Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC 8—Mazulm.
BIJOU OPERA HOUSE—2 and 8:15—The Corsair
CASINO—2 and 8—Erminie.
DALY'S THEATRE—2 and 8—A Midsummer Night's Dream
DOCKSTADER'S—8:30—Minstrels.
EDEN MUSEE—Erdelyi Nacht—Alcoh—Flowers.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—2 and 8—Monte Cristo.
LYCEUM THEATRE—8:15—The Wife.
MADISON SQUARE THEATRE—8:15—Heart of Heart
NIBLO'S GARDEN—2 and 8—Fra Diavolo.
STAR THEATRE—8—Olivia.
STANDARD THEATRE—8—Paul Kauvar, or Anarchy
THALIA—8—Passart.
UNION SQUARE THEATRE—8:15—The Henrietta.
WALLACK'S—8:15—London Assurance.
5TH AVENUE THEATRE—8:30—Hermana.
14TH-ST. THEATRE—8—Turned Up.
4TH-AVE. AND 19TH-ST.—Gettysburg.

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T. G. SELLEW,
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No. 760 3d-ave., near 37th-st., 10 a. m. to 4 p. m.
No. 1,007 3d-ave., near 60th-st., 10 a. m. to 8 p. m.
No. 180 East 125th-st., near 3d-ave., 10 a. m. to 7:30 p. m.
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New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1888.

TEN PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.—Socialism seems to be again rampant in London, as was evidenced on Monday night by the disorderly meeting in honor of Graham and Burns. ═ An utter collapse of shipbuilding on the Clyde is predicted. ═ It is reported and denied that Lord Londonderry is going to resign the Irish Lord Lieutenancy. ═ The German Crown Prince was a little better yesterday, being less troubled with coughing.

Congress.—Both branches in session. Senate: The Fisheries treaty, accompanied by the President's message, and a protocol, submitted to the Senate—No action was taken.

Domestic.—The County Option High License bill passed the New-Jersey Assembly by a vote of 34 to 26. ═ Disastrous floods were caused by the thaw in Western Massachusetts. ═ Many of the strikers were refused employment by the Reading Coal and Iron Company. ═ The President's party left Washington for Florida. ═ Graff, Bennett & Co., iron manufacturers, of Pittsburg, assigned with liabilities of $1,200,000. ═ The Farmers' Institute began its sessions at Poughkeepsie. ═ Measures taken to relieve destitution in Mount Vernon, Ill. ═ Trial of Stain and Cromwell for the murder of Cashier Barron began in Bangor, Me.

City and Suburban.—Physicians examined young Josef Hofmann, the boy pianist, to see if he had been overworked. ═ Sugar "Trust" men refused to answer questions put to them by counsel and members of the investigating committee. ═ Prizes awarded at the big dog show. ═ The Republican County Committee discussed important amendments to the Constitution; only "straight Republicans" to hold office. ═ The Arion ball took place at the Metropolitan Opera House. ═ Lawson N. Fuller appeared before the Park Board to urge a speeding driveway in Central Park; a delegation of West side property owners opposed it. ═ Argument on the Flynn-Squire indictment ended; a decision to be given to-morrow. ═ Stocks generally dull, after some further declines, improving and closing strong.

The Weather.—Indications for to-day: Fair, with stationary or slightly lower temperature. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 52; lowest, 38; average, 43 7-8.

A firm of contractors doing business in the Eternal City has just failed with liabilities named at 50,000,000 lire. Pending the appearance of the particulars of the smash it would seem the proper time to remark that if the failure is characterized by the ethical peculiarities which sometimes enter into failures in the New World, the injunction, "When in Rome do as the Romans do," will have to be withdrawn for repairs.

By a vote of 34 to 26 the New-Jersey Assembly has passed the combined High-License and County Option bill. Its ratification by the Senate is certain, and then Governor Green's attitude upon the question of rational temperance reform will be disclosed. Five Republican Assemblymen voted against the measure and two Democrats for it. Another instance is thus afforded of the axiom that legislation in the direction of temperance is only to be looked for from the Republican party.

Little is to be gained, of course, by finding fault with the lawyers who are engaged in defending Rollin M. Squire and Maurice B. Flynn. According to the accepted theories of the duty of criminal lawyers, it is their business to save their clients, and apparently they do not greatly care how they do it so that it is done. Accordingly two days have been spent in arguments on a motion to demur to the indictment upon grounds which, to the unprofessional mind, seem paltry. They complain that it doesn't allege this and doesn't include that and doesn't specify the other. It would be quite sufficient if they stopped complaining of what it does not allege and address themselves to the task of refuting what it does allege. But a square issue is the last resort of most advocates. It is to be met only when everything else has failed.

