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A.—BOKER'S BITTERS since 1828 acknowledged to be by FAR the BEST and FINEST Stomach Bitters made, whether taken PURE or with wines or liquors.

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New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

SUNDAY, JANUARY 22, 1888.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—The news in London: The campaign against American industry has been renewed. ═══ M. De Lesseps is in a desperate plight; the latest lottery scheme is likely to be a failure. ═══ Sir Michael Hicks-Beach says that he will give no aid to Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule scheme. ═══ William O'Brien's Tullamore speech; the Irish editor is courting more martyrdom. ═══ France and Italy will not go to war over the Florence consulate affair. ═══ The great shipyards at Granville, France, have been destroyed by fire. ═══ In Montreal yesterday the weather was so cold that firemen were unable to quench a $250,000 fire, the water in the hose freezing.

CONGRESS.—The House in session. ═══ Owing to a lack of a quorum no disposition was made of the Thobe-Carlisle contest; the Speaker says he will not ask to have the case reopened. ═══ In Committee: Democratic members still working in secret over their tariff bill.

DOMESTIC.—Conflicting estimates of the number of lives lost in the Western blizzard; Indian Agent Kinney places it at 1,000 in Dakota. ═══ Mrs. Eliza Ballou Garfield, the mother of President Garfield, died at Mentor. ═══ Colonel Fred. D. Grant and James G. Foster, president of the National Republican Club, spoke among others at the dinner of the Middlesex Club, in Boston. ═══ General R. A. Alger expressed the opinion that Mr. Blaine was the choice of the Republican party for President. ═══ Fast freight lines were discovered cutting rates to the East by stealth. ═══ Mrs. Cleveland held a reception. ═══ Rumored changes in the departments. ═══ Judge Bradley withdrew his contest for Representative Arnold's seat from Rhode Island.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.—Collision between the French steamer Gascogne and the Red Star line steamer Switzerland in the upper bay; no one hurt; the Gascogne went on her way and the Switzerland returned for repairs. ═══ Treasurer Russell P. Hoyt, the manager of three insurance associations, made an assignment in favor of the Mercantile Benefit Association to cover a deficit variously estimated from $10,000 to $30,000; confidence of one of his bondsmen. ═══ Two Subway workmen overcome by gass; one dead and the other may die. ═══ Small pox continued to increase in Brooklyn; more than forty cases having been reported. ═══ The O. N. T. strikers resolved to ask the public not to buy Clark's cotton. ═══ Judge Rea, the Commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, told about his talk on pensions with President Cleveland. ═══ The Reform Club held its first big dinner. ═══ Stocks dull and higher, closing strong.

THE WEATHER—Indications for to-day: Fair and warmer. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 18 degrees; lowest, 4 degrees; average, 13 3-8.

Three notable foreign letters lend interest and variety to this issue of THE TRIBUNE. Two are from the pen of our regular London correspondent, who writes of the centennial of "The London Times" and also contributes some notes on books. A Paris letter describes President Carnot's first reception at the Elysee. M. Carnot and his wife made a good impression and are spoken of as "already a great social success."

While at the head of the Interior Department Mr. Secretary Lamar's dreamy and introspective habits caused him to overlook the fact that every patent must be signed by his own hand, and hundreds of patents were issued with the signature of an assistant. The mistake can only be remedied by special legislation. It is to be hoped that in construing the laws of the United States Mr. Justice Lamar will not disregard any essential little point of this kind. Unfortunately, the possibility of his being caught napping is not slight.

M. de Lesseps is not dismayed, apparently, by the decision of the French Ministry against his lottery loan scheme. He proposes to appeal to the Legislature, and the utmost pressure will be brought to bear on the Deputies to induce them to pass a bill in his favor. Evidently the old man looks upon this as his last chance. But even if he succeeds it will only bolster up the waning fortunes of the Panama Canal for a time. Probably our London correspondent is not far astray when he says that "the final disaster cannot be long averted."

Postmaster-General Dickinson is to be called on early in his official career to answer the numerous complaints made in Kansas about the wretched postal service with which the people of that State are favored. The complaints were partly voiced by Representative Perkins in the House yesterday, but as soon as possible the Democrats bestirred themselves and shut him off. The matter will, of course, come up again and an explanation will be insisted on. As the Democratic Administration is responsible for the condition of things, the majority would be glad to stave off the inquiry. To do so, however, would put them in an awkward plight.

