Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—8—Her Ludwig Barnay.
BIJOU OPERA HOUSE—2 and 8:15—Pearl of Pekin.
BROADWAY THEATRE—2—La Tosca.
CASINO—8—Erminia.
DALY'S THEATRE—2 and 8—A Midsummer Night's Dream.
DOCKSTADER'S—8:30—Corinne in Arcadia.
EDEN MUSEE—Erdelyi Naozi—Aisch.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—2 and 8—Heodman Blind.
LYCEUM THEATRE—8:15—The Wife.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—2 and 8—Circus.
MADISON SQUARE THEATRE—8:15—Heart of Heart.
NIBLO'S GARDEN—2 and 8—The Henrietta.
STANDARD THEATRE—8—Paul Kauvar, or Anarchy.
THALIA—8—Possart.
WALLACK'S—8:15—Town and Country.
5TH AVENUE THEATRE—2 and 8:30—Menbars.
14TH-ST. THEATRE—2 and 8—Maggie, the Midget.
4TH-AVE. AND 19TH-ST.—Gettysburg.

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T. G. SELLEW,
111 Fulton-st., New-York.
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Branch Office, 1,238 Broadway, 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.
No. 950 Broadway, between 22d and 23d sts., till 8 p. m.
No. 308 West 23d-st., 10 a. m. to 8 p. m.
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.
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New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 21, 1888.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.—M. Paul de Cassagnac defended General Boulanger in the Chamber of Deputies yesterday; the Prime Minister declared that his remarks were insulting and asked him to desist; the military tribunal will inquire into the case of the General. ═══ The funeral of Senator Carnot took place in the Church of St. Philippe, Paris, yesterday. ═══ The Red Star Steamer Nederland with 700 passengers lost her propeller when 500 miles from Halifax; the Amsterdam picked her up and towed her into port. ═══ Premier Greenway, of Manitoba, has left Ottawa in disgust, and his province is greatly excited; the Metis Indians of the Northwest threaten to revolt against federal supremacy.

Congress.—Both branches in session. ═══ Senate: Several Senators discussed the bill to give Civil Service appointments to ex-Confederate soldiers. ═══ House: A bill to protect free labor from the effects of convict labor was introduced: special days were set aside for the discussion of labor business.

Domestic.—The Crosby High License bill was ordered to a third reading in the Assembly at Albany; the Health Office bill was passed by the Assembly. ═══ J. W. Tate, State Treasurer of Kentucky is missing; an investigation shows that his accounts are short over $150,000. ═══ The effect of the Bowman decision of the United States Supreme Court is declared fatal to Prohibition in Iowa. ═══ Alleged conspiracy to defraud the Pension Bureau discovered at Elmira. ═══ The dissatisfied employes resumed work on the Iowa Central Railroad. ═══ Clara Morris's husband was sued by his wife's manager. ═══ Twelve inches of snow buried the spring flowers in Northern Texas.

City and Suburban.—General Badeau gave out for publication a long statement of his side of the controversy between him and General Grant's family. ═══ The laborious hunt for facts with meagre results continued in the Stewart will case. ═══ Owing to the reported flight of Jerome L. Hill, the suit, brought by the trustees of the Lattimer estate against the firms which received the bonds taken by Hill, was dismissed. ═══ Justice Barrett dissolved the injunction restraining the Aqueduct Board from awarding contracts to O'Brien & Clark. ═══ A cotton broker's firm suspends. ═══ Collector Magone decided to reduce the force of employes at the Custom House about fifteen per cent. ═══ Two wrecked crews brought to port after many hardships at sea. ═══ A well-dressed young woman jumped into the East River, and when rescued refused to give her name or address. ═══ Stocks opened dull and became weak and more active, closing quiet at general declines.

The Weather.—Indications for to-day: Colder, followed by warmer, fair weather. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 52 degrees; lowest, 37; average, 46.

By a nearly unanimous vote the Assembly yesterday passed the bill making the Health Officer's salary $10,000. The bill now goes to the Governor. It is a wise piece of legislation, and it is to be hoped that Governor Hill will give it his approval.

There will be little mourning over the decision of the Court of Appeals which puts an end to the Cable Railway Company. This modest corporation proposed to seize and possess itself of some seventy miles of our streets. Probably the claim of the superiority of the cable to horse-power rests on good and sufficient grounds; but the people never looked with favor upon such a grab-all scheme as that of this company. A new charter is now wanted. It will not be smuggled through the Legislature this time.