The impulsive and enthusiastic people who desire to ruin the west side of Central Park by giving it over to a speedway for fast trotters will find little encouragement in the report of the proceedings before the Park Commissioners yesterday. The protest from the press and from many of the citizens of New-York against this devastation of the most attractive region on Manhattan Island below One-hundred-and-tenth-st. is so strong that the Park Commissioners are not at all likely to surrender one of the most picturesque and delightful parts of their domain to crowds of the character that always gather where free tests of speed between fast horses are given. The scheme ought to be put out of the way promptly and never be heard of more. It has nothing to commend it.

The progress of the investigation by the State Senate Committee will not tend to increase the popularity of the Sugar Trust. The principal persons concerned in it seem to be ashamed of some features of their connection with it and seriously disinclined to let the people know the facts about it. No one can dispute that the retail price of sugar has been advanced since the trust began operations, nor that the trust is so powerful a combination of capital that it can practically crush out serious competition in the East and dictate its own terms. The only excuse that any trust can possibly have for existence is that by improved business methods, reduction of expenses and the facilities given by the use of almost unlimited capital, the cost of producing or refining an article of consumption may be so decreased that the consumer in the long run is benefited. It certainly looks now as if the apologists for the Sugar Trust would have a hard job to make out any case of that sort for this combination.

THE FISHERIES TREATY.

The State Department's diplomatic triumph is a feeble and incoherent compromise. The full text of the Fisheries Treaty which we print to-day on the first page enables us to understand why Secretary Bayard considers the hollow truce arranged by him a decisive triumph. He has never approached this subject from the American point of view. He has dealt with it as an international quarrel caused by ambiguous constructions of an antiquated treaty and by complex and ill-defined fishery rights. He has regarded it solely as a technical controversy which could be settled by new and more careful definitions of those rights and by more elastic constructions of the disputed clauses of the Treaty of 1818. He has negotiated a convention on this basis, defining the three-mile limit, compromising the headlands question, and designating certain commercial privileges in addition to the right conferred upon American fishermen seventy years ago to obtain "shelter, repairs, wood and water" in Canadian harbors. From his own point of view he has succeeded fairly well in adjusting these technical questions; but even if he has done this he has failed to vindicate the honor of the Nation by defending the rights of citizens engaged in a lawful calling. He has failed to do this because he has never perceived that the honor of the Nation had been compromised by the outrages on the Canadian seaboard. He has approached the subject in the spirit of a pettifogging lawyer, bent upon splitting hairs over technical points, and not as the patriotic representative of a great Nation under obligations to resent insults to the flag and wanton interference with established rights and international comity.

What were the grievances of the American fishermen which the Administration was called upon to redress? The record of the season of 1886 shows that vessel after vessel was denied rights conferred either by the Treaty of 1818 or by the principles of maritime reciprocity established in 1830. The Mollie Adams, entering port under stress of weather, was not allowed to purchase water and was ordered out; the A. R. Crittenden was not permitted to obtain water; the City Point was seized for getting a few barrels of water and landing two men in port; the Rattler was threatened with seizure for taking refuge in harbor during a storm; and many other vessels were denied their treaty rights of securing "shelter, repairs, wood and water." The Annie M. Jordan, the Novelty, the Thomas F. Bayard, the Amherst, the Shiloh, the Julia Ellen and fifty other vessels that might be named were either seized, detained or ordered from the coast for seeking ordinary commercial privileges which were guaranteed to American ships by the international engagements of 1830 and never withheld from Canadian vessels in American harbors. American vessels were repeatedly fired upon by cruisers; the flag of one ship was hauled down by the captors; and fishermen pursuing their lawful business were constantly harassed and intimidated by customs officials. Not only were the plainest principles of international comity violated, but gross acts of inhospitality and inhumanity were committed. The Pearl Nelson was seized for landing the clothes of a Nova Scotia sailor who had been lost overboard; and the Mollie Adams, after rescuing the crew of a wrecked Canadian vessel and carrying them into port, was not allowed to replenish its stock of provisions and was summarily ordered to leave port. These were the wanton outrages which the Administration was called upon to redress by enforcing the Retaliation Acts. It has done nothing to vindicate the honor of the Nation. It has been quibbling over petty technicalities.