Although the London press heeds the note of warning, sounded shortly after the publication of the President's message, that advocacy by British public opinion of free trade for the United States would operate against the passage of a free-trade measure by Congress, the provincial papers in England pursue a different policy. "The Manchester Guardian," for instance, cannot keep silent on the subject. Its latest argument, or assertion rather, is that the Republican party supports protection "solely" because protected manufacturers furnish it with money for election expenses! "The Guardian's" source of information we do not know. But it is perfectly obvious that "arguments" of this kind are unanswerable.

Collisions between ocean steamers in New-York Harbor in broad daylight would seem to be impossible without extreme carelessness on the part of the men in command. Especially would this appear to be the case with vessels going in the same direction. When the Gascogne and the Switzerland came together yesterday one was trying to pass the other, and, as is always the case, the statements made on one side are directly contradictory to those on the other. If the truth can be got at, the pilot or master responsible for the mishap should be severely punished. The present condition of the channel makes it necessary for steamships to go out to sea at nearly the same time. When an adequate channel is opened it may be needful to lay down a rule that vessels of this kind shall leave their piers at intervals of at least an hour.

DEMOCRATIC PRETENCES.

How fine it is to hear Messrs. Scott, Coxe and other Pennsylvania millionaires connected with great corporations, in resolutions which they adopt as members of the Democratic State Committee, commending the President and their party for devoted service to the cause of the people against rich corporations. The dullest creature in the world must be moved to Homeric inextinguishable laughter by the absurd audacity of such praise from such men. Just at this time it happens that the Knights of Labor, who are not in all things wise but are actually part of the working people and not rich employers or representatives of powerful corporations, adopt resolutions concerning Mr. Scott, whose long fight with his employes is not forgotten, and Mr. Coxe, one of the operators whose barges the men refused to unload, thus precipitating the great Reading strike. If these men remain on the Democratic State Committee, the Knights resolve that they will not vote the Democratic ticket. But if they do not remain, the large contributions expected from these two millionaires and others to the Democratic campaign fund will be withheld, and a Democratic dispatch affirms that Mr. Scott gave $25,000 to aid the election of Mr. Cleveland.

The incident illustrates certain differences between the two great parties which go very deep. For years it has been the constant pretence of the Democratic party that it especially represented the poor people, and was especially anxious to serve their interests. Its only policy for years before the war was that dictated by rich slave-holders against the interests of labor everywhere, and yet even then it professed to be the party of the laborer. Since the war its sole policy in regard to the questions which concern the industry and trade of the Nation has been hostility to the system adopted for the protection of American labor against foreign competition, and yet it claims to be the party of labor. It professes hostility to capitalists and corporations, and denounces the Republican party as the party of capitalists and corporations. Then the party of labor votes to take away the protection of American labor; the party of the workers against the employers gives Messrs. Scott and Coxe control of its State Committee; the party of the people against corporations puts Mr. Lamar on the Supreme bench.

The thoughtful workingman sees that one of two conclusions is inevitable. Either the party is dishonest in professing to represent the workingmen and the people at all, or it has sold them out for the influence and the pecuniary contributions of the corporations and the millionaires. In either case its dishonesty deprives the party of confidence. That it does, in fact, serve the interest of rich importers, foreign agents and foreign manufacturers in the tariff matter, against the interests of American laborers, begins to be understood by Knights of Labor and others who are studying the subject, and who see that a British policy and British interests are not for the benefit of American labor.

The Republican party was never intended to be and has never claimed to be the party of the poor against the rich, or of the laborers against the employers or of the people against the corporations. It holds that poor and rich both have a vital interest in good government; that laborers and employers both have need of a defensive National policy which promotes the welfare of both; and that people and corporations both have a right to demand from their Government no favoritism, but even-handed justice. The Republican party has from the first been, in fact, controlled in a great degree by practical workingmen, who form a majority of its members. But it has honestly striven to do equal justice as the trustee of power for the whole people. Many times it has failed, but it has so far succeeded that the growth and prosperity of the country since this party shaped the policy of the Government have been unequalled in any age or country. It does not dishonestly pretend to be the party of labor, and at the same time vote against protecting labor.

RUSSIA NOT THE AGGRESSOR.

An American engineer's reflections on the prospects of European war are repeated in an interesting Washington letter on another page. In one respect his views are novel. He does not assail Russia, as foreign correspondents are in the habit of doing, as the restless aggressor that is always plotting against the peace of the Continent. On the contrary, he represents Germany and Austria as menacing Russia with attack at its most exposed point. The account which he gives of the military positions and facilities for concentrating troops on each side of the Poland frontier is clear and incisive. While the Berlin, Vienna and London journals never waste an opportunity for complaining of Russian armaments and wanton acts of aggression, the military maps do not justify these strictures. Four German and three Austrian army corps are massed at this moment within a hundred miles of the Polish frontier; with almost incredible rapidity 250,000 men can be concentrated within fifty miles of Warsaw; and while barely 100,000 Russian troops are available for the defence of that fortress and the outlying district, the difficulties in the way of transporting reinforcements would render that province an easy conquest for the allies. Austria and Germany have been silently arraying their armies against their eastern rival. Russia has persistently neglected the defence of its western frontier.

