Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC 8—Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde
BROADWAY THEATRE—8—La Tosca.
C[illegible]—Erminie.
CHICKERING HALL—3—Testimonial to Major J. B. Pond.
DOCKSTADER'S—[illegible]:30—Corinne in Arcadia.
EDEN MUSEE—Erdelyi Nacsi—Music.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—8—Evangeline.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—8—Circus.
MADISON SQUARE THEATRE—[illegible]—Heart of Heart
NIBLO'S GARDEN—8—Romeo and Juliette.
STANDARD THEATRE—8—Paul Kauvar, or Anarchy
THALIA—8—Possart.
WALLACK'S—8:15—Money.
5TH AVENUE THEATRE—8:30—Menbars.
14TH-ST. THEATRE—8—The Still Alarm.
4TH-AVE. AND 19TH-ST.—Gettysburg.

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Branch Office, 1,238 Broadway, 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.
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No. 760 3d-ave., near 37th-st. 10 a. m. to 4 p. m.
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New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

FRIDAY, MARCH 30, 1888.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.—England is convinced that her rulers have both capacity and courage; the Tories are scoring victories all along the line. ═══ The Emperor of Germany went out driving yesterday. ═══ A committee of the Chamber of Deputies recommends the annulment of the election of M. Flourens, Minister of Foreign Affairs. ═══ King John would discuss matters in a kingly way with King Humbert.

Congress.—Both branches in session ═══ Senate: The session devoted mainly to the passage of sixty-one public bills; Mr. Dawes introduced a bill to secure judicial and legal protection for Indians ═══ House: A lively debate on the Canadian postage rates was held. ═══ In Committee: The "Dark Lantern" colleagues submitted their majority report to the Republican members of Ways and Means.

Domestic.—The Crosby High License bill was passed in the Assembly by a vote of 66 to 61. ═══ The Republican caucus agreed on May 11 as the date of the adjournment of the Legislature. ═══ An explosion in a coal mine near Rich Hill, Mo., caused the death of a large number of miners; forty bodies were taken out of the pit and other workmen were still missing. ═══ Striking switchmen threw Burlington cars from the tracks in Chicago and beat the non-union men. ═══ Deputy Poole, in the office of United States Marshal Banks, in Boston, was indicted for embezzlement. ═══ The conspiracy to admit Chinese into the United States was revealed at San Francisco by the confession of the principal culprit. ═══ The attempt of convicts to escape from the Washington District Jail was frustrated. ═══ Impeachment trial of State Treasurer Tate was begun before the Kentucky State Senate.

City and Suburban.—In the Pitman murder trial the prisoner's daughter, Sarah, told how her father killed her sister, Rachel. ═══ The Cornell Alumni Association of the city dined: an address by President C. K. Adams. ═══ Robert Sewell, the lawyer, gets a verdict against his cook who charged him with assault. ═══ General Stetson and Father Drumgoole died. ═══ The Health Board decided to let the passengers on the Britannia, held in quarantine, come ashore to-day. ═══ Funeral of Senor de Aldama, the Cuban patriot. ═══ A child suffocated in a tenement-house fire. ═══ Republican and United Labor party conventions held in Jersey City. ═══ The Brower jury in Long Island City failed to agree and was discharged; the vote was 7 to 5 for acquittal. ═══ Stocks inactive, but higher after early declines, closing without material changes.

The Weather.—Indications for to-day: Warmer and fair. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 44 degrees; lowest, 39; average, 41 7-8.

Apparently there is little reason for alarm over the long voyage of the man-of-war Lancaster. Under an antiquated regulation our war vessels are not allowed to proceed under steam unless a great emergency exists. Isn't it time that such a rule was abrogated? The only reason for it is economy, but that variety of economy may prove costly. The Lancaster is a stanch vessel and has probably been delayed by head winds.

So few changes in the Interstate Commerce law were suggested by the Commissioners in their first report that the satisfactory workings of the measure during the first eight months after it became operative caused surprise. One of the amendments now proposed is that the decisions of the Commission shall be final whenever both parties to a controversy stipulate to abide by such decision and make no appeal to the courts. This appears entirely reasonable. It will relieve the courts, to some extent at least, and will hasten the settlement of disputed points. This amendment ought to receive favorable consideration from Congress.

A strange spectacle was presented in Recorder Smyth's court yesterday. A man was on trial for murdering his daughter and the principal testimony against him was given by a sister of the murdered girl. The defendant did not appear to feel his position keenly; it is urged in his behalf that he is mentally unsound, but his air of indifference may be assumed. The daughter whose testimony may send her father to the scaffold showed little, if any, emotion during her recital. Such scenes are rare in our courts. That this is so is in a certain sense an index of our progress in civilization.