The most valid objection to the treaty is this patent fact—that nearly all these outrages and indignities can be repeated under it with the same impunity as before. The technical questions relating to the three-mile limit, the headlands claim and the breadth of the bays closed against American fishermen did not affect one seizure in twenty made in 1886. If certain commercial privileges have been added to the four treaty rights of "shelter, repairs, wood and water," the fishermen already possessed them under the proclamations of 1830 relating to maritime reciprocity; and even if they did not, their rights under the Treaty of 1818 were wantonly denied, and any new privileges conferred by the Chamberlain-Bayard convention may prove equally worthless. The Canadian Government with their customs regulations deliberately harassed and persecuted American fishermen in order to force the United States to take off the duty on fish. That was their objective point; and it will be again, treaty or no treaty. Indeed, by the provisions for tonnage dues to be paid to Canadian officials, Secretary Bayard arms them with new facilities for operating against American fishermen. There is nothing in this treaty to prevent the recurrence of outrages on the Dominion seaboard. It is a convention that will be as unpopular in Canada as in New-England. It does not offer a basis for the permanent settlement of the fisheries question. It should be summarily rejected by a patriotic and self-respecting Senate, which proposed a far more adequate method of protecting American rights.

TRUSTS NOT FRUITS OF PROTECTION.

In the display of zeal against Trusts and other combinations which defeat competition, "The New-York Times" puts the sugar trust at the head of those which it represents as existing by reason of the protective policy. Then it quotes from THE TRIBUNE evidence that the aforesaid trust has materially advanced its margin between the cost of raw and the cost of refined sugar, and maintains that the concern has already taken $7,000,000 from consumers wrongfully. The circumstance that widely known Democrats, "Reformers" and Free Traders are in control of the trust is not mentioned, and it is really of not much importance. If the thing is plundering the public without rendering any service, it makes no sort of difference whether the money is pocketed by professed reformers or by anybody else.

The fraudulent part of "The Times's" statement is that the duty on sugar is a part of the protective system, and is kept alive by the protective policy. The truth is that THE TRIBUNE has not been alone in advocating entire abolition of the duties on sugar, both raw and refined, with a bounty to home producers of the raw material; many Republican journals and statesmen have publicly advocated the same measure, and "The Times" has sneered at and opposed it. The sugar duty has been and is kept alive by a Democratic majority in Congress, and by the influence of Mr. Cleveland's Administration, partly as a means of cultivating sugar producers in Louisiana and partly as a pretext for making war on the duties that are really protective in character and purpose. The sugar duty was nothing but a revenue duty when it was imposed and continued by Democrats and Free Traders; it has never been anything else, and it has become objectionable and burdensome because it is no longer needed for revenue, while a trust now makes it doubly offensive. It would not stand an hour if there were a Republican majority in Congress to deal with it.

More broadly, there is no disposition on the part of believers in protection to defend any of these trusts which wrong the people, and it is a fraud to represent them as parts or fruits of the protective system. On the contrary, the only largely successful trust, controlled by Democrats who have found their way into high places in the Senate, the Cabinet and elsewhere, deals with a product on which there is no duty, and has never been in any way aided by the tariff. The plain truth is that these combinations to prevent competition are radically hostile to and are destined to defeat the very object of the protective system, which is to secure ultimate cheapness of products by encouraging home competition. Any trust or other association which really deprives the people of the benefit that protection is intended to confer, and does confer upon them, must be regarded as an enemy of the protective policy. But that statement can only by wilful dishonesty be distorted into a railing accusation that any and all trusts, associations and combinations of producers are public enemies, or hostile to the principles of protection, or that they do deprive the public of benefits. Some of them confer benefits, and deprive the public of none. Honest and genuine reformers will judge each of these combinations or trusts on its own merits, and according to its actual behavior and effects.

HILL'S RAID ON THE TREASURY.

It is rumored that Democratic leaders in the Assembly confidently expect that the Ways and Means Committee will whitewash Governor Hill. The resolution providing for an investigation of the peculiar manner in which the Governor raised money in excess of the appropriation to pay the bills he had incurred in refurnishing the Executive Mansion was sent to that committee. Of course these Democrats base their anticipations largely on the fact that Mr. Sheehan, the Democratic leader in the Assembly, holds a membership on Ways and Means. Well, he does, but he is by no means the committee, and the committee as a whole can be counted upon resolutely to do its duty no matter who is hit. It has become evident that unless the Legislature sits down hard on the Governor he is likely to get his hands very deep into the State Treasury. It is not believed that Mr. Hill would carry off a redhot stove belonging to the taxpayers. He probably draws the line at redhot stoves. But he certainly does not draw it at reckless and unwarrantable outlays for the enlargement, improvement and general embellishment of his official residence. The Governor's repeated demands upon the public purse for money to be spent upon the Executive Mansion, and his peculiar method of raising the wind when he had exhausted the special appropriation for the building, have culminated in a grave scandal. The mask is off him now, if it never was before. The pious apostle of frugality at up-country fairs discovers no such word as frugality in his vocabulary, when it comes to laying out money on the temporary home, sweet home, of David B. Hill.