A step of no little importance in the progress of the High License bill at Albany was taken yesterday, when the bill was advanced to a third reading. The Democrats made no opposition, only stipulating that they should have all the time they wanted to discuss the measure when it comes up again. Their expressed reason for so doing was that time would be saved for the Assembly by having one instead of two struggles over the matter. The significant fact is that the bill is one stage nearer its passage. A little more vigilance and activity and the bill will be safely through the House.

Kentucky is without a State Treasurer. He is reported to have fled, and so far as his accounts have been examined defalcations amounting to $150,000 have been found. This official was known as "Honest Old Dick Tate," and he has held office continuously for over twenty years. So great was the confidence felt in him that scarcely any opposition was made to renominating and re-electing him time after time. Yet his stealings, it has been discovered, began as far back as eleven years ago. Kentucky should have been put on guard when Treasurer Polk's embezzlement was made known in Tennessee in 1883. Evidently Mr. Tate, having gained the sobriquet of "Honest," felt that his fame was secure, and that he could thereafter do whatever he pleased.

A more farcical proceeding than the alleged consideration of the Mills Tariff bill in committee it would be hard to imagine. The minority of the Ways and Means Committee have been practically ignored, and whenever they asked a question or interposed an objection have been insulted by being accused of acting in bad faith. The annals of legislation at Washington show no more flagrant disregard of the rights of a minority. Eight hours have been spent in "considering" a measure which, if perchance it should become a law, would cause widespread disaster. The farce is about played out, and the "railroading" programme of the "Dark Lantern" conspirators will carry the bill before the House in a day or two. There doubtless the rules will be worked for all they are worth in preventing a fair discussion of the measure. The country is prepared, however, to keep an intent watch upon the tactics of the Democrats.

ANGRY PETITIONERS.

The manufacturers of New-England, apparently with unprecedented unanimity and without any regard to party lines, join in a most memorable protest against the Dark Lantern Tariff bill. They are refused a hearing, and are apt to be indignant about it. At the same time certain farmers of New-Jersey and other States, who believe their products near the sea coast and the northern border need more effective protection, indignantly protest because the bill deprives them of a part of the inadequate protection they now enjoy, and gives them no additional benefits whatever. They also are refused a hearing, and are apt to be indignant. But what reason have either for complaint? Mr. Mills and his cabal of free-trade conspirators have kept at their elbows the hired agents of foreign importers, and from such disinterested sources they feel that they can get more of the kind of information they want than from American producers. They are right in that belief. He who plays the part of a traitor to the interests of his country will naturally consult with the agents of the enemy more freely than with earnest defenders of the Nation's cause.

It is embarrassing for Mr. Mills, his fellow citizens should remember, to be publicly told that he is either stupidly ignorant or a conscious and deliberate traitor to his country's welfare. When he came back from Rhode Island and broadly affirmed that the wool manufacturers of that great State were all wild with enthusiasm for his bill, it was exceedingly vexatious to have placed before Congress and the public immediately afterward a memorial signed by all the woollen manufacturers of Rhode Island, except four, emphatically denouncing his notions. When he had prepared elaborate statistics showing that the wool growers would be greatly benefited by removal of duties, because the price of wool had been higher under low duties than under protective tariffs, it was most vexatious to find wool growers' associations in solid body, without distinction of party, denouncing his bill and affirming that his statements were untrue. Naturally the man gets angry and does not propose to hear any more evidence that he is an ignoramus or a traitor to the welfare of his country.

But what conceivable reason have the Democratic farmers and the Mugwump manufacturers to be indignant? They deliberately entrusted the control of the Government to Mr. Mills and his associates. It is childish folly for them to pretend that they did not know how ignorant Mr. Mills and other Southern leaders were of the industrial needs of the country. These same men had been noisily talking on the subject in every campaign and every session of Congress for years, and the Mugwump and Democratic voters thereupon proceeded to elect a Democratic majority in Congress, as they had elected a Democratic President. The individuals for whom they voted, like President Cleveland himself, had pretended to be "as good Protectionists as anybody," and these voters were silly enough to believe them. Then these individuals, elected by votes of farmers and manufacturers, went to Washington and voted for Mr. Carlisle as Speaker, knowing that he had promised to pack the Committee on Ways and Means in the interest of Mr. Cleveland and the Free Traders. They have their reward, and if all the loss could fall on them alone, nobody would have occasion to shed a single tear.

A ONE-SIDED CELEBRATION.