Mayor Hewitt's argument in behalf of his Rapid Transit bill before the Joint Committee on Railroads at Albany was a forcible presentation of the scheme set out by him in his third message, sent to the Board of Aldermen on January 31. A striking difference between Mr. Hewitt's plan and that favored by the Aldermen is that according to the former the construction of the roads would be put in charge of a commission, while the Aldermen want to keep everything possible in their own hands. There is no doubt as to which method the people of this city, in the light of experience, would prefer.

Governor Hill is nothing if not tricky. His reputation in that respect has long been established, but this quality in his character stood out sharply yesterday, when he attempted to spring a trap upon the Republican Senators and secure the confirmation of his Quarantine nominations. The scheme was fairly well laid, but—it didn't work. The Republicans were not all caught napping. This incident should put them on their guard for the rest of the session. Next year they will probably have another sort of Governor to deal with.

How the saloon dominates the city of Brooklyn is well shown in the presentment made yesterday by the Kings County Grand Jury. They say that the number of saloons has increased to such an extent that in some parts of the city there are twenty on a single block. The Excise Commissioners, it is asserted, have unlimited power in the granting of licenses, and the increasing burden of taxation is largely due to the increasing use of strong drink. Fortunately, along with this doleful picture comes the news of the passage by the Assembly of the High License bill, which nothing but the Governor's veto will prevent from becoming a law. If the operations of this law bear any such fruit as High License has produced in Philadelphia, not only Brooklyn, but many other cities in this State will rejoice in a new order of things.

THE HIGH LICENSE BILL SAFE.

The High-License bill has finally passed the Assembly, and now goes to the Senate, where it will hardly meet with the obstacles it has encountered in the lower House. This is the end of a long pull, in the face of peculiar difficulties. Our readers do not need to be told why we consider this an auspicious result for the people of this State. It is enough to record the fact and rejoice at it. It is a source of great satisfaction also to know that the bill commanded the Constitutional number of Republican votes. We admire and honor the one Democratic member, Mr. Bagley, of Greene County, who had the courage to break with his party on this question, but every Republican will be glad to see that there were Republican votes enough without him to pass the bill.

The fact that six Republicans voted against the bill will temper the gratification with which this result will be received by the masses of the party, but cannot destroy it. These are their names:

EDWARD K. EMERY, of Erie.
EDWARD GALLAGHER, of Erie.
C. F. GOERSS, of Niagara.
B. T. MORGAN, of New-York.
JOHN REITZ, of Kings.
M. A. SMITH, of Sullivan.

We ask the attention of the constituents of these men, and the Republican press of their districts, to the course they have followed in voting as the saloon-keepers wanted them to vote, on this bill. We know of no reason why any one of them should be re-elected by Republicans to represent the Republican party. They ought, in fact, to be classed as Democrats. If they refuse to abide by the judgment of the party upon a high moral issue, what guarantee have we that they will not betray it whenever they see that it is to their own advantage to do so? The safe course would be to leave them at home.

Mr. Bankson T. Morgan enjoys the distinction of being the only Republican Assemblyman from New-York City who voted against the bill. How far Mr. Morgan can be trusted in any matter may be inferred from the following extract from a letter, the original of which THE TRIBUNE has in its possession, and which Mr. Morgan wrote on the 3d inst. to George T. Cooke, in care of R. H. Macy & Co., Fourteenth-st. and Sixth-ave.:

I am glad to have received your letter, and obliged to you for your frankness in the criticism of my official conduct. If I am obliged by party caucus to vote for the Crosby High License bill, I shall do so because it is the dictate of party as expressed in the representatives of the Legislature in the Assembly. The last declaration of the Republican party in its platform at Saratoga declared for local option as expressed by the people at the polls. The resolution of Mr. Crosby at that same convention, in regard to high license, was voted down by a vote in the neighborhood of 500 against high license to 130 in favor of high license, and instead the local option plank was adopted by the Convention.

As a Republican, therefore, I do not understand that my vote against high license could be construed as a vote against my party. So that on party grounds I should be safe in voting against high license, but I do not wish to be technical and shall endeavor to so act as to fulfil the wishes of my constituents so far as I am able to ascertain them. Very truly yours,
BANKSON T. MORGAN.

We hope that by no mischance will this shuffling creature be able to obtain a renomination.

UNIONISM AND HOME RULE.