This particular chapter of Mr. Hill's public record is worthy the attention of those who may still be laboring under the impression that his administration is in the interest of economical government. Let us see what has been spent upon the Executive Mansion since he entered it. Mr. Hill succeeded Governor Cleveland in 1885. That year $2,000 was placed in the general appropriation bill "for repairs, furniture and incidental expenses" of the mansion, and $500 more for "extraordinary repairs" upon it. In 1886 another $2,000 was appropriated for "repairs, furniture and incidental expenses" of the mansion. Total in two years, $4,500. But Governor Hill was by no means satisfied with any such paltry sum as that. He had his own ideas as to what his official home ought to be. They were ideas that came high. Near the close of the session of 1886 the Legislature, at his earnest solicitation, appropriated $39,000 for additional grounds for the Executive Mansion, and the further sum of $65,000 for repairing and refurnishing the mansion and improving the grounds. And not satisfied with this very generous provision the Governor in 1887 came again to the Legislature, hat in hand, begging for another big appropriation for his official residence. He made an urgent appeal for $37,000 more, assuring the Legislature that if that additional amount was appropriated the mansion could be occupied in a few weeks. The $37,000 was given him, and in addition the general appropriation bill contained the customary item of $2,000 "for repairs, furniture and incidental expenses of the Executive Mansion." Grand total for three years, $147,500, spent on Governor Hill's official residence.

One might have supposed that a public servant who was not entirely reckless and extravagant would have paused when confronted with these figures. But Mr. Hill did not pause. He is not that kind of a reformer. He went ahead and spent on the mansion, not only all the money which he had obtained from the Legislature, but, as now appears, some $17,000 which he unwarrantably drew from another fund. Just so when Tweed was in full control money was unlawfully diverted from one of the State's great funds for the use of the ring in meeting its profligate expenditures. It is to be expected that the Legislature will probe this disgraceful business to the bottom and then resolutely apply the remedy.

The Governor should be taught that he cannot with impunity contract bills for the public to pay when there is no appropriation to meet them. And he should also be taught that he is mistaken in supposing that the best use one can put taxpayers to is to bleed them, in order that he may indulge himself in the agreeable employment of building and decorating.

SCHOOL REFORM IN BUFFALO.

An earnest and non-partisan effort is now being made in Buffalo to separate the appointment of teachers in the public schools of that city from politics. Under the system which it is proposed to supersede, applicants for positions to teach who have political influence at their back, although they may be lacking in experience and training, stand a better chance of being appointed than candidates who have more merit but less "pull." It needs no argument to show that such a system can only be perpetuated at the expense of the schools. So, too, it needs none to enforce the proposition laid down by one of the speakers at a meeting lately held to promote the bill now pending at Albany, which provides a remedy for the wrong in question. He well said that "all of Buffalo's material interests weighed against the interests of her public schools are insignificant in the scale."

The bill referred to provides, in brief, that all applicants to teach shall be subjected to an examination before a competent board, and that those who best stand this test shall be appointed. Of course, no method of appointment that the wit of man ever devised will accomplish entirely satisfactory results in all cases. But obviously there is an infinitely greater chance that there will be a survival of the fittest when teachers are selected by an examination than when they are practically dictated to the superintendent of schools by an Alderman or other potent local boss. Favoritism is apt to be the rule under the present system. It would disappear with the system that is proposed. The measure which has been introduced at Albany may need amendment in some of its details, but it is sound in principle. Any movement having for its object the elevation of the standard of school teaching deserves the heartiest encouragement. Teachers who bring enthusiasm to their work, who magnify their vocation, entering upon it as a career and not as a makeshift, would doubtless be more numerous if a public sentiment could be aroused which would remove the school house from all influences which tend to cheapen or degrade it. Give to teaching something of the dignity and consideration of preaching and you do the State an incalculable service.

The result of the public-spirited effort in Buffalo will be awaited with interest by the friends of education throughout the State. If the reform is established there, the good example may be followed at other points. For Buffalo is by no means the only place in New-York where the well-being of the schools is interfered with by politics.

IS MR. CLEVELAND A PLAGIARIST?

It's a painful question, but the District-Attorney's office is responsible for it. Dos Passos is one of Colonel Fellows's assistants, and he informed the Oyer and Terminer on Monday that the phrase, "Public Office Is A Public Trust"—with a large P. O. I. A P. T.—originated not with President Cleveland, but with Lord Chief-Justice Loughborough!