These considerations probably have great weight in determining the balance between war and peace whenever the Czar is tempted to place his autocratic hand in the scales. There is always a war party in St. Petersburg ready to advise a campaign, but it is largely recruited from the most intelligent members of the staff and will not counsel warfare in the weakest and least defensible quarter. The Czar's most obsequious flatterers of the staff would not hesitate to warn him against undertaking to defend Poland against a combined attack from Germany and Austria. If war were declared those Powers would begin offensive operations in a quarter where they have all the advantages of strategical positions and converging lines of railway transportation, and where from the outset Russia would be seriously embarrassed. In view of these facts thoughtful men will conclude that the dangers of a European conflict are ordinarily exaggerated. Russia does not wish to make war on either Germany or Austria, much less on both Empires. It has nothing to gain, much to lose, by a campaign in Poland. Its real interests lie in the direction of Constantinople. A dynastic compact for the partition of European Turkey would be more useful than a successful campaign in accomplishing the ulterior purposes of the Romanoffs.

JAILER "FATTY" WALSH.

Nobody who knows anything of the career of "Fatty" Walsh, the ex-gambling-house keeper and general "tough" who was made Warden of the Tombs Prison through W. R. Grace's active influence, will doubt for a moment the charges of favoritism, cruelty and extortion which the convict Driscoll, with the avenging halter almost about his neck, so solemnly makes. It is not too much to say that the appointment of this fellow Walsh was a scandalous and impudent act of downright defiance to public opinion. His bad character was well known. Indeed, it is stamped full upon his face. In an interview last week, Mayor Hewitt told of a prisoner who had communicated to him a story which, if true, shows that he had been unjustly confined. The Mayor spoke to Walsh of the matter, and this was his characteristic reply: "If you want the man discharged I will send him back to court and have him discharged."

Think of it! This petty ward politician, this ex-keeper of vicious resorts, will "send him back to court" and will "have him discharged." Well may Mr. Hewitt sarcastically ask, "What sort of justice is this?" Where in the world did Walsh get the power to compel the courts to rescind their action? How comes it that a mere jailer, intrusted with the duty of keeping prisoners in confinement, can release them at his own pleasure as a favor to men of position and influence? That remark of itself should suffice to cause his immediate dismissal, and it would, too, but for the fact that behind him is arrayed the influence of persons eminently respectable in all except their political relations, to whom Walsh, in his capacity of vote-getter, has been of service.

Driscoll's statements are not only full and explicit, but they are made with all the convincing sincerity of a man who fully realizes that his hours on earth are told. He declares that Walsh's treatment of prisoners who are physically weak, aged, helpless and poor is brutal and tyrannical in the extreme; that he starves prisoners to compel them to patronize his own kitchen, charging exorbitant prices for whatever he serves; that he kept four little boys in an unfurnished stone cell for three weeks during bitterly cold weather; that he heaped profane abuse upon an old cripple and kept him in solitary confinement for two months upon no other cause than his humble request for better food, and in his own case he charges upon Walsh falsehood and outrageous cruelty.

Driscoll is a convicted murderer and the law looks upon his evidence as tainted, but coming at such a moment and in such a way, and with every natural presumption supporting its truth, one would suppose that the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, who have charge of the Tombs, would at least investigate it. But when a question was put to them intended to draw out an intimation of their probable action, they made that same tiresome, worn-out, stupid excuse: "We know nothing of these charges officially; we shall not investigate unless they are brought before us." Commissioner Porter even says that "as a Christian man" he "cannot entertain any complaint that Driscoll makes," because he is bad. Since Mr. Porter thinks it necessary to bring his position as a "Christian man" into the case, it is proper to say that it is just to that phase of his manhood that Driscoll's allegations should most strongly appeal.

Perhaps Mr. Hewitt, who has shown such sincere interest in the city's welfare, may be strong enough to take his own advice and rise above sordid politics and take measures to rid New-York of the disgrace of "Fatty" Walsh's continued presence in the Warden's office. He has just told the public how grossly unfit for the place the man is. He knows his past history. He will confer a most substantial benefit on the decent people of the city if he will exert his potent influence to induce the Commissioners to carry out their obvious duty.

A NEW AGENT OF DEATH.