The Home Rule cause has made no progress since the opening of the present session of Parliament. The Government majority has not been reduced on any question relating to Ireland, and the political authority of the Ministers has been increased by the passage of a great financial measure and the introduction of a broad scheme of local government. Obstruction has been abandoned by Mr. Parnell's orders; Mr. Balfour has been successful in governing Ireland with inflexible firmness; and the popular impression has been strengthened that whatever vicissitudes the future may have in reserve, England is at present getting on exceedingly well with a Conservative Government that brings in Liberal measures, and with a Coercion act which is potent to keep the peace in the island. The bye-elections, which in the autumn ran heavily against the Government, have shown unmistakable signs of reaction against Home Rule. The great reduction of the Liberal majority in the Gower division of Glamorganshire can be explained in good part by dissensions over candidates and factions in the party; but coming as it does after reverses at Doncaster and elsewhere, it tends to confirm the Government's claim that the constituencies have not repented of their verdict against Mr. Gladstone's bill. Unionist prospects have materially improved since the Spalding election. The Home Rulers have had much to depress and little to encourage them in the proceedings at Westminster and in the bye-elections.

These results, while disappointing to sincere friends of the Home Rule cause, were perhaps inevitable in the circumstances. A Ministry with a great majority on its side had presumptively a six years' lease of power. It could not be placed in minority without the conversion of the Liberal-Unionists to Home Rule, and this was not a result that could be anticipated after the sacrifices they had made in taking a firm stand against Mr. Gladstone. Ministers had only to re-enact the Coercion laws and to introduce Liberal measures in order to retain the support of their useful allies. This they have done, and their majorities have not fallen off. Public opinion, always sluggish in England after a general election, could only find expression in occasional contests over vacant seats, and these bye-elections, being subject to local influences, could ordinarily be explained away by one side or the other. These elections are never an unerring test of the conditions of public opinion. During the last years of Lord Beaconsfield's administration there were no indications in borough or county elections of the great popular revolt against him which occurred in 1880. The uncertainties and contradictions of these local contests are so well understood in England that little dependence is placed upon them by experienced politicians. Even if the elections had continued to be as favorable to the Liberals as they were in the autumn, the Government would not have swerved from its course, nor have admitted that the constituencies had withdrawn their support. The Ministers were too securely entrenched in power to be dislodged within two years of the last appeal to the country.

Delay in the consummation of its hopes respecting legislative independence is not entirely without compensations for the unhappy island. The Irish people are under the discipline of self-restraint. They are learning the virtues of patience, self-control and moderation and are showing themselves to be worthy of that full measure of self-government which their representatives have demanded in their name.

THE REFORM MASK.

Mr. Foulke, president of the Indiana Civil Service Association, is an innocent person. He was actually so duped as to suppose that "The New-York Nation" cared something about Civil Service Reform, and would publish information as to violations of the law in Indiana. It seems to be a mystery to him, even yet, why the valuable evidence he had to give was suppressed by that journal, and never published, though editorially mentioned, by "Harper's Weekly," to which he also sent it, and he was still more surprised and pained to find that the President himself, when the whole matter was laid before him, replied that he "was sorry Mr. Foulke had made the investigation," and "hoped he would go slowly." Lest the Civil Service Association should investigate too much, the President appears to have concluded to investigate not at all, and so, according to Mr. Foulke, "we have not had any Civil Service Reform in Indiana."

Nobody is surprised. The President's regret that investigation had been made which reveals the wide gap between his professions and his performances does not strike anybody as strange. People who knew anything of "The Nation," and other so-called organs of Sham Reform, could have informed Mr. Foulke before he made his experiment that no facts of the kind he had to offer would be published by them. It is the well-recognized function of these sham reformers to keep up the false pretence that the President is doing as well as he can, so that Mr. Cleveland may be sustained in making the fight for free trade. Civil Service Reform was only a mask for free trade in the Presidential campaign of 1884, and a particularly diaphanous mask at that. Since then it has become something worse.

The conduct of the public service in Indiana is disgraceful, the Civil Service Association reports. Ignorant and incompetent partisan workers have been appointed, in such number that the necessary duties of the Government cannot be performed; "mail accumulates in street boxes until they are full and can receive no more," and a letter in one instance "took three weeks to be delivered from one part of the city of Indianapolis to another." The evidence created no sensation, because every one knows that, in greater or less degree, it is true of the public service everywhere. In all its branches and in all parts of the country it has disgracefully deteriorated, in consequence of the substitution of 60,000 to 80,000 inexperienced party workers for trained and efficient officers. The President must have been perfectly aware that deterioration would result, everybody else was aware of it; and the changes have gone on nevertheless with the President's approval, while the sham reformers shout hosannahs to the Great Reformer, who "is doing as well as he can"—particularly for free trade.

