

COLUMBIA'S YEAR CROWNED

NINETY-EIGHT YOUNG GRADUATES. THE FIRST WOMAN BACHELOR OF ARTS IN THE COLLEGE—EXERCISES IN THE COLLEGE. Long before the doors of the Academy of Music were opened yesterday morning, little groups of gaily attired people made their way along Fourteenth-street...

place" on crudeness, inexperience and incompetence. We suggest to the author of the song that he amend and revise the stanza we have quoted, so that it shall read: Thurman would grace the highest place, He earned the same, moreover, So heed the ticket with his name And tall it off with Grover.

There was no lack of heartiness in the applause with which everybody present at the commencement exercises of Columbia College yesterday greeted Miss Alice Louise Pond, the first young woman upon whom Columbia in all its 134 years of collegiate existence has conferred the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Miss Pond was cheered to the echo, and however much she may have deserved personally all the applause she received, much of it was undoubtedly expressive of the favor with which thoughtful people are regarding the idea of higher education for women.

Governor Hill says that he is "irrevocably committed" to the principle of home rule. If he thinks that the people of this State are irrevocably committed to the practice of Hill rule, he will be likely to find out his mistake before he is an indefinite number of moons older.

PERSONAL

The Rev. Dr. Nathan E. Wood, pastor of the Strong Place Baptist Church, Brooklyn, will speak at the seventy-first anniversary of the Education Society at the commencement exercises of Madison University, Hamilton, N. Y., on June 19.

The new Japanese Minister at Washington was in 1877 sent to prison for five years for a political offense. During his confinement he translated John Stuart Mill's works on political economy into Japanese.

Mr. Robert Grant, the story writer, will spend the summer at Cohasset.

The Rev. James W. Ostrander, Dr. Talmage's assistant, has received the degree of D. D. from Grant University, Tenn.

Southern papers are furiously indignant at the report that Miss Annie Elves and her father quarreled over the publication of "The Quick and the Dead." They declare it to be baseless.

Professor Quackenbos, of Columbia College, has gone to Lake Sunapee, N. H., for the summer.

The Duke of Cumberland and his sister, Princess Frederica, have become reconciled after an estrangement of nine years.

M. Jules Ferry still has faith in Tongina.

MANHATTAN WAITING TO HEAR FROM THE STEWART HEIRS—WHAT WILL THE UNION DO? The resolution passed by the Union Club on Wednesday night, in which the members decided to leave the Manhattan Club free scope as far as the purchase of the Stewart mansion is concerned, has not resulted in the absolute quieting of the feeling which has prevailed among Manhattan Club members for several days.

PRIZES, FELLOWSHIPS AND HONORS. The awarding of prizes, fellowships and honors was as follows: PRIZE SCHOLARSHIPS. JUNIOR CLASS. Greck, B. N. Cardozo. Honorable mention, G. C. J. Odell.

PRIZE FELLOWSHIPS. H. D. Ewing, Fellow in Science; C. H. Young, Fellow in Letters.

CONFERRING THE DEGREES. The following degrees were then conferred: BACHELOR OF ARTS. SCHOOL OF ARTS.

SCHOOL OF POLITICAL SCIENCE. F. M. Conroy, C. M. Miller, G. M. Moore.

SCHOOL OF MINES. ENGINEER OF MINES. R. L. Allen, A. M.; W. Fisher, F. E. Hepha; G. P. Parker, J. R. Taylor.

SCHOOL OF POLITICAL SCIENCE. F. M. Conroy, C. M. Miller, G. M. Moore. COLLEGIATE COURSE FOR WOMEN. A. L. Pond.

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OUR DISTRICT-ATTORNEY.

To say that John R. Fellows has achieved a disgraceful failure as District-Attorney is simply to record the verdict of this community. He has justified the most drastic of the criticisms that were passed upon him during his canvass. He has evinced a contempt for public sentiment, a lack of professional pride, a disregard of even the ordinary claims of professional duty that have been simply amazing. A new broom, however worthless the material of which it is composed, commonly does some clean sweeping. But Fellows has been a worthless and unfaithful public servant from the start. His management of the Squire-Flynn case could not have been worse. Its outcome—a direction from the court that the jury should acquit—was an emphatic testimonial to the incapacity, indolence and general untrustworthiness of this chief law officer of the City and County of New-York. It was the well-nigh universal feeling of those who followed the trial that it would have been scarcely possible to imagine a prosecution that came nearer being a synonym for impotency in the first degree.

