the Madison Square Company has been giving complete satisfaction to full houses there has been nothing of any real value at any theatre, unless the first week of "Pepita" at the Hollis Street. "Vim" seems likely to go on forever at the Bijou, finishing to-night its fifth week of unabating attractiveness.

The last of the supplementary series of Music Hall concerts is given to-night, with the assistance of Lilli Lehmann, who is heard for the first time with orchestra. On Saturday evening next the promenade and smoking concerts will begin on the plan which proved so popular last year. The musicians will be largely drawn from the Symphony orchestra and for the conductor it is hoped that Mr. Van der Stucken may be secured. A new place of amusement is premised for Boston, a company having been formed with a capital of $250,000 for the purpose of establishing an Eden Musee similar to that in New-York.

NEW-ORLEANS.

NEWSBOYS' HOME—COTTON INTERESTS—PUBLIC SECURITIES.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

NEW-ORLEANS, May 29.—The Cotton Exchange on Tuesday, after considerable litigation, obtained an order of court reducing the assessment on the Exchange Building from $300,000 to $200,000.

A remarkable death was that of Mrs. Mary Ann Jarvis, which occurred at her residence, corner of Congress and Royal sts., on Wednesday morning. Some two months ago she had a tooth pulled. A soreness of the gums and palate eventually developed, proving so serious that she could not swallow food. She grew weaker day by day and finally succumbed from general debility caused by starvation.

A well organized movement has been started to build a home for the newsboys of this city. The idea is not only to furnish board and lodging to the youngsters but also to give them schooling. There seems to be no doubt that the home will be in operation in the near future.

There has been considerable excitement this week among the workingmen of this city engaged in handling cotton, caused by the application of the Cotton Press Association for membership in the Cotton Men's Council.

The Cotton Press Association is composed of owners or lessees of cotton presses who are the employers of a majority of the men represented in the Cotton Men's Council, which is a body composed of delegates from the different associations of workingmen engaged in handling the staple. There has been much speculation as to the object of the press owners in seeking admission to the Council, and much difference of opinion among the workingmen on the question of admitting them, but at a meeting of the Council on Thursday night it was decided to receive them, and now all interested parties and the public generally are waiting with considerable interest to see what use the press owners will attempt to make of their membership.

There has been a big boom in State securities and indeed in local securities of all kinds this week. The advance in State and city bonds is attributed to the facts that crop prospects are good, that there has been a larger percentage of taxes collected the past two years than ever before, that the assessment of property in the cities and the parishes is more than usually uniform and equitable, and that no fears are entertained of the Legislature now in session doing anything to depreciate the obligations of the State or city.

CHICAGO.

ANARCHISTS—POLICE—MEMORIAL DAY—PERSONAL.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

CHICAGO, May 29.—The belief is entertained that the police detectives have succeeded in laying bare the movements and intentions of the extreme Anarchists prior to the riots. While it promises to make in many respects a terrifying narrative when related in court the story tends to illustrate that the actual membership of the extreme section was limited. The interest which centres in the movements of the police in the prosecution of the destructionists continues to dwarf all other topics, and while some doubts have been expressed as to the ability of the public prosecutor to make an extreme case against the leaders, the later developments have shown that the original belief that they could be adequately punished was the correct one. It is now thought that the defendants will seek to obtain a trial outside of Cook County, which they can secure by asking for a change of venue. But it is not believed that this will aid the defence in any way, as a jury of farmers would be certain to see strict justice meted out. The Anarchists' paper continues to be issued and its utterances are again becoming very incendiary.

A proposition to increase the police force by the addition of fifty men met with captious objections in the City Council, but was finally adopted. The opposition was based on technical grounds, it being urged that as the regular annual appropriations had been voted there was no fund out of which to meet the expense of an enlarged force.

In the destruction of the Adams Building by fire last Wednesday one hundred thousand copies of the second volume of General Grant's Memoirs were destroyed. The books had only been received and were being distributed to subscribers.

The work of constructing a sea wall along that portion of Lincoln Park fronting on Lake Michigan has been entered upon. It will involve an outlay of $500,000. The commissioners declare, however, that the breakwater when finished will afford not only complete protection against the encroachments of the lake but will furnish a promenade of great beauty. The breakwater will be nine thousand feet long.

The Hon. Robert T. Lincoln, ex-Secretary of War, has a fine residence building on the Lake Shore Drive in the North Division of the city, where a number of notably fine private structures are being erected. Franklin MacVeagh is constructing a beautiful home near Mr. Lincoln's.

General William T. Sherman arrived here yesterday and will remain over Sunday as the guest of the members of the Grand Army. He was accompanied by the members of Ransom Post of St. Louis, who are also being entertained by comrades in this city. The observation of Decoration Day by the veterans occurred to-day, while the banks and exchanges are all to be closed on Monday as provided by law.