STRIKES AND THEIR FRUIT.

That is a new departure indeed which Mr. Powderly makes, in appealing directly to the silent and conservative majority of the Knights of Labor, as he does, against the misleading guidance of a noisy and hot-headed minority. His position is that strikes are wasteful and suicidal, that the principles of his order forbid them, except on certain conditions which are habitually disregarded, that the power of the head of the order to discipline members or local leaders for beginning strikes in violation of its rules has been limited by the uncertain support given by local organizations, that the majority of members are or may be deprived of a voice by the virtual dictation of local leaders and the more turbulent members, and that he therefore calls upon each member of the entire organization to answer whether the executive will be sustained in putting down the disregard of its principles or not. If sustained, the order will spend in educating the workers the $300,000 which it "sunk last year in the maelstrom of strikes." But he declares "if the practice of rushing into reckless strikes is to continue, I would rather stop at once."

Mr. Powderly's appeal is based upon experience which he declares, "demonstrates that the order will not support strikes." A few individuals have power to rush through a meeting a decision to strike. But they have not power to compel the conservative and silent majority to tax themselves in supporting proceedings contrary to the principles of their organization. Mr. Powderly says:

The straight path is the best in the end. The local bully or loud-mouthed enthusiast may succeed in creating a sentiment for a time against the man who refuses to yield. But, when men find that promises are not kept, they have a greater cause for anger than if they were told what to expect in the beginning.

His utterances on this subject are not new for he says, "At Minneapolis I said that my vote would never again go to sustain a strike unless the laws of Knighthood were lived up to in inaugurating it. I intend to keep my word." Holding the resort to strikes suicidal and fatal to the best interests of workingmen, Mr. Powderly's declaration is logically consistent; he would rather "stop at once," abandon the leadership, and leave those who believe in the practice to run the organization to its ruin.

This candid appeal is not likely to have the effect which Mr. Powderly anticipates. He looks for a definite decision, one way or the other, and is not likely to get one. By a thousand devices the local leaders who believe in strikes, who are already engaged in or planning strikes, who have made frequent strikes their means of keeping their hold upon the organization, and of getting money to be secretly expended, can evade a direct answer by the individual members of the questions which Mr. Powderly submits. He will find that in a great number of cases it will be evaded simply because the local leaders in the organization do not believe in its principles, or have other motives than to serve its true interests. But the appeal will nevertheless do much good, because it will force the more sensible members to consider the ruinous tendency of the course into which the organization is continually pushed, by "the local bully or loud-mouthed enthusiast," or not rarely by men who live on the cause of labor, and fill their pockets with the money contributed to aid in maintaining strikes. This is a case where thinking will do good.

It was eminently fit and proper that Mr. Sheehan, the Democratic leader in the Assembly, should endeavor yesterday to place obstructions in the path of the great reform bill of the session. His party has done little else during the last quarter of a century than fight on the wrong side of all the great efforts for the promotion of the public weal. In 1858 the Democracy was the mainstay of the slave power. In 1888, unchanged in character or tendency, it is the mainstay of the rum power.

Instead of the fathers shall come up the children. But it sometimes happens that the children do not say "ditto" to their progenitors. Here is a case in point: The late James D. Warren, of Buffalo, was a member of the Republican Committee of this State when it met in 1884 to select a place for holding a State Convention. He did not ask to have the convention meet in Buffalo, and when General Sharpe rallied him on his modesty Mr. Warren replied that he did not regard Buffalo as central enough for a convention city. Four years later O. G. Warren, an honored son of an honored father, is member of the Republican Committee, and he not only argues that Buffalo, while not too central, is central enough for a convention, but persuades a majority of the committee to his way of thinking.

District-Attorney Fellows promises to call one of the bribery cases for trial in April. Mr. Fellows should understand precisely the result of starting one of these cases and then not prosecuting it vigorously enough to secure a conviction. The public is not in a temper to look lightly upon a failure. Besides, Mr. Fellows's record will come into inevitable comparison with Mr. Nicoll's, and his large ante-election promises have not been forgotten.