This is important, if true, and it stands the Mugwumps in hand promptly to move for an investigation, with power to send for persons and papers. For if it turns out that Mr. Cleveland is not the author of that beautiful aphorism, where are they? They must plead guilty of laboring to obtain support for him on false pretences. Most of the gonfalons and transparencies and other aids to enthusiasm which the Mugwumps bore in 1884 were lettered, "Public Office Is A Public Trust—Cleveland." And yet Dos Passos, speaking for the District-Attorney of the City and County of New-York, assures the Oyer and Terminer that for Cleveland it must read Loughborough. Now Cleveland and Loughborough are not convertible terms. It is argued in no quarter that Cleveland ever composed reform phrases under the nom de plume of Loughborough. So, if Loughborough wrote "Public Office Is A Public Trust," then Cleveland is estopped from claiming that he himself was its originator. It is earnestly to be hoped that the President will be able to unhorse Loughborough, but the Law Department of the imperial metropolis of the western world is not accustomed to make statements that will not stand. And Dos Passos point's (with pain, of course) to an observation made by Loughborough in 1790, "This transaction concerns a public office deemed by law to be a place of public trust." In 1790, the court will please observe. And Cleveland was not born until 1830 something. It certainly does look bad for the President. "What would I be without my total depravity?" exclaimed the old lady to her pastor. Where will Mr. Cleveland be if it turns out that the corner-stone of his fame as a reformer is a flagrant infringement on the Loughborough patent?

We can think of only one thing the President can do to relieve him of his embarrassment. Let him call Mr. Garland. Mr. Garland, what is your business? I am the Attorney-General of the United States. By whose appointment, Mr. Garland? By the appointment of President Cleveland. That is all, Mr. Garland. Now, if the court please, it is evident that a President who on his own motion places such an Attorney-General in his Cabinet could never have asserted or thought of asserting anything to the effect that Public Office Is A Public Trust. It follows, therefore, that when Dos Passos insinuated that Mr. Cleveland had sought to appropriate a phrase-making honor due Lord Loughborough he was simply perpetrating a self-refuting absurdity. We leave it to Colonel Lamont if this, although rough on the Mugwamps, is not the best thing that his chief can do.

The Interstate Commerce Law will undoubtedly be amended at the present session, so as to preclude foreign corporations from competing with American railways on their own terms. This will be an act of common justice. If any attempt be made to regulate the charges of freight for long and short distances in the United States, the Canadian Pacific, the Grand Trunk and other Dominion railways should not be left in a position to steal business by cutting under the legalized rates. The game is one that can be easily stopped. The repeal of all acts permitting freight to be carried in transit through Canada free of duty at the point where American territory is re-entered will be necessary in order to relieve railway corporations from unjust discrimination in favor of foreign interests. The repeal of these statutes and the abrogation of Article XXIX of the Treaty of Washington are really corollaries to the Interstate Act.

When Congressman Herbert, chairman of the House Committee on Naval Affairs, had a conference with Secretary Whitney a few days ago, it was intimated that the old bill for the reorganization of the Navy was to be reintroduced. But Mr. Herbert has set the matter at rest. He says that nothing in the shape of a reorganization scheme will be proposed at this session.

If the lips of Tammany Hall's representatives are sufficiently touched with persuasion, the Democratic National Convention will be held in this city next summer. An embarrassing circumstance is that there is no suitable place here for such a gathering. The Madison Square Garden and the American Institute building are the only places suggested. The latter seems out of the question and the former is likely to be demolished before July. Should Tammany carry its point, though, a glimpse of Mr. Cleveland's real feelings, in view of the more or less cordial relations between him and that organization, would be of uncommon interest.

The majority of eighty-eight against Mr. Parnell's amendment does not indicate the precise balance between parties in the British Commons. At the beginning of the session of 1887 there were 394 members opposed to Home Rule, including 78 Liberal-Unionists, and 274 Home Rulers, including 86 Nationalists. At the opening of the present session there were 384 opponents and 286 advocates of Home Rule, the Government's majority having declined from 118 to 98 in a full House. The Liberals have gained four seats at bye-elections and six by secessions from the Liberal-Unionists, these ten counting as twenty in a division. The Government's majority is still so large as to preclude the possibility of a political crisis during the present session, but the bye-elections have disclosed altered conditions of public opinion which are ominous of the ultimate failure and collapse of coercion. A liberal gain of 1,081 votes since 1886 in a close metropolitan borough is far more significant than the recent Liberal loss in a safe Scotch borough. In West Southwark the Home Rulers have 954 more votes than the united Liberal polled in 1885, before Mr. Gladstone's conversion. This shows a most remarkable development of Liberal strength.

"The Springfield Republican" speaks of THE TRIBUNE'S "congress of farmers consisting of seven politicians and others." It is sad to see a newspaper which professes, as "The Republican" constantly does, to be devoted to broad-gauge ethics thus indulging itself in narrow-gauge mendacity.