Nothing could be more complete in its way than the report presented to the Legislature Tuesday by Messrs. Elbridge T. Gerry, Alfred P. Southwick and Matthew Hale, acting as a commission to investigate and ascertain the best method of inflicting the criminal death-sentence. They have considered the question referred to them in all possible aspects, with the net result that they recommend the abolition of the gallows and the substitution therefor of electricity. If the commission's views are enacted into law the Legislature will not be at all in advance of public sentiment. The American people are practically unanimous in desiring that the present cruel and clumsy method of execution shall be relegated among the other barbarisms of punishment which belong to a harsher age than the present. If human life must be taken in defence of society, it should be done as mercifully as possible.

In most countries the instruments of the executioner are the sword and the guillotine, but the advantages they possess over the halter are not great enough to make it worth while to change. They are quicker and surer, and they put an end to all hope of resuscitation, but they produce such ghastly spectacles as to horrify the most stolid of official life-takers. The one fact which has operated so long to retain the gallows in the Penal Code is that its victim's body, if it be disfigured, is at least entire. He is not mutilated. His blood is not drawn. Criminals whose moral instincts seem to be wholly gone and who have not enough spirituality to care for their souls, often display much feeling concerning the fate of their dead bodies. They should not be deprived of the slight satisfaction to be taken from the knowledge that they can go to their graves without suffering actual dismemberment.

Every claim of justice and every argument of mercy are satisfied by the use of electricity. Concerning its efficacy in dealing the death-blow, the commission has produced voluminous and convincing testimony. Eminent medical and scientific men have furnished the commission with the results of experiments upon animals quite as tenacious of life as man, and have shown just what machinery is needed to carry out the capital sentence. It could be provided at an expense of from $250 to $500. It would consist of a slightly reclining chair with a metallic head and foot rest. Into these the electrodes would be fastened. The current would thus pass through all the centres of function and intelligence and death would be so instantaneous that sensation could not be possible.

The commission concludes its report by submitting the draft of an act so amending the present laws for the infliction of the death penalty as to carry out its recommendations. The act proposes several reforms. All executions are to occur within the inclosures of a State Prison; convicts from the various counties being sent thither so soon as sentence is imposed. The sentence shall specify a week, not more than two months off, within which the execution must take place. To the warden of the prison is left the naming of the day, announcement of which he is permitted to make only to such persons as he shall expect to be present as witnesses. These are limited to his deputies, certain court officers, two physicians and twelve other citizens, and two clergymen if they are desired by the convict. The body is then to be delivered to a hospital or medical college or buried in the prison graveyard, but in no case is it permitted to be delivered to any relative of the dead nor can any religious or other exercises be said over it. Newspaper reports of the execution are to be limited to a bare statement of the facts as furnished in the warden's post-mortem certificate.

Many of these details will doubtless be warmly criticised. They should all be fully discussed and adopted only after ample consideration. The law should not be unnecessarily cruel in its effect upon a convict's family, who, as experience shows, are usually true and faithful to the last. But the main recommendation made by the commission to employ electricity as the agent of death is undoubtedly humane.

HOW MEN SHOULD DRESS.

The impression prevails, especially among women, that a man's dress is a simple affair, the fact being, on the contrary, that it is somewhat complicated, and, to the man who takes a serious view of the subject, presents many problems. Whether he shall wear a cutaway coat or a Prince Albert at a day wedding, what sort of a scarf-pin is appropriate at a funeral, what latitude he may allow himself in the contrast between trousers and coat in a business suit, whether he may venture to wear a Derby hat in driving a dogcart—these are questions the importance of which should not be lightly underestimated, and any help in answering them should be gratefully received by men who have had no training in artistic dressing, or who have not the time to give which a proper treatment of the subject would require.

Now it is precisely to meet such demands as this, we presume, that a most useful and interesting little work called "The Etiquette of Men's Dress" has been issued by "The Men's Outfitter." With this modest book the average man need never go astray, but may confront life with all its emergencies, serenely conscious that whatever trials and afflictions befall him, he will meet them in an appropriate and fashionable costume. He will find there a wealth of directions to govern his toilet whether he be walking, riding, driving, sailing, travelling, hunting, calling, going to the theatre, getting married, or crossing the ocean; and, in reading, he is soon impressed with the idea that he cannot afford to slight any of the details so lavishly provided, for, as the book says, in speaking of the danger in disregarding even the slight variations from year to year in gentlemen's evening dress, "the solecism committed is sure to be noted by some careful observer." For this costume the text-book gives the most minute directions, even as to where the handkerchief is to be carried. The law laid down as to the new dress sack, or tailless dress coat, is of special interest. From this it would appear that when a so-called king of the dudes attempted to force his way into a Saratoga ball-room clad in one of these garments, he committed a solecism which was sufficient of itself to stamp him as a pretender. The tailless dress coat, we are informed, is not a novelty after all. It is the East India tea coat that has been worn in Calcutta and all the capitals of the East for probably a quarter of a century. It was designed as a comfortable and easy garment for occasions less formal than those where full evening dress is indispensable, and is becoming a regular fashion for home wear in the evening, card parties, etc. But it is never to be worn upon formal occasions.