Minister Curry transmits to "The Independent" a translation of the decree of the Queen Regent of Spain, in which the plan for the celebration of the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America is stated. This, it will be seen, is curiously narrow and illogical. It is ordered that to commemorate this fourth centennial and to honor the memory of Christopher Columbus, an exhibition is to be established for the year 1892, to which shall be invited "the Kingdom of Portugal and the Governments of the Nations of Latin America." It is stated in the decree that the object of the exposition will be to present in the most complete manner possible the condition of the inhabitants of America at the time of the discovery, and, by a separate exhibition at the same time, "the present culture of the Nations of Latin America." A special committee is to be sent to South America in a war-vessel to superintend the arrangements.

To shut out the United States, the foremost nation of America and one of the foremost in the world, and British America, from the celebration of the discovery, is a singular manifestation of Spanish exclusiveness. To do so is to deprive Columbus of a share of his glory, for the magnificent expansion of the English race upon this continent, which has opened for mankind a new age of progress and hope, is as much his work as the expansion of the Spanish race. It deprives him of the larger share, too, for here is the greatest development in all the attributes of a new and rich national life in freedom, in the sciences and the arts. Here are displayed those wonderful evidences of material prosperity and growth that excite the astonishment of older countries. It is in the highest degree illogical, too. The Spanish-American republics long since broke away from the mother country. Their institutions are closely modelled after those of the United States. Every year brings them into closer commercial relations with this country, and into still closer political sympathy. They grow steadily more and more saturated with our ideas. It is to the United States that any one of them would look for protection from a European power, even from Spain itself. It may almost be said that the United States have become their mother country.

No celebration of the discovery of America that leaves out of view either the vast progress of this country in all phases of material development, or the enormous influence it has exerted toward the establishment of religious liberty throughout the world and the universal diffusion of education, can be regarded as a true and just commemoration. In the celebration conducted by the United States, which will be commensurate no doubt with the dignity of the occasion, the proper share of all nations and races, Latin as well as others, will be recognized.

THE GOVERNMENT'S PATENT SUITS.

The Government proceedings against the Bell Company have virtually been dismissed by the United States Supreme Court. Every question of law and fact involved in that costly and scandalous litigation has been passed upon by the court of last resort. The record had been already made for this final review when the first suit was authorized by Solicitor-General Goode in September, 1885, at the solicitation of Attorney-General Garland's business associates, Casey Young and Senator Harris. The application from District-Attorney McCorry for Government intervention was grounded on Reis's discoveries and on alleged irregularities and frauds in the issue of the Bell patent. These allegations had been argued already in the courts, and formed part of the record which was awaiting final revision by the Supreme Bench. The Solicitor-General, with indecent haste and without warrant of law, granted the application in the interest of speculative statesmen who had got wildcat telephone stock for nothing and were seeking with Government aid to make it valuable. The President, when this scandalous intrigue was exposed by THE TRIBUNE, ordered the dismissal of the suit on the ground that District-Attorney McCorry's application had not been referred by Mr. Goode to the Department of the Interior. A second suit similar to the first was immediately initiated in Memphis, and the formal application was referred to Secretary Lamar, whose department fairly swarmed with Pan-Electric speculators. On January 15, 1886, a favorable opinion was obtained from the Department of the Interior containing the following passages:

> The ground of invalidity alleged against the Bell Telephone patent may be substantially summarized thus: First, the patent was procured by the fraud of the patentee through the collusion or mistake of the officers of the Patent Office, and in violation of the rights of a caveator named Elisha Gray. Second, the invention patented was not patentable because already published. . . . The allegations and the evidence touching the circumstances attending the issue of the patent are of such a nature and have such a support as to render it in my opinion improper to ignore or dismiss them. Such a case is presented as I think ought to undergo thorough judicial investigation. It appears that many suits have been pending between the corporation claiming this patent and others that assail it. In none of these cases has there been or can there be, as I think, such thorough investigation and full adjudication as to the alleged frauds or mistakes occurring in the Patent Office in the issuance of the patent as could be had in a proceeding instituted and carried on by the Government itself. . . . In my opinion the proceeding should be in the name and wholly by the Government, not on the relation or for the benefit of all or any of the petitioners, but in the interest of the Government and the people and wholly at the expense and under the conduct and control of the Government.