It turns out that Lieutenant-Governor Jones is in dead earnest in deciding to make a canvass for the Democratic nomination for the Governorship this fall. Hence we commend all other Democrats who would like to head the State ticket to "a prudent husbandry of their resources." General Jones is understood to be popular with the soldiers and farmers who train with the Democracy. He is well acquainted all over the State, and so can be counted upon to enter the convention with a strong contingent of delegates at his back. If things shape themselves so that Mr. Hill goes out of the race, the General can reasonably ask his party to nominate him by promotion, thus evincing its practical regard for Civil Service reform. Lieutenant-Governor Hill got the nomination for Governor; why should not Lieutenant-Governor Jones be awarded the same consideration? O yes, Democrats who are in the hands of their friends with the design of capturing the nomination for Governor reckon ill if they leave Jones out of their calculations.

The coincidence, in point of time, between that tornado in Illinois, Sunday, and the appearance of a group of spots on the sun, has many striking precedents, although the testimony bearing upon the question of a connection between the two sets of phenomena is somewhat conflicting. It is certainly the case that storms of the type to which Mt. Vernon's destroyer belongs were less numerous during the last sunspot minimum period (say from 1875 to 1878) than at the maximum (1882-4); and last year's statistics showed a marked falling off again, which corresponds roughly with the present diminution in sunspot frequency—a tendency that may possibly continue for two or three years more. Moreover, Tacchrini gives February, 1884, as the culminating point of the last sunspot maximum; and on one day of that month, in the United States, there were forty-four tornadoes—the biggest record of the kind for twelve years, possibly longer. On the other hand, Wolf's sunspot number for May, 1883, (30.1) was the lowest for two years; and yet tornadoes and thunderstorms were apparently a little more numerous than in April, 1882, for which Wolf's number is 97; this latter month coming next to February, 1884, in the abundance of solar disturbances observed. There are a number of such seeming inconsistencies which stand in the way of accepting the notion that sunspots and violent terrestrial storms are related; but it is possible that further investigations may explain them away.

The apparent impossibility of convicting a "green goods" man under our present laws was again illustrated last week. Quantities of circulars were found in the possession of the two men on trial, but there was no evidence that the law had been violated. Judge Gildersleeve suggested that the law be amended so as to make unlawful the having of "green goods" circulars in one's possession in large quantities. Certainly something should be done to put a stop to this sort of swindling.

In adding $50,000 to the appropriation for the new dry-dock at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, for an increase of 100 feet in its length, the House of Representatives truckled to the appeal of the foreign steamship lines. Their ostensible reason for asking an increase in the length of the dock was that there is no dry-dock in this country big enough to take in their big vessels. The absurdity of this statement is shown in the fact that the new naval dock, even when its increased length is added, will be only 600 feet long, while the largest of the Erie Basin dry-docks is 620 feet long. Is it not probable that the foreign lines expect that the Government will give them facilities for docking their ships free of charge? The Navy Yard docks are for the use of naval vessels only, except in cases of emergency, when the Government extends courtesies to private corporations.

At a recent Confederate reunion in New-Orleans one of the speakers remarked that "in every Confederate heart there is a large space filled with love for Jefferson Davis." Now what do Bourbon papers call that sort of talk? Why, they call it a perfectly natural, legitimate and praiseworthy tribute of affection. But suppose a Northern speaker remarks, "In every patriot's heart there is a large space filled with abhorrence of Jefferson Davis." What do Bourbon papers call that sort of talk. Why, they call it opening the bloody chasm and waving the bloody shirt.

The sad accident on the elevated road in Broadway, Brooklyn, has been followed by some minor accidents in Fulton-st., such as a man being hit on the head by a heavy iron bolt and another hurt by a block of wood tumbling on him. All of which shows the need of careful inspection of the work by the city. An easy way to prevent these smaller mishaps would be to spread a canvas underneath the structure where the work of bolting, etc., is going on. The remedy is so simple that it has probably never occurred to the contractors to apply it; but it is so inexpensive that they can find no valid objection to making use of it.

PERSONAL.

M. Dumas spoke of the Bernhardt-Jablonowska wedding as the union of "la grande Boheme avec la petite Bohême." To understand its full force one should be acquainted with Paris as it was before 1861, when La petite Pologne was swept away. It was an Alsatia between the Parc Monceau and the Rue de la Pépinière. Its site is now covered with the Quartier de Lisbonne and a part of the Boulevard Hausmann.

Representative Allen, of Massachusetts, is an amateur photographer, and keeps the House constantly in awe of his detective camera.