Now once again public attention is called to District-Attorney Fellows. It might have been thought that the wretched spectacle which he made of himself in the Squire-Flynn case would have the effect of inducing him to be careful of his official reputation—at least for a little while. But no. The disgrace of March is followed by a downright scandal in these early days of June. The details of this scandal were given in these columns Tuesday. They prove, if proof were needed, that every hour that Mr. Fellows remains in the District-Attorney's office is fraught with danger to the public welfare. He shows by his conduct that pleasure before business is his motto and that he is more interested in partisan politics than in the administration of justice. He does not hesitate to leave a Special Grand Jury in the lurch, to bring the business of the District-Attorney's office to a standstill at a critical time, and in so doing to embarrass the very interests of the people which under his oath of office he is pledged to promote. And why? For the purpose, forsooth, of attending the St. Louis convention and of indulging in a subsequent frolic in Minnesota.

And yet this is the same John R. Fellows who, when he was running for office last fall, used this letter as his chief campaign document: Executive Mansion, Washington, Nov. 3. Hon. George H. Foster, Chairman: Dear Sir: It will be impossible for me to comply with your courteous invitation to meet with those who propose to ratify to-morrow evening the nominations of the united Democracy. With the hearty wish that every candidate upon your excellent ticket may be triumphantly elected, I am yours very truly, GROVER CLEVELAND.

The reputable voters of New-York organized a non-partisan movement to defeat Fellows and elect a candidate thoroughly equipped by character, capacity and special training for the District-Attorneyship. It might have been thought that President Cleveland would either help along this righteous movement or at least would keep his hand out of the canvass. But he chose to back Fellows—he is that kind of a reformer. And so Fellows, believing that one good turn deserves another, naturally turned up at St. Louis as one of the managers of the Cleveland machine. Judge Barrett holds that the Special Grand Jury had prior claims on the District-Attorney's attention. Mr. Cleveland—well, of course, he cannot be expected to agree with the Judge.

A WARNING FROM ENGLAND.

Agricultural depression in England continues without abatement. From the Highlands to the South Coast farmers have been ruined by free trade. From 150,000 to 200,000 acres of cultivated land are converted into pastures every year. During the last sixteen years 2,000,000 acres on which breadstuffs were formerly raised have been put into grass. During the same period 40,496 acres have gone out of wheat cultivation in Wiltshire alone, and a writer in "Fair Trade" shows what is the annual loss entailed. In its present condition of very inferior pasture the land is not returning more than \$15 per acre, whereas under wheat it would yield \$40; so that the farmers of that shire lose \$1,111,000 in round numbers every year on the land that has gone out of cultivation. At the same time the agricultural laborers are losing \$303,720 a year in wages, since land in rough grass requires from ten to fifteen shillings for the cost of cultivation, whereas land under wheat cultivation involves an expenditure of forty or fifty shillings to the acre. What is true of Wiltshire applies equally well to other shires in the United Kingdom. Competition from America and the Continent has ruined not only the wheat-growing districts, but is fast destroying minor agricultural industries, like hop-raising. The hop-farms in Sussex and the South of England thirty years ago were a great source of wealth. Foreign competition has reduced the value of the crop and the industry is now languishing. Every year thousands of acres previously cultivated for this crop are turned into grass.

Agricultural depression and ruin have had the inevitable effect of driving farm laborers and their families into the towns to earn their bread in other occupations. If the 41,000 acres of Wiltshire land put in grass represents approximately an annual loss of \$303,000 in wages, the conversion into pasture of 2,000,000 acres formerly under cultivation in Great Britain involves a shrinkage of \$14,780,480 in wages for farm labor. Thousands of farm laborers must have been compelled during the last sixteen years either to emigrate or to apply for work as factories or mines. The reduction of wages in the manufacturing centres has been one of the results of the collapse of agricultural industries. Men, women and children out of employment have swarmed from the fields into the back streets, alleys and slums of the towns, ready to work for reduced wages and crowding expert artisans out of the trades. It is this surplus population in the centres of manufacturing that lowers wages and deprives the working classes of occupation. The ruin of agriculture wrought by free trade has thus involved the recruiting of the ranks of the great army of the unemployed and the cheapening of labor throughout England.

American farmers and the industrial classes dependent upon them for occupation and support have steadily prospered under protection. English farmers and their agricultural laborers have been pursued by evil fortune

under free trade. American farmers have every reason to be satisfied with the results of the economic policy followed by the Government since 1860. The English agricultural classes have good cause for complaint against free trade as a system that has been ruinous to their interests during the last twenty years. Why should the American farmer vote for the "Free Trade" party in this canvass? Does he covet a share of the impoverishment, ruin and depression caused by free trade in England?