The grounds for Government intervention were again stated to be the claim that Reis anticipated Bell, and the allegation of fraud and collusion in the issue of the patent. These questions of law and fact were already in the record that was on its way to the Supreme Court; and within a fortnight at New-Orleans a rehearing of the evidence on these very points was to be had in the United States Circuit Court. Neither Secretary Lamar nor the Department of Justice felt at liberty to wait a few weeks for a new judicial decision on the evidence respecting Reis's discoveries and the charges of fraud respecting the Gray caveat. The Administration was in an embarrassing position, and it was necessary "to vindicate" Attorney-General Garland and the Solicitor-General. The suits for the cancellation of patent were instituted in Ohio and Massachusetts at enormous expense to the Government, and were successively thrown out of court. Meanwhile, the court in New-Orleans had decided that Reis had not made a speaking telephone, and that there was no evidence of fraud or collusion in the issue of the Bell patent; and now comes the final judgment. After all the questions involved in the telephone litigations have been considered, the Supreme Court, ruling on evidence that was in the record when the Administration was captured by the Pan-Electric conspirators, decides that Reis's experiments have not vitiated Bell's claims and that the patent antedated Gray's inventions and was honestly obtained.

The decision of the Supreme Court being full and explicit on the very points which were made the pretexts for Government intervention proves that there never was adequate reason for instituting these extraordinary proceedings. Every issue of fact was already before the courts. The judicial tribunals were entirely competent to settle the controversy on its merits. The Administration was made a party in action at the importunate solicitation of statesmen who were trading in a speculative gift enterprise and who counted among their confederates the head of the Department of Justice and several of Secretary Lamar's subordinates. There was neither legal warrant nor public necessity for the Government's scandalous intervention.

A RADICAL TORY MEASURE.

The Salisbury Government has got into touch with the Tory Democracy. The new Local Government bill introduced by Mr. Ritchie is as progressive a measure as could have been expected from the most radical of Ministries. Ireland and Scotland are not included in its provisions—a defect which will prejudice Liberals against it; but otherwise it is a measure embodying the characteristic features of Sir Charles Dilke's Local Government scheme and Sir William Harcourt's London bill, and can hardly fail to secure the hearty support of the Opposition. Old-fashioned Conservatives are startled by its progressive character and are inclined to revolt against it as revolutionary; but discipline is easily maintained on that side. A measure that is loudly applauded by the Opposition, when it is presented, can be accounted safe in a political sense.

The changes wrought in local government by this measure are manifold both in the metropolis and the counties. London is now a nation by virtue of its four millions, and it is the least-governed centre of population in the world. It is to have an elective council in place of the Metropolitan Board of Works, and a lord-lieutenant as chief executive. County councils are to be elected either by rate-payers or by popular suffrage, women who pay taxes being allowed to vote. It has thus been reserved for a Tory Minister to incorporate woman suffrage—long regarded in England as a Radical crotchet—in a Government scheme of local reform. The town councils are to be popular assemblies in which landlords' influence will not be predominant. The aristocratic and middle classes will no longer rule in town and country. The masses will have power gradually to displace the classes and to render local government at once more efficient and more progressive than it has ever been in England.

PROHIBITION IN IOWA.

The prohibitory method of dealing with the liquor traffic meets another difficulty, in the decision of the Supreme Court regarding the transportation of liquors from one State into another. The attempt in Iowa to prevent the breaking down of local Prohibition, by restricting the transportation of liquor from other States, is met by the decision of the court of last resort that such restriction is beyond the power of the State, being in fact an attempt to regulate interstate commerce. It is not easy to judge in advance how far this decision will operate to embarrass or defeat the prohibitory legislation in Iowa. But it is clear that whatever difficulties may arise in this case in consequence of the principle set forth by the Supreme Court, the same or similar difficulties are to be expected in every other instance of attempted prohibition by State authority. It is within the power of the State to determine what liquor shall be produced or sold within its limits, though in that direction its power is also in some degree limited by the previous decision to the effect that a State enactment, destroying the value of individual property invested in manufactures of any kind previously permitted by State law, may involve compensation to the individual thus injured. But if it is no longer practicable to exclude liquor that may be produced in other States and transported into the State which attempts to prohibit, the efficiency of prohibitory legislation will be in a measure lessened, especially near the borders and along the chief lines of transportation.

VALISE-CARRYING IN THE NEW SOUTH.

It grows clearer every day that if the New South doesn't lose her head she has got a great and paying future before her. If she can stand prosperity, she is bound to prosper. A special to THE TRIBUNE yesterday from Blackshear, Ga., showed what great progress the valise-carrying industry has made in that State of late. The dispatch stated that a well-known New-Yorker "paid a negro lad $40 yesterday for carrying his valise to Blackshear, a distance of a mile." There is nothing going to prove that the negro boy in question possessed any particular genius for valise-carrying. He is not referred to as the Hofmann of valise-carriers, as though he were a prodigy. It is safe to conclude, therefore, that it was an ordinary every-day negro boy that received $40 for carrying a valise to Blackshear, a distance of a mile.