Mr. Alvan J. Clark has put the finishing touches to the great Lick telescope, and has come away from Mount Hamilton. He says that during the recent cold spell it was impossible to keep the observatory warm. It was colder there, he thinks, than he ever found it in Boston; at any rate, the quality of the atmosphere made the cold more trying.

Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe takes more interest in the ministerial work of her son, the Rev. Charles Stowe, of Hartford, than in anything else in the world. She never fails to hear his Sunday morning sermon.

The late Burke F. Stark, of Manchester, N. H., was a great-great-grandson of the famous General Stark of the Revolution.

Now that General Lew Wallace has moved from Crawfordsville and settled permanently at Indianapolis, they are talking loudly about him as a strong Republican candidate for Governor of the State.

Mr. Hanno Deiler, Professor of German in Tulane University, is the leader of the "Volapuk" craze in New Orleans.

It has been charged that the late W. C. De Pauw, of Indiana, amassed a huge fortune from the operation of his New-Albany plate-glass works under the beneficent influence of a high protective tariff. Those who know best say that while he gave profitable employment to many workmen, he never made a dollar for himself out of the glass-works.

Senator Quay has already won in Washington a widespread reputation for generous and unassuming hospitality.

Mr. George M. Pullman's new summer house, on one of the Thousand Islands, will be finished and occupied by him by August 1.

President Gates, of Rutgers College, will be one of the speakers at the sixth annual convention of Law and Order Leagues of the United States which meets in Philadelphia to-day.

The present manager of the Hamburg State Theatre, Herr Buchholz, was, says the Hamburg "Fremdenblatt," formerly manager of the Berlin National Theatre, and he is known to have sacrificed a considerable fortune to his ideal national aims as a guide and leader of the drama in Germany. At that period the Crown Prince was a constant attendant, it used to be said "a demonstrative attendant," at Herr Buchholz's theatre. The manager, for the special convenience of the Prince, caused a little antechamber to be constructed next to his box, to which he could retire between the acts. One evening Herr Buchholz entered this little cabinet, according to his custom, to give the Prince a royal greeting. He observed that his patron, with a sudden action, thrust something behind his back, but an instant afterward drew it forth again, exhaling with a smile a burning cigarette. "You will betray me, Buchholz," says he. "Smoking, as the notice board says, is prohibited in the theatre." "But, your Imperial Highness," expostulated the manager, "this is your private sitting-room." "That is all one," replied the Prince; "I claim no privilege. You have the right to denounce me to the police. I see only one way of escape: you must be particeps criminis." So saying, the Prince handed his cigarette-case to the manager. Herr Buchholz bowed, took a cigarette, and stuck it in his breast pocket. "If your Imperial Highness will allow me," said he, "I will keep it as a memento." "Ah!" replied the Prince, "you will escape yourself and will betray me. You must take a second and light it." The manager obeyed, and the Prince said, "Now you are a fellow criminal."

"A large circle of admirers, both English and American," says "The Pall Mall Gazette," "will see with pleasure that the Murchison medal of the Geological Society is to be conferred this year on Dr. J. S. Newberry, of New-York, the well-known professor of Columbia College. Dr. Newberry, however, has been in his time active, and indeed distinguished, in other matters beside geology. 'I remember,' writes a correspondent, 'meeting him by chance in Nashville in November, 1863, when he was at the head of the Western department of the Sanitary Commission, an immense organization whose business it was to dispense for the benefit of the soldiers of the republic great quantities of stores, consisting mainly of medicines, clothing and comforts of all sorts, subscribed by enthusiastic citizens of the Northern States. Dr. Newberry took me down with him from Nashville to the then seat of war, on the boundary of Georgia, and I can bear witness to the workmanlike manner in which he administered his department, and the devotion with which he was regarded by all his assistants.'"

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

We must correct an esteemed Republican correspondent who says that the Democratic party in its present shifty course is simply living up to its character. It would be more correct to say that it is living down to its character.

The latest fad in the saloons that claim to be up to the times is the hog glass. You'll know what it means if one is set before you. About the height an ordinary drink of whiskey reaches is a line with the picture of a gentleman. Close to the top is another line with the picture of a hog. It doesn't always keep the toper from taking a good big drink.—(Buffalo News.

On a Jersey City Ferry Boat.—Disgusted old man to contented young man—Do you make a practice of smoking cigarettes?

"Yes, sir."

"Always smoke in public places like this?"

"Generally."

"Well, sir, I think a grown up man who smokes cigarettes would kill his own mother."

THE WASHERWOMAN'S SONG.

Wring out the old, wring out the new,
Wring out the black, wring out the gray,
Wring out the white, wring out the blue—
And thus I wring my life away.