WEALTH IN COMMON.

A good many students of society and government argue that the general good would be conserved if more things were held in common. One reformer is for having the State own the land. Another wants the State to become the general manager of the manufacturing establishments. A third proposes that Uncle Sam shall embark in the railroad and the telegraph business. These theorists, as a rule, take a gloomy view of the existing order of things. They maintain that this age of ours, although the heir of all the ages, instead of accomplishing the greatest good for the greatest number, is simply an age in which the rich grow richer and the poor poorer.

In his recent address at the opening meeting of the Boston Society for Citizenship, Edward Everett Hale took issue with the pessimists. "It is not true," he asserted, "that our present civilization is hard and selfish. As we live now each man bears his brother's burdens." In support of this proposition Mr. Hale wielded a novel but most effective weapon. He presented a statement of facts showing the amount of the wealth in common of the city of Boston. The valuation of the city, as reported by the auditor in 1886, was \$710,021,835, these figures representing the wealth of separate persons and corporations. The same year the real and personal property of the corporation of Boston was returned at \$68,827,245. To this wealth in common is to be added the value of the squares, pavements, sewers, parks and bridges. This increases the wealth in common, as Mr. Hale figures it, to \$153,083,792. Nor is this all or nearly all. There is still to be added the property in real estate and funds of all the Boston associations which have been organized for the public good; and the prosperity of 200 or more Boston churches—since, as Mr. Hale points out, "any church not open to any person who wished to enter would be taxed by the Commonwealth as a private club-house, which indeed it would be."

Two other important contributors to the city's wealth in common are the United States and the State of Massachusetts. The former is represented by a navy yard of eighty-three acres and a number of fine buildings. The latter—well, Mr. Hale does not estimate the value of the State House, but "the hub of the solar system," as we all know, is a fine piece of property. So it is that Mr. Hale reaches the conclusion that Boston's wealth in common "is certainly much more than one-half the total wealth of all the separate properties." His table of figures may be open to criticism at some points, for, indeed, he only aims at an approximate result. But, allowing a generous margin for errors, there remains an aggregate grand enough to surprise and confound pessimism. The belongings of everybody in Boston hold their own—not to put it stronger—with the belongings of anybody. Nor is Boston an exception in this respect. What is true of her is true to a greater or less extent of our other American cities. A large part of the wealth is the wealth in common. This is not a state of things that argues that selfishness lies at the foundation of the community life of to-day. It argues the contrary. And yet to listen to some of our theorists one would imagine that the few had everything and the many next to nothing.

One of the Civil Service Commissioners is reported as remarking that "we cannot go ahead fast enough to keep up with the President." Doubtless Mr. Cleveland will be a most devoted exponent of Civil Service Reform—until after election. It remains to be seen over the eyes of how many intelligent Independents he will succeed in pulling the wool this time.

The defeat of the British Government on a resolution in relation to the reorganization of the Admiralty is indecisive in a political sense, since it occurred in a small House and did not involve the existence of the Ministry. It is the first instance, however, in which the Salisbury Government has been actually outvoted, and it is not without elements of encouragement to the Home-Rule side. The opposition on this Admiralty question drew to its support Lord Charles Darnley, who has formulated in the current number of "The Nineteenth Century" a simple but effective scheme for reforming the manifold abuses of a many-headed and ill-managed department of the Administration. Lord Charles Darnley, as First Lord of the Admiralty, with the three branches of personnel, finance and material under the control of permanent heads responsible to him, would transform the naval service and promote the efficiency and success of a department that is now acknowledged to be alarmingly mismanaged.

"The Rochester Union" explains how it happens that it now is supporting Mr. Cleveland for re-election, although it has held that his letter of acceptance of 1884 precluded him as an honorable man from running for a second term. It is to be hoped that the diet of consecutive crow to which "The Union" has committed itself will not make awful ruin of its digestion before November.

DEWEY'S VARIOUS STRONG POINTS.

From The New York Recorder. Mr. Dewey combines the best qualities of the statesman, the successful business man, the learned scholar, the generous friend, and above all, the true American. With Dewey for our standard bearer, the country will respond with a voice that will sweep away all opposition. Mr. Harrison will be a faithful, competent, and popular second.

WHILE GRESHAM IS WEAKEST.