A veritable chestnut of falsehood reappears in the circular issued by the Tariff Reform Club of this city, begging for contributions to assist in spreading thick darkness over the land. Among the alleged information which the club proposes to scatter far and wide is this, that "the difference between the prices paid by consumers for articles affected by customs dutics and the prices which would be paid under a properly revised tariff exceeds $500,000,000 per annum." The untruth is ancient, but not venerable. Its falsehood has been many times conclusively proved, but that does not prevent its reiteration any more than President Cleveland was prevented from repeating, in his message, the erroneous assertion that the tariff was levied upon 4,000 articles, more or less. This assertion was made by Mr. Tilden through the late Mr Dorsheimer in the pronunciamento at St. Louis in 1874, and was immediately shown to be erroneous to the extent of 3,000 articles or more, but it has ever since been copied as Gospel truth by reformers of the Democratic variety.

The canals stand a good chance of having their innings next week. The Cantor bill, which appropriates $1,000,000, comes up in the Senate on Wednesday; while on Thursday, the Assembly will consider the Ryan bill, which appropriates a like sum. The majority of the Canal Committee of the Assembly is in favor of cutting down the appropriation to $530,000. For reasons which we have already pointed out it certainly ought not to reach a higher figure.

From the point of view of the public welfare it is unfortunate that necessity has arisen for the reduction of the working force in the Custom House. There is no doubt that the orderly and rapid transaction of business will be interfered with. But there is equally little doubt that the opportunity has been welcomed by the Democratic partisans who manage the Custom House in these degenerate days as affording a pretext for getting rid of the Republican employes, whose places can be filled by-and-by with men who can be depended on to do yeoman service for the Democratic party in the coming campaign. Of course, the little obstacle of Civil Service examinations will not be allowed to stand in the way.

The interesting statement is made that Professor Brown-Sequard has been making experiments to determine whether or not the human breath was capable of producing any poisonous effects. If the Professor desires to renew these experiments in advantageous circumstances, we would advise him to attend a representative Democratic convention and obtain leave to sample the breaths of the delegates that come to the front in opposition to "sumptuary laws." If such a collection of breaths does not yield a good article of poison, the Professor might as well abandon his experiments.

The Grand Jury finds that a good many liquor-dealers kept their saloons open last election day. There is no other day in the year when drinking should be so stringently prevented. Every saloon-keeper who violates the law on that day ought to be instantly deprived of his license. The saloons have entirely too much influence in politics, and particularly on the day when the votes are cast should their influence be reduced to a minimum.

Ex-Mayor Low expresses some sensible views in his letter to Assemblyman Tallmadge concerning Mr. McCann's Police Justice bill. He says that it is very doubtful whether another police court is needed in Brooklyn, and that if it is, the matter should be put at the discretion of the Mayor, and not made mandatory by the Legislature. Another point is that the appointment, if made at all, should be made by the Mayor, and not by the Mayor, Controller, and Auditor acting together. At present Bridge trustees and police justices in Brooklyn are named by these three officials; but the method is not a good one. For instance, when Mr. Low was Mayor his efforts to introduce a new element into the Bridge Board were rendered nugatory by the Democratic Controller and Auditor, who insisted on retaining the old trustees. The Republicans in the Senate and Assembly may well heed Mr. Low's advice in regard to the proposed police justice.

PERSONAL.

Until a few years ago Kaiser Wilhelm exchanged photographs with every pretty woman whose acquaintance he made.

The old Cluny Macpherson estate in Inverness-shire, Scotland, which Mr. Andrew Carnegie has leased for next season, is considered to be the finest in the country for grouse shooting.

Carter Harrison recently visited The Taj and was greatly impressed by its appearance. He thinks it more beautiful even than any club-house or saloon in Chicago.

Herr Von Bulow was conducting a concert rehearsal the other day, and some of the ladies got to whispering—about their dresses, dressmakers, etc., probably. Presently the maestro turned upon them, held the offenders for a moment with his glittering eyeglass, and thundered impressively: "Ladies, this is not a question of saving the Capitol, but of rehearsing." And there was a great calm.

The Rev. Dr. James De Normandie, of Roxbury, sails for England on April 14 as a delegate from the American Unitarian Association to the British association of that church.

Mr. D. L. Moody has returned to Chicago.

It was, remarks "The Boston Herald," a graceful and well-merited tribute to Mrs. Quincy Shaw, when the vote was taken in the Common Council on the question of providing the means for taking up the Kindergarten work which she has not only inaugurated but firmly established in Boston, that not a vote was cast in the negative.