An occupation strange is mine;
At least it seems to people droll
That while I'm working at the line
I'm going, too, from pole to pole.

Where'er I go I strive to please,
From morn to night I rub and rub;
I'm something like Diogenes—
I almost live within a tub.

To acrobats who vault and spring
In circuses I take shine;
They make their living in the ring,
And by the wringer I make mine.

My calling's humble I'll agree,
But I am no cheap calico
As some folks are who sneer at me;
I'm something that will wash, you know.

I smile in calm, I strive in storm,
With life difficulties I cope,
My duties cheerfully perform,
My motto: While there's life there's soap.

Wring out the old, wring out the new,
Wring out the black, wring out the gray,
Wring out the white, wring out the blue—
And thus I wring my life away.
—(Boston Courier.

That old maxim which compares a bungling dentist to a blacksmith is probably founded on fact. The following advertisement appears in "The Redington (Neb.) Press": "G. W. Lowry, blacksmith and wagonmaker; also extracts teeth."

A Change of Business.—First beggar—Well, Tim, what lay are you working now?

Second beggar—Oh, the crippie for life racket. Had my legs disabled during the war, you know. But it will be my last week in this business.

"What are you going at next?"

"I've engaged with a variety show as a high kicker and start in on Monday."—(Lincoln Journal.

At a College Alumni Dinner.—Benevolent old alumnus to stiff-mannered young man beside him in a white choker—Are you attending Andover Theological Seminary, or studying here in the city?

Stiff-mannered young man—Neither, sir. I'm in the fertilizer business.

Not a Single Witt.—He had told her that business called him to Europe and that he might be gone a year. With a pale face and beating heart he nervously awaited the effect.

Finally the girl spoke:

"You seem a trifle nervous and excited, Mr. Sampson," she said. "Are you afraid of being too sick?"—(The Epoch.

In a town in Mississippi a man who had for a long time run a gambling place without molestation recently reformed, and began to preach as an evangelist. He was promptly arrested by the lynx-eyed guardians of society for preaching without a license.

A Musical Treat.—Hostess to young Mr. Sissy—You will kindly favor us with some music, will you not, Mr. Sissy?

Young Mr. Sissy—Well—aw, I'm not quite my usual self to-night, Mrs. Hobson; but I will—aw, sing a little, if you like.

Hostess (graciously)—Oh, thanks, you are very kind. Even a little of your singing, Mr. Sissy, goes a great ways, you know.—(The Epoch.

The following is a sailor's epitaph in St. Brelade's Churchyard, in the Island of Jersey:

Weep for a seaman, honest and sincere,
Not cast away, but brought to anchor here;
Storms had o'erwhelmed him, but the conscious wave
Repented, and resigned him to the grave.
In harbor, safe from shipwreck now he lies,
Till Time's last signal blows through the skies.
Refitted in a moment shall he be
Sail from this port on an eternal sea!

At a reception:

Mrs. Parvenu (petulantly)—I don't see what they mean by inviting so many people to a card reception.

Mr. P.—What's the difference, my dear?

Mrs. P. (indignantly)—What's the difference? Why a good deal. How can anybody play cards when there's such a crowd nobody can sit down?—(Washington Critic.

"The Times" is down on "Trusts." But it does not say anything about its own ridiculous Grover Cleveland "Trust," which it maintains in spite of the fact that its idol has shown himself unworthy of trust.

JUST SO IN THIS CITY.

Through the mud and the mush,
And the muck and the slush,
With his trousers rolled up to his knee
We
See
The pedestrian going,
And growing and growing
As mad, and as mad as can be.

He swaggers and swears,
And in anger declares
We ought to select better men;
Then,
When
It comes to election,
He missos connection,
And votes the same ticket again.
—(Chicago Times.

Now that Omaha is a port of entry, it feels a good deal bigger than "the measly old town at the mouth of the Hudson," according to one of its prominent citizens. Is this a slap at Jersey City, or Brooklyn?

Leap year is not likely to bring about many marriage engagements. Of course it is all folly to suppose that girls will propose—that is a libellous little fiction invented by a certain class of writers—and they won't dare to accept the proposals of the men for fear the world will think they really did propose. It's a trying situation, and we don't wonder the girls hail its coming with dread.—(Binghamton Republican.

If the Democrats should nominate for the Presidency a man in poor health, it is understood in Minneapolis, that Mayor Ames, of that city, would like to be nominated for the Vice-Presidency on the same ticket.

Society Girl—Mamma, Mr. De Penson has asked me to marry him, and I told him I would refer the matter to you.

Mamma—Is he rich, daughter?

Daughter—No, Mamma, he has only $