The subject of weddings is one of great importance from any point of view. Every man expects to officiate at one or more weddings in the course of his life, either as bridegroom, best man or guest, and in any capacity it is necessary that, if the wedding take place in the daytime, he shall know how to be dressed. Upon this subject the handbook gives most explicit directions. It is interesting to know that "a small scarfpin is permissible this season," which "pierces the scarf at the top of the knot well over to the side, or in the centre below the knot." Also that at some of the most notable recent weddings an attempt has been made to furnish a contrast and distinguish the men of the bridal party from the guests by the bridegroom and best man appearing in Prince Alberts, while the ushers wore cutaways, or again where there was a contrast in the trousers only, between checks and stripes respectively. This effect, we feel, must have been significant, sincere and gently beautiful.

Nothing is more indicative of the man whose costume is governed by the strictest rules of the art than the costume in which he appears in the street. Here he is subjected to the severest criticism, and if a single detail be deficient, he is miserably conscious that he is passing in continual review before many sharp eyes that will surely find him out. Now he need never go astray, for the book tells him everything, even how he may emulate the apparently hardy youths who swing along the avenue without overcoats in the coldest weather, with their noses perhaps a trifle blue, but still with a very successful simulation of enjoyment. This is made possible by wearing a heavy undervest of flannel or chamois-skin. No one need be in ignorance even how to carry his cane, for, as the book says, "the swing of a walking-stick should keep time with the rhythm of the step."

The proper costume to be worn at a funeral is a delicate subject. Even the umbrella becomes a detail in the general effect. The problem where the funeral is that of a friend, and not of a near relative, is how to embody in the dress that decorous shade of regret which stops short of personal grief. A black coat is, of course, indispensable on such occasions, and the question of deepest interest is as to the trousers, which, this authority says, "should be black diagonal or cork-screw, or of a shade bordering on black in tone. The best neckwear is a plain black grosgrain four-in-hand tie. If any jewelry is worn, a very small pearl scarf-pin is correct. A gentleman in mourning for one of his family should at all times wear black neckware in some shape, either a four-in-hand, a bow-tie, or a flat scarf; and no gold jewelry whatever. He may wear jet studs or white porcelain bordered with black. Handkerchiefs, black bordered, are no longer desirable for gentlemen in mourning."

It is apparent that every emergency is provided for. In fact, the only criticism we should make is that the man who is anxious to be well dressed at all times and under all circumstances, is not told what to die in. But no doubt the expectation is that if his life follows the precepts laid down in this little book, Death can never come upon him at a moment when he will not be properly dressed to receive visitors.

In his last message Mayor Hewitt says some sharp things about the failure of the Board of Police Commissioners to appoint a successor to John J. O'Brien as the Chief of the Bureau of Elections. It is well to be just about the matter. The Republican Commissioners are not responsible for the fact that Mr. O'Brien holds over. They have at all times been ready to carry out the Civil Service law in the appointment of Mr. Mott, against whose character and ability no word has been said. The responsibility for what the Mayor describes as a "scandal" rests wholly with the Commissioners of his own political party.

"The World" professes to be shocked because THE TRIBUNE has urged upon the Republicans of the Legislature the political wisdom, as well as the public necessity, of High License legislation. This is hardly worth discussing. Parties exist for the purpose of carrying into effect the principles in which its members believe, and if pushing a certain one of these principles will bring them votes, they push it, of course. That is what they are there for. It would be a strange party that should repel voters for fear their votes should help the principles of a party to a triumph.

Mr. Flagler is reported as asserting, "I would sooner build a hotel than eat pie." After administering this snub to pie Mr. Flagler need not expect to have any influence with the present Administration.

There are some marked differences in the way of doing certain things in Paris and in New-York, and we are not at all certain that the advantage is on the side of the American metropolis. In France Magistrate Vigneaux was dismissed from office because he played the amateur detective and tried to entrap people into confessions of guilt. In New-York City Chamberlain Ivins was continued in the most lucrative office in the city government and beslobbered with adulation by the canting hypocrites of the Mugwump press for descending to dirty detective work to which no gentleman would stoop.