That boy has got a mighty good thing of it if business doesn't fall off. Say he carries four valises an hour, only works ten hours a day, and allows himself a month vacation in the watermelon season. That would give him $1,600 a day; or $9,600 a week; or $38,400 a month; or $422,400 a year. It is clear from these figures that the Blackshear negro boy, in case he abstains from "policy" is on the highroad to fortune. How few persons engaged in the same branch of business outside the New South belt can make $422,400 a year! It is also clear from these figures that if trade generally in and about Blackshear and the rest of Georgia pays as handsome a profit as valise-carrying, everybody must be feeling first rate, and all sorts of business prospects, including town lots and alligator pocketbooks, must be enjoying a most gratifying boom. Young man, go South.

Colonel Elliott F. Shepard appears in the field of New-York newspaper proprietors—having just purchased "The Mail and Express." We give him a cordial welcome to the guild, and rejoice that in his hands the sterling Republicanism, good morals and good manners of the journal he has bought will remain unchallenged. Under the ownership of Mr. Cyrus W. Field, "The Mail and Express" has grown to be an important newspaper property. It is believed to have a circulation about double that of "The Evening Post" and "The Commercial Advertiser" combined, and to have attained a paying business. Colonel Shepard certainly does not need to make more money out of it; but that is a great advantage, since he will thus be free from temptation to any policy not dictated solely by considerations of the public welfare. Major Bundy remains in editorial charge.

District-Attorney Fellows and his assistant, Mr. Semple, are going to be in Albany to-day to argue the appeal in the O'Neil case. Mr. Semple is the brilliant young man who, a few weeks ago, contended on an appeal that the defendant had been wrongly convicted, and undertook to give the judge some private advice on the matter. Colonel Fellows should keep a sharp eye on Semple to-day.

Attorney-General Garland will never part with his telephone gift stock. He will never find anybody fool enough to buy it after the decision of the Supreme Bench. Still he can comfort himself with the reflection that it came to him cheap.

From the most trustworthy sources comes the information that Mr. Blaine's physical condition, while not to say alarming, is at least precarious. The vigor that characterized him half a dozen years ago has gone forever. He is altogether incapable of undertaking the arduous effort that a long and almost hopeless campaign would entail. Unless he shall recover very speedily he can have no further interest in the affairs of the Nation.—(New-York Daily Graphic.

Now that Mr. Blaine has done everything in his power to take himself out of the Presidential canvass, there ought to be a stop to stuff like the above. The simple fact is that, barring an occasional attack of rheumatism, Mr. Blaine is in perfect physical health—as well as he has ever been in his life.

A good many people are saying that the inspector who neglected to inspect the flat which has just proved a death-trap, would be dressed becomingly if the State supplied him with a suit of Sing Sing stripes.

General Mahone's secret circular against Blaine and THE TRIBUNE'S commentary upon some of the more glaring of his misstatements are vigorously discussed in the Republican press of Virginia. "The Spirit of the Valley" meets Mahone's absurd declaration that if Blaine were nominated he and his friends would make no effort to carry the State this fall by showing that Blaine's vote in 1884 was the largest ever received by a Republican in Virginia, and that too before Cleveland had avowed himself as against Protection to Home Industry. "The Spirit" declares it to be its individual opinion that if Blaine were nominated there would not only be an "effort," but that Virginia would actually be carried.

No, they wouldn't give Roswell P. Flower their nomination for Governor when he wanted it, but now these Democratic leaders, in the generosity of their souls, are talking of offering him a delegateship-at-large to the St. Louis Convention. Well, Mr. Flower is nothing if not good natured, and perhaps he will compromise on that.

"The New-York Times" quotes as an offset to the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the Telephone cases, its own opinion as expressed on January 27, 1886, to the effect that the Bell Company knew how weak its case was. With the Court of last resort on their side the Bell people will probably survive the publication of this second edition of a hostile editorial, conscious as they now are that their rights cannot again be questioned in the courts. If the hostile editorial be repeated too often, and too offensively, they can at least quiet "The Times" with a little advertising. That journal, it will be remembered, was the only one whose venality was proved by the Congressional Investigating Committee in 1886, after it had insulted all its neighbors in this town by loud outcries that they had been "bought up" by the Bell Company.

"Nothing is ever lost, or can be lost," Walt Whitman advances this proposition in "The Herald" of yesterday. How about a motion which fails to receive a majority vote, Mr. Whitman? Or how about one of last year's opportunities?