Lieutenant Charles B. Volges, U. S. A., son of General Volges, was married to Miss Hallie Hawks, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry F. Hawks, Wednesday evening. The ceremony was performed at the Church of the Messiah.

It has been ascertained that 105 Union veterans are in the Cook County Poorhouse, who will be sent to the new State Soldiers' Home at Quincy when it is completed.

The American Opera Company has certainly had a notably successful first week. The audiences have been exceptionally large and fashionable, with the prospect of even larger houses for the closing week. There has only been one form of comment so far as the orchestra, chorus and scenery are concerned, and that is unqualified praise. As to the individual singers there has been a diversity of opinion. Helene Hastreiter is the only one to receive unstinted praise, and she achieved a positive triumph. The critics were all inclined in her favor, and the plaudits which greeted her impersonation of *Orpheus* were very hearty. The company began with "Lohengrin" and followed with "Lakme," "Orpheus and Eurydice," "Merry Wives of Windsor," and the "Flying Dutchman."

Miss Kate Forsythe in her new play of "Marcelle," supported by Frederick DeBelleville, Frazer Coulter and other well-known players, has had large audiences at Hooley's Theatre all the week. She is to be followed by Rice's Burlesque Company in "Evangeline." The McCaull Opera Company has closed a successful engagement at the Columbia. The spectacular drama "Sea of Ice" held the boards at the Chicago Opera House.

PHILADELPHIA.

FRUIT PROSPECTS—TEXTILE EXCHANGE—ASPARAGUS—CRICKET.

[FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]

PHILADELPHIA, May 29.—It seldom happens at this season of the year that the peach growers neglect to send out reports of a poor crop, etc., and much to the surprise of everybody the growers through Maryland and Delaware have for the first time come to the conclusion that this fruit would be in abundance at the proper time. Vice-President Patton, of the New-York, Philadelphia and Norfolk Railroad, has just returned from a special trip through the peach country and reports the outlook for a large supply of peaches to be excellent.

The annual report of the Children's Aid Society, issued on Wednesday, shows this charity to be both financially and popularly strong. During the year 399 children have been under guardianship and 126 have been given situations. On April 1 the society had under its care 273 children. The expenses during the year were $8,067 69, and the receipts $11,345 48. The report recommends that no additional orphan or foundling asylums be erected by the city on the ground that to increase the number of such institutions would be simply to increase the supply of the evils that lead to fill them. It instances the Kings County, New-York, Asylum for Pauper Children, where the number of inmates rose from 300 to 1,400 in a short time.

After long pleading by the women connected with a number of charitable institutions, the Finance Committee of Councils have finally agreed to allow matrons to be appointed in four station houses, whose duty it will be to look after female prisoners who have been arrested for trivial offences. They will be commissioned on July 1, and $600 is named as salary for the first year.

Lewis D. Vail, attorney for the Law and Order Society, has just issued an interesting report comparing the number of drinking places with the population of the city. He finds that there is one tavern to every 29 voters, one bakery to 165 voters, one grocery to 51 voters, one school house to 714 voters, and one church to every 270 voters. He sums up 5,959 liquor stores, 1,095 bakeries, 3,454 retail groceries, 245 public schools and 648 churches. In the Sixth Ward there are only eight voters to each dramshop.

The Woman's Silk Culture Association have in operation a series of experiments in the breeding of silk worms from American seed. The seed are procured from the eggs of worms bred in this country, and thus far they contend that a better quality of silk can be procured from these seed than is obtained from the imported article. The seed now in use came from Kansas, Indiana, Ohio and Pennsylvania.

The proposed memorial statue to John Welsh to be erected in Fairmount Park has become a certainty. Up to this date the treasurer has in hand over $26,000.

The new Textile Exchange will be established during the coming month, and according to the originators will bring a vast amount of trade to the city. It is alleged that nearly all the goods made here are sent to New-York, where they are distributed by middlemen, and that Southern and Western merchants pass through to New-York and buy the articles which are almost exclusively manufactured in Philadelphia because of better facilities offered them there to make purchases. The Exchange will counteract this.

On Monday the Pennsylvania Railroad will begin the erection of a warehouse at Eighteenth and Market sts. for the storage of flour. The building will be the largest of its kind in the United States, and when completed will be five stories high and will enable the company to handle 1,500,000 barrels a year.

The board of directors of the Hebrew Education Society will during the summer open a school for boys who desire to learn the trade of carpentering or cigar-making. Boys of Jewish parents only will be taken and the instruction will be free.

On Wednesday of this week the Russian Jews resident in this city consecrated a new cemetery near Frankford.