Mayor Hewitt thinks that no harm will be done if sand is used in winter by the street car companies on steep and difficult grades. But is there to be any guarantee that when the companies get permission to use sand they will not use salt also? It is the mixture of salt and snow that is particularly objectionable.

"The St. Paul Pioneer Press" is out in favor of the consolidation of St. Paul and Minneapolis. "The Minneapolis Tribune," on the other hand, is dead against it. In the meanwhile the two cities are gradually growing nearer to each other every year. It will be interesting to see what they will do when they meet. Will they telescope each other, or will they withdraw and grow somewhere else? We could believe that they would peacefully consolidate when they come to the meeting point, were it not for the impossibility of imagining either one of them dropping its distinctive name. It is true they might retain both names, connecting them by a hyphen after the time-honored Western manner. But the question would then arise which name should be used first; and on that question we fear much rich Northwestern blood would be shed. So that "St. Paul-Minneapolis" and "Minneapolis-St. Paul" are both ruled out. There remains the possibility of devising a combination name such as "St. Minnepaul," or "Minnesaint," or "Polispaul" or "Paulopolis," but even this would probably not be satisfactory to all. Verily the problem is a hard one to solve.

Gentlemen who are rejoicing just now over what they are pleased to call the overthrow of Samuel J. Randall would do well to moderate their transports. During the last quarter of a century Mr. Randall has been reported a number of times as overthrown, laid out cold, done up, knocked silly, politically killed. But the public has noticed that he has got there all the same.

The bill providing for a fourth day of registration in Brooklyn deserves favorable consideration at the hands of the Legislature. The mistake which gave the extra day last fall showed that thousands of voters would have been disfranchised but for the blunder of the Board of Elections. Nor is there any reason why the registration officers should not sit throughout the day. Registration is a necessary condition to voting, but the conditions should be made as easy as possible.

Driscoll, the murderer, is not a witness whose testimony would weigh heavily with an ordinary jury. However, when he says that "Fatty" Walsh is morally and mentally unfit to hold the wardenship of the Tombs, it must be admitted that he hits the nail pretty squarely on the head.

The chairman of a sub-committee on Commerce of the House of Representatives has, in the parlance of the day, "bitten off more than he can chew." He offered a resolution that the Reading strike be investigated to see whether the company had violated the Interstate Commerce act. Now he has found out that the Reading Railroad is wholly in Pennsylvania, and he is cudgelling his brains to find out how the Interstate law can be made to fit. It is a conundrum that he will probably have to give up.

When a Democrat rises at Albany to ask that his bill, "only a little local bill," be advanced, it is time for the House to wake up. It just takes a "little local bill" to wipe out the surplus.

"Grandma Garfield" is dead. It is a question whether any woman, so simple and unassuming, and whose life was so eventful, ever saw her name become so much a household word. She was one of the women whose courage, unselfishness and ready wit in meeting the most formidable emergencies filled our pioneer annals with stories of heroism of the kind that seldom gets itself sung by the poets, but is none the less effective in the world's work for all that. Her husband's death left her with four young children, the youngest of them, the future President, being only a baby, on a frontier farm not wholly cleared, and not even fenced. The brave, tiny woman toiled not only at woman's work but men's work, too, to keep her little flock together and save the farm, which was their only foothold. On the day that "James," as she always called him in her simple way, was inaugurated President of the United States, and turned, upon taking the oath, to give her his first kiss, it is safe to say that, in the joy and pride of that moment, she felt repaid for all the privations and hardships of those years when she was straining every nerve to clothe, feed and educate her children. Stories like this represent everything that is best and most hopeful in American life.

PERSONAL.

They say that the Queen-Regent of Spain has asked President Cleveland's wife for her photograph.

A grand-daughter of Signor Blitz, the famous juggler, is winning favor at Philadelphia by her singing. She is also a cousin of Miss Marie Van Zandt.

The Congregational Church at Milford, Mass., has extended a call to the Rev. G. B. Malcom of the Park Church, Brooklyn.

Mr. Elliott P. Kisner, the new chairman of the Democratic State Committee of Pennsylvania, is a natural politician, but no orator. He is six feet high with broad shoulders, stout lungs and sturdy frame. His face is round and smooth, his eye keen and bright and his voice cheerful and strong. He walks with firm and solid step, his shoulders well back, and his head erect. He has a constitution like iron. Though not a newspaper man, as has been frequently alleged, he is a clear and forceful writer, preferring facts to fancy and figures to flowers of rhetoric.