From The Minneapolis Tribune. If nominated Gresham would conduct an aggressive campaign. His record is clear. He has nothing to defend. If elected he would make a man of the people. It cannot be denied that as a candidate he would be weakest in the states where the Republican standard bearer must be strongest, and strongest in states that can be carried over by a weak candidate. If he should be able to develop more strength in his own State during the next week his chances for securing the nomination will improve materially.

HARRISON A PACIFIC COAST FAVORITE.

From The West Coast Pacific. General Gresham, who is being hoisted industriously as a Presidential candidate, seems to be in an anomalous position. In that he has been ignored by his own State (Indiana) and the national convention of that State for the Chicago Convention has been selected with a view to the candidacy of Senator Ben Harrison. According to all precedent this would place Gresham outside of the race. Gresham is the candidate of an extensive ring of politicians, and in trying to forward his fortunes, they were active in trying to get him removed by his State; but the whirlwind of popular feeling for Harrison easily bore down this outside current.

WHY ALGER WOULD RUN WELL IN NEW-YORK.

From The Detroit Tribune. It would be stronger in New-York than any candidate who has been pushed for the Presidency, and his cause he would have the solid support of all factions of the Republican party.

SENATOR QUAY FOR MAYOR FITTER.

From The Philadelphia Press. The events of the past few days have made Edwin H. Fisher, Mayor of Philadelphia, the candidate of the "New-York" party for the Republican nomination. The policy which "The Press" has advocated has found a ready response and has crystallized in positive action. It is now clear that the Philadelphia delegates would honor the Mayor with their support. Yesterday Colonel Quay gave his adhesion to this movement, at least for the present, and an announcement that he should advise his friends to concur. This action, following the previous demonstrations, makes Mayor Fisher the declared candidate of Pennsylvania. It is probable that he will have the majority and perhaps the united support of the Pennsylvania delegation.

ALGER WILL STAY IN THE FIELD.

From The Detroit Tribune. The Michigan delegates are not at all likely to scatter their votes after the second, or third, or fourth, or any other day, if they do not expect that they will have any time during the proceedings Alger will be "out of the way." They expect him to stay in the field until he is nominated and elected.

or judicial displeasure. He denies that the Special Grand Jury was summoned chiefly to consider the scandals in the Board of Aldermen and the electoral frauds last fall, and expresses his contempt for the City Reform Club and its evidence. The public will be curious to know how all this will strike Justice Barrett and whether it has any remedy against an official who thus recklessly declares himself superior to all considerations, except his own will and pleasure.

The Diss Debar case is one of the most extraordinary that have come before our courts in many years. The prosecution has been well conducted by Mr. Davis, a patient and conscientious young man. It has been proved that the woman was detected by a subject in the trick of substituting a painted canvas for a blank one; that she lied about her parentage and her relations with the male defendant; that all the "wonders" she performed are tricks well known to jugglers and sleight-of-hand performers, and that in many collateral ways she was guilty of fraud and imposition. Her defence to all this is the simple claim that the spirits did paint the pictures she produced for Mr. Marsh and did write the messages she gave him. If the jury believe her, they must acquit. Unfortunately for her, they will not. Unfortunately for the public, they will not.

TWO CONVENTIONS.

Our friends the enemy, as usual, know a great deal more about Republican purposes and prospects, or profess to know a great deal more, than the Republicans themselves. It is their way, and they indulge the hope that they may stir up discords in the Republican party by industriously playing upon the prejudices, rivalries and the local and personal interests of Republicans. The amusement pleases the Democrats, and so far it hurts nobody. All the information which comes from different sections points to the conclusion that the National Republican Convention, which is soon to assemble, will be the best deliberative convention ever held by the Republican party. It will embrace a smaller proportion than has been seen in other conventions of delegates who come for no other purpose than to promote the nomination of particular candidates; of delegates who are therefore in no humor to put aside personal preferences for the good of the party and the country. Circumstances have caused the selection this year of remarkably few delegates who are A's men or B's men, bound to fight to the end for their favorites, whether the Republican party suffers or not. Fully three-quarters of the delegates in the convention, if one may judge from information thus far obtained, are men who care for the welfare of the party more than for the success of any candidate, and who will deliberate carefully and candidly, in order to select the best candidate for the party and the country.