"The New-York World" has been asking a number of leading Democrats of this State whose public duties require their presence at Albany, what they think of the proposition to nominate ex-Mayor Grace for Governor. But among those interviewed is not David Bennett Hill. Why is this thus? Why is the Elmira statesman discriminated against?

A good illustration of the way in which a well-conducted State weather bureau may serve the farmers, is found in a paper lately published by Dr. Gustavus Hinrichs, who for twelve years has conducted this branch of the public service in Iowa. The introduction of Russian apple trees had been strongly advocated for several years by certain horticulturists in that State, on the theory that the climate of Iowa closely resembled that of the country from which the importations came. Large numbers of these trees have been planted in Hawkeye orchards in consequence of this talk, on the supposition that they would thrive better than American stock. As yet, the results are indecisive. But Dr. Hinrichs now shows, with elaborate statistics, that neither in temperature nor rainfall do the districts in Russia from which these trees were brought correspond to those of Iowa, being dryer and colder, and more like Dakota or Minnesota; whereas the region which does resemble Iowa lies between the Black and Caspian seas, 1,000 or 1,500 miles further south. And none of the imported fruit trees come thence. While Dr. Hinrichs is hopeful that Russian varieties may be utilized in the upper Mississippi valley, his comparisons shed valuable light on the subject, and afford a fresh argument for combining science with practical agriculture.

Good work is being done in Philadelphia in the way of ridding the city of saloons. In the first seven wards, where there were 1,342 licenses issued last year, there will be only about 335 this year. That is an admirable showing. New-Yorkers would like to have a chance to see how a high license law will operate here.

PERSONAL.

Mrs. Julia Ward Howe will go to California week after next, to visit her sister on the original of the "San Rosario Ranch."

Dr. Austin Flint, of this city, will deliver the annual oration before the Alumni Association of Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, April 2.

Mrs. James T. Fields and Miss Sarah Orne Jewett are at Aiken, S. C.

Mr. Horace Davis will be formally installed as president of the University of California on Friday next.

Louis Kossuth is still living at Turin with his sister, in good health and busy with his autobiography.

Duke Nicholas of Leuchtenberg has been mentioned as Russia's candidate for satrap of Bulgaria—when she shall have succeeded in deposing Prince Ferdinand and crushing the popular will. Perhaps so. After putting forward that Mingrelian savage as a candidate, Russia is probably to be reckoned capable of any indecency. But Duke Nicholas would be a "rank" choice; not so much on his own account as his wife's. He is married to a woman who was divorced by her first husband, M. Annenkoff, and was at one time the mistress of old Prince Gortschakoff, and her reputation is quite "impossible" in respectable society.

Professor Robert Koch, the bacteriologist, is fortunate in his pupils. One, Dr. Bernhard Fischer, is in the Faculty of the University of Kiel; a second, Dr. Hueppe, is in the Fresenius Laboratory, Wiesbaden; a third, Dr. Loeffler, fills a chair in the University of Berlin; and a fourth, Dr. Georg Frank, has been called to a high position at Naples.

Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes has presented his large and valuable collection of medical and surgical books to the Medical Library of Boston.

M. Flourens, the French Foreign Minister, caused much undemonstrative amusement by appearing in full evening dress at Lord Lytton's recent luncheon to the Prince of Wales. Evidently he did not know any better.

It is not without interest to recall that the late German Emperor and Warren Hastings sat near each other at the great Guildhall banquet in London in 1814. The conjunction of these historic personages was an impressive event, when it is considered how much was embraced within the span of their lives, and how much history was made by them.

The Hon. Benjamin Butterworth, of Ohio, will speak for the Home Market Club in the tariff debate in Boston next Saturday night.

Professor Hattie Allen, who has just assumed an important chair in the Medical Department of the University of Michigan, is only thirty years old and is a Vassar alumna.

Mrs. Alice J. Shaw, the artistic whistler, will sail for England next month to win new laurels by the public display of her unique talent. One of her last appearances in this country for the present will be before the Amaranth Association of Brooklyn next week.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

Mr. Samuel Budd, the well-known gentleman's furnisher, says that clergymen are among the most fastidious of his customers. They are debarred, of course, from wearing anything conspicuous or flashy; but they always choose the finest material. Silk underwear made to order at a great cost, is a favorite thing with them. Famous or wealthy men, he says, as a rule, care least about dress. Wall Street men dress most brilliantly, and actors dress most showily. Senator Edmunds wears the very finest silk underwear of a particular pattern, which has to be made specially for him in Europe.