The gist of Cardinal Manning's recent utterance on Socialism is as follows: "All men are bound by natural obligations, if they can, to feed the hungry. But it may be said that granting the obligation in the giver does not prove a right in the receiver. To which I answer that the obligation to feed the hungry springs from the natural right of every man to life, and to the food necessary for the sustenance of life. So strict is this natural right that it prevails over all positive laws of property. Necessity has no law, and a starving man has a natural right to his neighbor's bread."

Mrs. Robert Louis Stevenson has left Philadelphia to rejoin her husband in the Adirondacks.

Ex-Governor Alger, of Michigan, is said to own over 100 square miles of forest land near Alpena, bearing more than 500,000,000 feet of standing pine timber.

Mr. T. J. Potter, the General Manager of the Union Pacific Railroad, will spend the winter in Florida for the good of his health. Overwork has almost broken him down, and he has lately suffered from several hemorrhages of the lungs.

The wife of Professor Arminius Vambery was lately thought to be dying. But a severe surgical operation has been performed upon her by Professor Tauffer, of Budapest, and she is now rapidly regaining full health and strength.

The late Jules von Praet, who died at Brussels, at the age of eighty-one, was born at Bruges, and was for many years the close friend and adviser of Leopold I and of his son. M. von Praet was not only an eminent man in his own country; his judgment in learning, his knowledge of European politics and acquaintance with European rulers had made him respected far beyond the limits of the small kingdom so justly proud of him. The most modest of that pleiad of patriots who contributed to the foundation of Belgium, he was the one who more actively contributed to the success of that historical enterprise. He had the genius and capacity of Stockmar, with greater reserve and discretion. Leopold I, a good judge of men, selected him at once for his private councillor, and death alone severed a connection based on the sincerest friendship. The Minister of the Royal Household was successful in allaying the bitterness and evading the painful results of many party dissensions, which although only the inevitable consequence of progress and emulation in a young constitutional State, might have affected public prosperity, had M. von Praet not been equally trusted and respected by Liberals and Catholics. In the same spirit of wise moderation, supported by his experience, he succeeded in protecting his country against external perils, and indirectly aided the maintenance of European peace. His moral standard was as high as his public character. As a literateur he possessed no mean abilities; as a historian he made his mark notably in his "Histoire des Flandres"; and he showed his intelligent appreciation of art by founding in his residence at Brussels one of the finest picture galleries ever created by an amateur.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

A tramp recently importuned a gentleman for two cents saying, "I'm in destitute circumstances at the present time. Have got five cents and need two cents more for a bed." After following the gentleman for nearly a block and not receiving even a glance of recognition or sympathy, the tramp turned away with the scoraful remark of "Thank you, sir, your kindness exceeds your good looks."

"What is the last witness's reputation for truth and veracity, Mr. Blumker?"

"Very bad, sir, very bad."

"Did you personally ever know him to tell an untruth?"

"I know he owns a dog of which he is very proud."

"That will do sir. You can stand down."—(Boston Transcript.

An "express" train in Norway runs at the average speed of twelve miles an hour.

Now is the time to go West and freeze up with the country.

The forty years old man who will deliberately go down a toboggan slide the second time, has either led a very righteous life or he is making a big bluff.—(The Talk of the Day.

Says "The Lexington (Ky.) Transcript": "Mr. Joseph McDonell, of this county, wants to buy $10,000 worth of Kentucky bumble bees that understand the management of clover. They are to be sent to Australia to assist in growing clover there by carrying the pollen from bloom to bloom. A gentleman who came from Australia last fall and bought some stock from Mr. McDonell made the arrangement with Mr. McDonell to supply him with the bumble bees, and they will probably be gathered from the crop of next season. It has been known for years that it was necessary to have them in Australia. It will make business for the small boy of this country, and fun for the Australian schoolboy in time to come."

Says "The Arizona Howler": "We have worked hard this week to get up some bright, scintillating matter for our readers, but it vain. We haven't felt well since we attended the raffle at Al Blodgett's, and our office boy is in the Gila Valley persuading back subscribers to fork over some dust. But our readers will not be entirely deprived of mental fodder. We have slung in about two dozen paragraphs from the famous Dr. Talmage's last sermon, which we think will lay over anything in this section outside of 'The Howler' office. That Talmage is a daisy, and talks with the bark on every time."

HE BECOMES AN AGRICULTURIST.

I feel that I am not good
And I know that I am not great
And I wouldn't be if I could
For I came in the world too late.

Had I lived in a former time
Before there had been so many
Ladies who write in rhyme
I might have turned my penny;

But I have found out that letters
Is a trade too poor to pay
So my books I leave to my betters
And will go and make some hay.

Away with your frivolous bays
For sonnets produced with pain!
Ruta-bagas I will raise
And a laurel for squash obtain.
—(Boston Transcript.