Mr. James Redpath a few days ago wrote to Mr. John Boyle O'Reilly as follows: "At last, after fifteen months of constant sojourn in the shadow of the valley of death, after having been pronounced hopelessly incurable again and again by the most eminent physicians of New-York, after having had administered to me the last solemn rites of the Church for the dying, after having, even within the last month, been twice advised by my physician to prepare for death by finishing whatever business I might desire to finish before it was too late, contrary to the precedents in all the medical authorities, I am at last pronounced out of danger; and although very weak, I am rapidly and daily recovering my lost strength. I had five severe strokes of paralysis each of which it was believed would prove fatal. My recovery has astonished every friend who saw me during my confinement, as well as my physicians. Not one expected me to recover. There was no precedent for it. I now take my pen in hand for the first time for months, and feel it due to you first to tell you personally that I keenly appreciate your friendship as shown during my sickness, and to ask you to permit me to say to the priest and nuns who, in widely scattered districts, have offered up special prayers in my behalf in their homes and convents, that I am profoundly grateful for the friendship thus shown to one personally a stranger to most of them."

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

The Vermont robin is a hardy bird. He is reported to be blithely singing his gladsome song of spring while the snow is three feet deep.

Thrilling Adventures with the Indians.—Omaha Dame—You have lived in the West many years, you say?

Domestic—Yes, ma'am, I crossed the plains with a family many years ago and was captured by Indians. They was a lazy lot o' vagabonds and made me do all the cooking for 'em.

"Dear me! How did you escape?"

"I didn't escape, ma'am, as long as there was one of the tribe alive, but at last there was none left and I got away."

"Were they killed by the soldiers?"

"No, ma'am. The agency doctor in whose family I worked afterward said as how he thought they died of dyspepsia"—(Omaha World.

The Democrats refer to the speeches of Senator Ingalls as Williamsgate, because he is a graduate of Williams College. But they don't try to answer them.

"George," said the teacher of a Sunday-school class, "whom, above all others, do you wish to see when you get to heaven?"

With a face brightening up with anticipation the little fellow shouted, "Gerl ah!"—Christian Register.

It is said that not one red-headed woman was to be found among the delegates to the International Council of Women.

Mary Anderson has made a great hit in London by keeping "A Winter's Tale" before the public longer than has ever been done since its creation. In this country General Greely in a winter's tale is beating Mary's record all to pieces.—(Washington Critic.

A woman has been killed by a horse-car at Twenty-eighth-st. and Fourth-ave. The driver had his hands more than full in handling brake and reins at the same time. Had he had simply the brake to manage, as is the case on a cable or electric motor car, a life would probably have been saved. The horse must "go" from the surface railroads of this city.

"I tell you," exclaimed Fogg, dogmatically, "that woman is not equal to man."

"That's very true," remarked Mrs. F., who hitherto had taken no part in the discussion; "very true, Daniel; and it is also true that one dollar is not equal to 50 cents."—(Boston Transcript.

When Mayor Hewitt was in Washington he was continually annoyed by the untimely barking of dogs at night. But it seems that there is a man now in Washington even more nervous than the Mayor. He refuses to live in a house with trees in front of it because he says their bark disturbs him at night.

A Western Republican paper speaks of "that cheap aggregation of contradictions known as the Democratic party." This is not exactly correct; the Democratic party is a very expensive luxury.

Engaged at Once.—Seedy Man—"Are you the manager of the Occidental variety troupe?"

"Yes, sir."

"Can you let me have a job?"

"I don't know. What is your specialty?"

"I am a high kicking change artist."

"Where did you have your experience?"

"In the weather department at Washington."

"Report for duty this evening, please."—(Lincoln Journal.

Men with umbrellas are bigger nuisances than women. In going up the stairs of the elevated stations they always adjust the umbrella under their arm at such an angle that they will be sure to hit the man behind in the eye; and nine times out of ten they wax wrathy when they are remonstrated with. Then notice how a row of men will stand in front of an elevated news stand, each one with his umbrella tucked under his arm at right angles, entirely oblivious of the rights of people who wish to pass. Could anything be more asinine?

IN CHURCH.

I feel a solemn sanctity,
Sweet rest of soul is mine,
My heart abides in pious peace,
My bonnet sees divine!
Grace, like a river, fills my soul,
In chastened joy I sit.
I feel religion's deepest power,
My sacque's a perfect fit.

A holy fervor penetrates
My soul's remotest nooks,
An earnest, chastened, fervid joy—
How neat that ribbon looks!
The good man tells of Christian peace,
The organ's anthem swells.
I bathe in streams of pure delight,
My dress cost more than Nell's!