The report of Dr. Thomas S. K. Morton to the Board of Health that the water used for drinking and other purposes from the Delaware was causing disease to an alarming extent, was promptly acted upon on Wednesday and a committee of experts appointed to properly analyze the water. Dr. Morton asserts that the disease in its first stages is enteritis and gastro-enteritis, and finally typhoid fever. The worst cases are found among sailors and people employed in factories near the banks of the river.

The largest bunch of asparagus ever seen in the Ridge Avenue Market was exhibited this week. It was twenty-six inches tall and weighed forty-two pounds. It was grown at Bustleton, a suburb of the city, and was sold for $15.

A private letter received by a prominent member of one of our local cricket clubs from a member of the English Gentlemen's Eleven says that E. J. Sanders will manage the team while in the United States, and will bring over Messrs. Brun, Cobb, Turner and Hine-Haycock. Of the new men who will measure bats with the American Elevens will be the Rev. A. T. Fortescue, of Oxford University Eleven; C. E. Cotterel, of the Middlesex Club; H. B. Steel, Lancashire Club; F. H. Welman, Gentlemen of England Eleven; and Colonel Wolroud, M. P., who will act as captain. The English team will arrive in New-York during the last week in August.

LIFE AT THE VATICAN.

LEO XIII. AND HIS CHIEF MINISTERS—A JOLLY LITTLE CARDINAL.

[FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]

ROME, May 17.

Any person crossing the vast square in front of St. Peter's late at night will, on raising his eyes to the second story of the Vatican, perceive a lamp burning in one of the windows. It is visible from almost every spot in Rome, and can be seen by King Humbert at the Quirinal as well as by the people enjoying the cool of the evening on the Pincio. The window in question is that of the Pope's private sitting-room, and the solitary light burning shows that he is either working or engaged in prayer. The overtures now being made toward a mutually advantageous reconciliation with the Quirinal, the diplomacy displayed in arbitrating the Hispano-German difficulties, the clever manner in which he has won the warm friendship and appreciation of Prince Bismarck, and the broad statesmanship which he has shown in establishing direct diplomatic relations with empires in the far East such as China and Japan, all tend to render Leo XIII. one of the most interesting characters of the present century. Were anything further required to increase the admiration which he inspires, it would be the fact that he is striving to render Catholicism synonymous with liberal notions. Any details, therefore, concerning his person, his character and his mode of life in the Vatican must be of exceptional interest.

M. des Houx, who for the space of five years edited the *Journal de Rome*, the official organ of the Vatican, and who was curtly dismissed the other day for having ventured to disapprove of the Pope's liberal tendencies, has just published a volume of souvenirs. As he had daily opportunities of seeing the Holy Father and exceptional advantages for examining the interior working of that marvellous beehive the Vatican, his book is well worthy of notice. Some of the facts and impressions which follow are derived from that source.

Unlike his predecessor, Leo XIII. has a great predilection for those grand displays of pomp and ceremony which are nowhere seen to such advantage as at the Papal Court. Every day when he drives out in the immense Vatican gardens, his noble guards and his chamberlains attend him on horseback and the cortege is quite a large one. The greatest solemnity of the year, however, is the anniversary of his succession. It is the only day on which the Pope appears wearing the tiara or triple crown. The latter, however, is not very becoming, for his face is too thin and delicate for such heavy and majestic headgear. On this occasion everybody appears *en grande tenue*. After all the imposing retinue of priests, bishops and cardinals, the Pope appears borne aloft on his *sedia gestatoria* by eight footmen dressed from head to foot in scarlet. Four captains of the Swiss Guard, each bearing a great two handed sword of state, and representing the four Cantons of Switzerland which have the privilege of furnishing recruits for the Papal Guard, stride alongside of the palanquin, whilst the *flabelli*, those immense fans of white ostrich plumes, are gently waved backward and forward on either side of His Holiness.

The private audiences are generally granted between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock. The prelates of the household and the chamberlains receive the visitor most kindly in the great antechamber. As soon as the Pope is at liberty Monsignor Macchi opens the door and announces the visitor. Entering the room the Pope is found seated in an arm chair, and as soon as he raises his hand in act of benediction the visitor falls on his knees once near the door, the second time in the middle of the room, and the third time immediately in front of the Holy Father, who extends his foot for the visitor to kiss the gold cross which is embroidered on his white slipper. After subsequently kissing the superb sapphire which forms his pastoral ring the visitor rises and remains standing during the interview. The Pope himself generally likewise rises and leans against a large table which constitutes almost the sole furniture of this apartment. Only the cardinals are allowed to sit in his presence on two stools which are placed on either side of his armchair for the purpose. The Pope always begins the conversation. He talks much and at great length. He seems to listen to the sound of his own voice