This does not please our friends the enemy. It is not a good sign for them, and besides the contrast with the St. Louis Convention threatens to be painfully strong. That large ratification meeting of office-holders and their tools embraced about 800 delegates, of whom about 800 were owned by Grover Cleveland, and would deliberately have voted for anything, however fatal to the Democratic party in his judgment, if he had so ordered. For he had bought the delegates themselves, or the men who owned the delegates, with offices or the hope of offices. It is safe to predict that the order of no one man will be submissively obeyed by three-quarters of the Republican delegates, as the orders transmitted through Baron Scott were obeyed by the entire Democratic Convention.

It is also safe to predict that the Republican Convention will not nominate a ticket which is expected to crawl with its fore legs, and run with its hind legs; a ticket which will kindle gushing enthusiasm of its supporters for its tail, and elicit only tame and perfunctory acceptance of its head. It is safe to predict that the Republican candidate for Vice-President will not supply the gonfalon of the party with his handkerchief, or his old clothes, or anything else that is his, and that the proceedings of the first week after the nomination of the ticket will not be a studied insult of the Presidential candidate under the guise of boisterous affection for his associate. In brief, the Republican Convention will not hang out the red flag, nor announce an auction on the premises. It may be safely predicted, moreover, that the Republican Convention of this year will not frame a platform which as printed in some States will contain resolutions on Civil Service and sundry other subjects, but as printed in other States will contain no such resolutions. Whatever else the convention does, it will not adopt a thimble-rig platform as the best recommendation of its candidates. Neither will Republicans, as soon as they have returned home after the convention, begin to pronounce each other liars, because some held its most important resolution a declaration for protection, while others held it a declaration against protection. The platform will be an honest declaration of convictions, upon which honest candidates and an honest party can stand without a sense of shame.

The Democrats have done the will of their master, Cleveland L. The Republicans will do the will of their masters, the people; and will strive to submit a ticket which the people will support, though the office-holders will not. Mr. Cleveland's office-holders constitute a powerful and well disciplined army, 100,000 strong, thanks to the painstaking defeat of Civil Service reform by a reform President. But he will find that his 100,000 disappointments have hurt him at least as much as they have helped, and that the zeal of Republicans for sound principles is worth at least as much as the zeal of office-holders for their pay.

TRUTH AND UNTRUTH.

Just in time to contrast with Mr. Waterston's many frankness on the tariff question comes Governor Hill's speech, in which he said, if the St. Louis platform was for free trade, he would not stand on it. The Governor has never made any reputation as an honest man in his public career, and it is natural that he resorts to a deception in his first speech of the campaign. Another Democrat unintentionally utters a great truth, in declaring that the St. Louis platform is no more for free trade than the Republican platform of 1860 was for abolition. Not any more—and every Democrat who supported Douglas or Breckinridge in 1860 declared the Republican an abolition party, and its platform an abolition platform. They quoted with zest the profound remark of Mr. Lincoln, that the Republican party meant to place slavery "where the public mind would rest in the certainty of its ultimate extinction." That is exactly what the Democrats mean to do with the protective policy. They do not propose to abolish it, by no means. They only intend to cripple and destroy it, part by part, so that "the public mind shall rest in the certainty of its ultimate extinction." Moreover, the public mind will have the best of reasons for expect-

ing the ultimate and the speedy extinction of the protective system if the Democratic party can get complete control of the Government. The distinction is proper and the Democrats are welcome to it. They do not intend free trade—toward free trade as fast and as far as they can. "Free trade" now, as Governor Hill puts it, "free trade as the ultimate end, Mr. Waterston confesses. The two Democrats fit each other well. To make a dishonest party, there are needed men to tell falsehoods where falsehoods pay, and other men to tell the truth where the truth pays best.

Amusements. BROADWAY THEATRE—The Queen's Mate. GARDEN—Madly. FLYING DUTCHMAN—The Flying Dutchman. GRAND OPERA HOUSE—The Grand Opera. MADISON SQUARE THEATRE—The Grand Opera. NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Grand Opera. POLA GARDEN—The Grand Opera. STANFORD THEATRE—The Grand Opera. WALLACK'S—The Grand Opera. 5TH AVENUE THEATRE—The Grand Opera. 14TH-ST. THEATRE—The Grand Opera. 4TH-AVE. AND 19TH—The Grand Opera.

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Business Notices.

TRIBUTE TO A WORK. DAILY TRIBUNE. 1 year, 6 mos., 3 mos. Daily, without Sunday, 1 year, 6 mos., 3 mos. Weekly Tribune, 1 year, 6 mos., 3 mos. Semi-Weekly Tribune, 1 year, 6 mos., 3 mos. Remit by Postal Order, Express Order, Check, Draft or Registered Letter. Cash or Postal Note, if sent in an unregistered letter, will be at sender's risk. Main office of The Tribune, 154 Nassau-st., New-York. Address all correspondence simply "The Tribune," New-York.