Mills and his confederates have taken cement off the free list. Not so, however, can they cement the divided Democracy and gain support for their hybrid "Dark Lantern" bill.

BABYHOOD.

Heigh-ho, Babyhood! Tell me where you linger;
Let's toddle home again, for we have gone astray—
Take this eager hand of mine and lead me by the finger
Back to the lotus lands of the Far-away!

Turn back the leaves of life—don't read the story—
Let's find the pictures and fancy all the rest;
We can fill the written pages with a brighter glory
Than old Time, the story-teller, at his very best!

Turn to the brook where the honeysuckle, tipping
O'er its vase of perfume, spills it on the breeze,
And the bees and humming birds in ecstasy are sipping.
From the fairy flagons of the blooming locust trees.

Turn to the lane where we used to "teeter-totter,"
Printing little foot-palms in the mellow mould—
Laughing at the lazy cattle wading in the water
Where the ripples dimple round the buttercups of gold.

Where the dusky turtle lies basking on the gravel
Of the sunny sand-bar in the middle tide.
And the ghostly dragon fly pauses in his travel
To rest like a blossom where the water-lily died.

Heigh-ho, Babyhood! Tell me where you linger;
Let's toddle home again, for we have gone astray—
Take this eager hand of mine and lead me by the finger
Back to the lotus lands of the Far-away.
—(James Whitcomb Riley in Washington Critic.

A "Depew" shirt has been put on the market. If it proves a good fit, its wearers will doubtless shout for Depew. There is some talk of putting a Cleveland collar on the market, but the experiment is deemed rather hazardous. A good many Democratic politicians, by the way, are already wearing the Cleveland collar.

Miseries of City Life.—Mrs. Muggins (who has just opened a side window, after dusting)—Oh, dear! This living in a block just makes me sick. Whew! The smell of that horrid cigar Mr. Richman next door is smoking just fills this whole room. I should think people would have more sense and decency.

Daughter—Some folks never think of anything but themselves.

"No, they don't. By the way, my dear, just step out into the kitchen and tell Bridget it's time to put on the cabbage and onions and get the codfish ready. —(Omaha World.

The word funny is sadly overworked. Just listen to the innumerable multitude of men and women who use it on all possible occasions. Relate to them the last minstrel joke, the particulars of a great flood in China, or some pathetic story of destitution and death, and their only remark is "Well, isn't that funny?" Yesterday a gentleman walking down Broadway caught up with an acquaintance to whom he related the tragic death of a mother and daughter in two different railroad accidents, on the same day and at nearly the same hour. And all the reply that the human parrot could make was, "You don't say, wasn't that funny?"

As a Democratic State Committeeman, Mr. William Steinway is said to be suaviter in modo and pianoforte in re.

In Politics.—Politician—I notice in your report of the Democratic demonstration last night that you say there were only 50 persons present.

Editor—What's wrong with that?

Politician—Why, it should have been 500. You haven't got ciphers enough in, that's all.

Editor—Oh, is that it. Well, I noticed there were a good many ciphers there, but I didn't think there were that many.

Politician gets mad and wants to fight. Editor withdraws under the table.—(Washington Critic.

"Premier" Mills thinks that he represents the interests of the whole country, but he really represents only some short-horn steers and long-haired cowboys of Texas.

Shopkeeping in Paris.—French Girl—Papa, a man who looks like an American is observing those gloves in the window. What shall I ask for them?
Shopkeeper—Twenty dollars.
Man (entering)—How much?
Girl—Twenty dollars.
Man—Sar-r-r-r!
Shopkeeper—Forty cents, M'sseer.—Omaha World.

MAYBE IT'S PLAYING 'POSSUM.

From The Atlanta Constitution.

Any discussion of the Mills Tariff bill is out of order. It is already deader than a door-nail, and a door-nail is properly supposed to be very dead.

A CONTAGIOUS MALADY.

From The Cleveland Leader.

Postmaster General Dickinson is reported to be "nervously prostrated." Mr. Dickinson and the mail service seem to be similarly affected.

S. B. CHITTENDEN'S GIFT TO YALE.

PLANS FOR THE FINE LIBRARY BUILDING—A MEMORIAL OF HIS DAUGHTER.

Plans are now completed for the new library building at Yale College, and the work of erecting it will be begun at once. The cost of it is borne by S. B. Chittenden, of Brooklyn, who gave $125,000 to the college, with the provision that the new library should be a memorial of his daughter, Mrs. Lusk. The architects are J. C. Cady & Co., of this city. The building is to be 106 feet in length, 106 feet in depth and about 80 feet in height. The exterior will be entirely of cut stone, and the building will be of iron and masonry throughout, and entirely fireproof. The floors will be of concrete covered with asphalt and tiles.