O holy rest! O Sabbath calm!
O chastened peace serene!
I feel thy deep abiding spell.
How dowdy! Miss Green!
I feel a pure religious glow,
O rapture und fined!
I know my bonnet looks so nice
To those who sit behind!
—(Yankee Blade.

WOMEN'S WORK FOR WOMEN.

DISCUSSING ITS PHASES AND CONDITIONS—NOTABLE SPEECHES ON INTERESTING TOPICS.

Washington, March 29 (Special).—Mrs. Isabella Beecher Hooker opened the Women's Council this morning with prayer. "The Battle Hymn of the Republic" was then sung, after which its author, Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, read a paper on "The Power of Organization." Mrs. Howe recognized three elements of society, of which account must be made in any large plan of organization. First, she instanced the class of leaders, small in number and powerful in its correspondence with certain needs of the body politic. Secondly, the class of the led, strong in numbers and in the magnetic multiplication of sympathy. Between the two there is a class, moderate in extent, which neither aspires to lead nor asks to be led. She dwelt upon the importance of the work which is done within a smaller compass—the home, the neighborhood, the local associations. Among the speakers on this topic were Mary F. Eastman, Abby M. Diaz, Frances E. Willard, Mrs. M. Louise Thomas, Mrs. Croly (Jenny June) and Miss Anthony.

The discussion of the "Legal Conditions" "packed" the Opera House at the evening session. The audience showed a large turn-out of Congressional people. The lower boxes were occupied by Senator and Mrs. Palmer, Senator and Mrs. Jones, of Nevada, and Senator and Mrs. Dawes. Miss Anthony presided. Mrs. Lillie Devereux Blake first presented the legal disabilities of women in a forcible speech, delivered without manuscript or notes. When Mrs. Alice Scatcherd, of England, was introduced as delegate of the Darlington, Yorkshire and South port Women's Liberal Association, the audience gave her a hearty greeting. Mrs. Scatcherd has been an organizer of these associations, a lecturer, and political speaker for the past fourteen years. She passed the first Cambridge examination for women in 1869. To-night she spoke of the industrial, property, and legal rights, of English women under the English laws, past and present. By the time Mrs. Scatcherd had explained the effects of old English laws on women, the women in the audience looked as if ready to congratulate themselves on the justice of American laws even without suffrage. Miss Alice Fletcher, Special Indian Agent under the Severalty bill, spoke on the legal conditions of Indian women, making an earnest appeal for better legislation for the Indians. Mrs. Livermore and Lucy Stone were other speakers.

On Monday evening Senator and Mrs. Palmer give a reception in honor of the foreign delegates and women of the council. Senator and Mrs. Stanford give a 4 to 7 o'clock reception on Tuesday in honor of Mrs. Stanton, Miss Anthony and others of the council.

A HOMŒOPATHIC HOSPITAL FAIR.

Many women in society are taking much interest in the fair in aid of the Homœopathic Medical College and Free Hospital, which is to be held in the 2d Battery Armory in Broadway, between Fifty-second and Fifty-third sts., during Easter week. The various tables vie with each other in attractions. At one is offered a Steinway grand piano, at a second a Hardman piano, one offers a physician's desk, another a medicine case, still another, to be voted to the most popular company of the National Guard, a large bronze figure, worth $600, which is now on exhibition and open for votes at No. 20 John-st. Another voting contest will be an intercollegiate strife for an eight-oared shell, now being built by Waters. There will also be "The Mysterious H's." Finally articles useful and ornamental will be offered for purchase, and the ladies hope that the general public will come to the fair and generously aid them in disposing of their wares. This fair is to provide absolutely free medical attendance and care to the sick and needy. It is in no way connected with the Hahnemann Hospital.

A MELANCHOLY RELIC OF REFORM.

From The New-York Herald.

Pearson is the last remaining ruin of that beautiful Civil-Service reform temple builded by our friends George William Curtis and George Jones. He stands alone, like some towering Karnak ruin on the Nile—a pathetic remnant of what might have been. We pray that out of sympathy for the two Georges he may be long spared.

POOR DIXEY SUFFERING FOR THE BLUNDERS OF HIS FOOL PARTNERS.

From the Albany Evening Journal.

THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE recently criticised a new play that had been produced in the Bijou Opera House. The criticism was caustic but truthful. The result was that the managers at once withdrew their advertisement from THE TRIBUNE. The management of the Bijou is headed by a conceited creature known as "Adonis" Dixey, a man of mediocre ability who happened to have a play that caught the eye of the wandering multitude in New-York and made some money for him. But it was the press of New-York City that raised Dixey from the obscurity to which he belonged and to which he will inevitably return. The sickening repetition of Dixey's name in some of the papers in New-York made him a perfect nuisance and we are glad that he has given the cue for his own suppression.