The Episcopal Bishop Garret, of Texas, wants clergymen in his jurisdiction. "But they must be," he says, "men who know how to take care of themselves along the frontiers. Brave, sturdy fellows, not afraid of the open mouth of a revolver nor the yell of a drunken cowboy. Men with muscles of steel, who can, any of them, throw a yearling steer over a wire fence as easily as he can jerk a lawless coyote out of a religious meeting if he attempts to make a disturbance." Such men are not picked up in the theological seminaries every day.

In the House Lobby.—A man approaches another man: Ah, Mr. Blank, good morning. I'm just going to the restaurant. Won't you come down and take a drink?

Other Man—I don't know you, sir. I never drink.

First Man—Oh, excuse me. I thought you were a member.—(Washington Critic.

General Bragg, who is going to Mexico, isn't much of a diplomat. His only experience in that line was an attempt made some time ago to induce a rival to get off the Congressional track in his district, in consideration of getting all the Government patronage in a certain county.

The emancipation of 3,000,000 slaves was perhaps the most notable victory ever achieved for free wool. What a revolution time has wrought in the sentiment of the Democratic party! The old-time opponents of free wool have become its champions. But then it concerned humanity, and now, sheep.—(Binghamton Republican.

"Cheeserine" has made its appearance in England. It may not be a sweet morsel to roll under the tongue, but it will be generally admitted that the name is too delightful for anything. What next? Perhaps sausagerine.

A church in a country town had been erected and a dinner was given, at the conclusion of which the health of the builder was proposed. Thereupon he rather enigmatically replied that he was "more fitted for the scaffold than for public speaking"—(Toronto Mail.

The long, leisure-like voyage of the ex-sealing steamer Thetis toward Alaskan waters, under command of Lieutenant Emory, is reported to have excited the surprise and indignation of Secretary Whitney. This vessel recently arrived at San Francisco, after calling at the various leading ports on the way, and perhaps her commander thought that the seal hunting controversy might be settled before he could reach there in the spring.

"Do you know," said Bass, "that I'm just tired to death meeting the same people every morning on my way down and every evening when I go home?"

"But why don't you try some other route?"

"I would, only it would please the folks that meet me too much."—(Boston Transcript.

MUSIC.

CAMPANINI'S ITALIAN OPERA.

Signor Italo Campanini, through his general manager, Mr. F. A. Schwab, has finally concluded arrangements for his spring season of grand Italian opera. It is to occur at the Academy of Music, beginning on Easter Monday, April 2, and extending over a period of four weeks. The most popular operas of the Italian repertory will be brought forth during the season, but its principal attraction will be Giuseppe Verdi's "Otello," of which Signor Campanini has become the sole proprietor for this country. The cast of "Otello" will be as follows: "Otello," Signor Marconi, "Iago," M. Victor Maurel; "Desdemona," Signora Tettrazzini. These three performers have been chosen by Signor Verdi and Ricordi and accepted by Signor Campanini. Signor Marconi ranks with Signor Tamagno, the original European "Otello; M. Maurel is the original "Iago," and the only artist to whom the composer is willing to entrust the role when the work is to be given at the Paris Grand Opera, and Signora Tettrazzini is the leading dramatic prima donna at the Imperial Opera House in Madrid this winter. "Otello" will be produced with scenery and dresses made in exact accordance with the originals by the same makers that furnished La Scala with its material, and after careful rehearsal. Meantime Signor Campanini will continue on his concert tour. He and his company will be heard at the Brooklyn Academy of Music Monday evening, February 9, and at Steinway Hall in this city on the evening of February 10 and the afternoon of February 11.

MUSICAL NOTES.

At the Metropolitan Opera House Herr Alvary will come forward to-morrow evening for the first time in America as Lohengrin. The other operas for the week are Wagner's "Gotterdammerung" (first time), on Wednesday evening and Saturday afternoon, and "Euryanthe" on Friday.

Miss Zelie de Lussan will appear with the Boston Ideal Opera Company in Bizet's "Carmen" to-morrow evening at the Fifth Avenue Theatre.

Boston notes: Mr. Floersheim's "Elevation" will be played at next Saturday's concert of the Boston Symphony Orchestra. On Sunday evening the Handel and Haydn Society will perform Paine's "Nativity" and Berlioz's "Te Deum." The latter work has only been given once in America—by the Apollo Club in Chicago two months ago.

The prelude "Asrael," by Alberto Franchetti, is as we surmised in a review of Mr. Thomas's rehearsal last week, an excerpt from the composer's opera. It is an introduction to the fourth act. Although it is more remarkable for its strivings than its achievements the music is well worth hearing. It will open the six