The style of the library building is Early Romanesque. It will form one of a series of three, connected by galleries, which, it is hoped, will finally house Yale's literary treasures; but this, the first of the three, will itself be one of the largest college library buildings in the United States. It will accommodate 300,000 volumes and will include a large reading-room. In the reading-room the memorial features will be carried out in the decorations. These will be handsome and harmonious. The room will have a tile floor. It will be octagonal in shape, and about fifty feet in diameter with a dome-shaped ceiling.

A special feature of the part of the building where the books will be kept is the modern and practical way of storing them. In old-fashioned libraries it was usual to have a large hall, with galleried bookcases all round, in order to give an impression of imposing vastness; but the dust and the heat affected the books on the top galleries, and they were difficult to get at. The Lusk memorial building will have great lofts, separated from each other by staircases, and only the lower part of each loft, as far as the attendant can reach, will be used for the storing of books, the upper half being left free for proper lighting and ventilation. There will be attendants on each floor, and elevators will provide extra facilities for getting from one to the other. Special attention will be paid to ventilation. Power will be used in the elaborate system which will be provided, and constant currents of fresh air will be sent through not only the reading-room but the places where the books are kept, for it has been found that, in order to be long-lived, books need ventilation and fresh air quite as much as human beings. The contracts call for the building to be finished for the 1889 commencement. Though much larger than Dwight Hall, the specimen of the work of Cady & Co. already at Yale, it will possess many of its valuable features; and the two together will form the finest representatives of modern architectural ideas on the campus.

Mr. Chittenden last spring gave $100,000 for a library building, and Cady & Co. drew up plans for it, but finding that it would not be at that expenditure of the solid, fireproof character desired, Mr. Chittenden added the $25,000 necessary to secure that end.

FEATURES OF A DELSARTE MATINEE.

Probably very few people knew till yesterday afternoon what constituted a "Delsarte Matinee," but the large audience that filled the Madison Square Theatre then learned that its component parts were instrumental music, some talk on vocal and physical culture, recitations and statue-posings. As poor Delsarte's musical career was that of a vocalist, some songs might appropriately have been included. Mrs. Genevieve Stebbins-Thompson delivered an address in which she briefly outlined Delsarte's life, read a letter from his widow, and explained some of his elementary principles. These last she illustrated by exhibitions of how to curtsey, walk, sit down and fall down. Later in the programme she recited effectively an extract from "Guinevere," and concluded the entertainment with a series of postures copied from well-known pieces of statuary. Miss Mary S. Thompson talked about defects in speaking, setting forth amusingly some unpleasant failings that all are constantly hearing. Miss Thompson also recited in a manner that showed she had profited by her studies. Miss Pierson played the violin and Miss Hahr contributed a pianoforte solo.

CLARA MORRIS SUED BY HER MANAGER.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 20 (Special).—John W. McKinney, manager for Clara Morris, to-day filed a suit here against Frederick Harriott, husband of the actress, demanding the payment of 5 per cent of the net receipts of the season, amounting to $10,000, in addition to $500 for services. He claims that when he was employed he was promised a salary of $100 a week and 5 per cent of the net receipts, but the latter he has never received, and Harriott now denies that there was any such agreement. McKinney was discharged by Harriott, in Chicago, last week, but was employed again to continue the management of the company's affairs until after this week. Miss Morris had determined to break her Indianapolis engagement, because of her health. She feared that if she did play here and she would be unable to open her season in New-York at the appointed time. Mr. McKinney insisted that she should come here, however, and she did so. This was the immediate cause of the breach.

TRIBUTES TO MRS. LOESER'S MEMORY.

Mrs. Ottilie Wunderlich Loeser, wife of Paul Loeser, editor in chief of "The New-York Staats Zeitung," died on Saturday, from an acute form of Bright's disease, after an illness of only four days. Mrs. Loeser was a sister of Herman Wunderlich, the Broadway art dealer, and was popular in German society of New-York. The news of her death called forth expressions of deepest regret, as well as heart-felt sympathy for the grief-stricken husband. The funeral took place yesterday from Mr. Loeser's home, No. 324 East Eighteenth-st., and was attended, among others, by Carl Schurz, William Steinway, Andrew H. Green, Edward Uhl, the entire editorial staff of "The Staats Zeitung," and a double quartette from the Liederkran