INCIDENTS IN SOCIETY.

There was an informal gathering of the Sewing Class of '87 at the house of Mrs. Joseph Lentilhon yesterday afternoon.

Under the patronage of Miss Leary, Mrs. F. V. Alexandre, Mrs. de Navarro, Mrs. Joseph Marie, Mme. de Barrios, Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks, Mrs. E. S. Higgins, Mrs. Mason Renshaw Jones and others, an Easter fete will be held at Delmonico's on Monday afternoon, April 9, from 3 until 7 o'clock, in aid of the Ladies' Library Hospital and Prison Association. These ladies have also included as one of their home missions a new church for deaf-mutes, to be established in East Fourteenth-st. Tickets of admission may be obtained only of patronesses and will not be sold at the door.

Miss Katherine McConnell, daughter of Edward McConnell, was married to Charles H. Campbell at the house of her parents, No. 2,136 Sixth-ave., on Tuesday evening. A reception followed, 200 guests being present.

Mrs. Frederic Goodridge will open her house, No. 550 Fifth-ave., on Monday evening, April 9, for a Chopin concert, to be given in aid of the Protestant Half-Orphan Asylum. The institution has no debt, but the managers are anxious to raise a fund to erect a new building on land recently left to them. The patronesses include Mrs. Goodridge, Mrs. John L. Sutherland, Mrs. David S. Eggleston, Miss Bradley, Mrs. Frederick S. Tallmadge and Miss Butler, from whom tickets may be obtained.

The wedding of Miss Mary Kellock, daughter of William Kellock, of No. 240 East Fiftieth-st., to Henry Whiting Avery, of Cleveland, Ohio, will take place at the Church of the Divine Paternity, Fifth-ave. and Forty-fifth-st., on Wednesday afternoon, April 25.

THE COMPLAINT AGAINST HOFMANN.

MR. ABBEY'S AGREEMENT WITH THE BOY PIANIST'S FATHER.

The complaint of Henry E. Abbey in his suit against Casimir Hofmann states that the agreement for the services of Josef Hofmann was made in London on August 2, 1887; that the performances under the contract were begun on November 29, 1887, and continued till February 18, of this year, when the defendant informed the plaintiff of his intention not to carry out the contract. It is asserted that the plaintiff's actual loss through advance advertising, hiring of special car, engaging of musicians, theatres and concert halls amounts to $25,787 50. In addition to this sum, the prospective profits of the twenty-eight concerts which remained to be given under the original contract, are estimated at $30,000, and therefore the total amount of the suit is for $55,787 50.

The agreement, a copy of which is appended to the complaint, sets forth that the sum to be paid by Mr. Abbey for the eighty concerts was £5,000, the first-class travelling expenses of Josef Hofmann and the other persons from and back to England, and all hotel and travelling expenses during their stay in this country. The last clause of the contract is: "In the event of the said Josef Hofmann being by reason of illness or other unavoidable cause unable to perform at all of the said concerts, the said Henry Eugene Abbey shall be entitled to deduct a proportionate part of the said weekly instalments (two hundred and fifty pounds a week) in respect of any concerts at which the said Josef Hofmann shall be unable to appear, but shall not be entitled to any other compensation; but if the said Josef Hofmann shall be unable from any cause to appear at any of the said concerts, then the said sum of one thousand pounds (a deposit made in London), shall be returned to the said Henry Eugene Abbey."

Townsend, Dyett & Einstein, attorneys for Casimir Hofmann, called the reporter's attention to the fact that the complaint was not sworn to. This is not a necessary formality, though its omission is unusual, as it allows the defendant to put in an unverified answer. April 16 is the date when an answer must be returned.

GROWTH OF THE BROOKLYN LIBRARY.

The thirtieth annual meeting of the Brooklyn Library, a full description of which appeared in THE TRIBUNE of Sunday, March 18, was held last evening in the Library Building in Montague-st. General Alfred C. Barnes, president of the Board of Directors, read the annual report. It showed that the number of volumes at present is 97,371, of which the circulation was 108,811, a decrease of 3,341 in the year. The largest number circulated in any one day was 735. In the reference department are 1,100 volumes, which were consulted 85,000 times. The attendance in the reading-room was 100,000. The addition to the books in the year amounted to 4,141, costing $5,997.