New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

THURSDAY, JUNE 14, 1888.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.—There were many contradictory reports from Potsdam yesterday concerning the German Emperor; he rallied somewhat in the course of the day, but his condition is still regarded as almost hopeless. Mr. Farnell dined his colleagues last night and told them they had a broken steamer with 1,100 pilgrims on board is supposed to have been lost on the way to Jeddah. Twenty-one Tories voted against the Government on Tuesday night in the House of Commons. Hanlan beat Trickett, of Australia, in a boat race yesterday. Several members of the National League have been arrested in Ireland as a result of secret inquiries. Premier Sagasta undertakes to reform the Spanish Ministry. Congress.—Both houses in session.—The Senate: Mr. Hale spoke against the ratification of the Fisheries Treaty, and the question of British fortifications on the Pacific Coast was discussed; Mr. Stewart's resolution calling for information in regard to bonds was adopted. The House: Mr. Randall spoke against the proposal to put tin-plate on the free list; Mr. Spinoia and Mr. Nutting, of New-York, had a lively tilt over the attitude of the workmen toward the Mills bill.

Domestic.—Delegates to the Chicago Convention began to arrive in that city; headquarters were opened for Gresham, Allison and Alger. Chairman Jones denied a story that he had received another letter from Mr. Blaine. General Sheridan passed a favorable day. The Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers passed resolutions condemning the Mills bill. Barclay Peak was sentenced to twenty years imprisonment. Commencement exercises were held at Vassar College. City and Suburban.—The Interstate Commerce Commission began the inquiry into the charges made by the Produce Exchange against the trunk lines. District-Attorney Fellows came home and said he would go away when he wished to and it was no one's business. Commencement exercises of the Columbia Schools of Arts, Mines and Law. New-York beaten by Detroit; score 8 to 6. Madame Diss Debar told why she gave back the Madison-av. house to Mr. Marsh. Several people were injured in the tenement-house fire in Second-ave., some probably fatally. The great drawbridge over the Arthur Kill was successfully swung. The Will-famsburg and Columbia Yacht Clubs held regattas. Stocks active, but, after a good opening, fairly depressed, and closed at near the lowest figures.

The Weather.—Indications for to-day: Nearly stationary temperature and fair weather. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 79 degrees; lowest, 60; average, 69 3/4.

Persons leaving town for the season, and summer travellers, can have THE DAILY TRIBUNE mailed to them, postpaid, for 90 cents per month, the address being changed as often as desired. THE DAILY TRIBUNE will be sent in any address in Europe at \$1 50 per month, which includes the ocean postage.

"Boodler" Jashe's effort to get out of Sing Sing on the contention that the Penal Code provision under which he was convicted operated as an ex post facto law, has come to grief and he must serve out his sentence. No trouble is to be apprehended in keeping the boodlers in Sing Sing if only they can once be got there, but all hope of further convictions, so long as the present careless and incompetent District-Attorney remains in office, may as well be abandoned. He couldn't convict a "boodler" if he would, and there is no reason to suspect that he would if he could.

A strong sentiment of sadness was imparted to the commencement exercises of Columbia College yesterday by the reading of President Barnard's letter. The severance of a relation which has been so fruitful of good to the college, and of service to the general cause of education, and of credit to himself, is an event which cannot be contemplated without profound regret. The City of New-York will feel this sentiment scarcely less strongly than the college, for Dr. Barnard has not neglected the obligations of good citizenship during his long residence here. He has been a prominent figure in many enterprises that look to the public welfare, and his speedy restoration to health and activity is looked for with general concern.

After reading the defendant statements made by Colonel Fellows to-day, Justice Barrett will probably regret that he was persuaded to abandon his intention of denouncing the defunct official from the bench. The District-Attorney joins issue directly with the Judge, declares that he will leave his office to go pleasure-seeking when he pleases and for as long a time as he pleases, and announces his utter disregard of public opinion

ing the ultimate and the speedy extinction of the protective system if the Democratic party can get complete control of the Government. The distinction is proper and the Democrats are welcome to it. They do not intend free trade—toward free trade as fast and as far as they can. "Free trade" now, as Governor Hill puts it, "free trade as the ultimate end, Mr. Waterston confesses. The two Democrats fit each other well. To make a dishonest party, there are needed men to tell falsehoods where falsehoods pay, and other men to tell the truth where the truth pays best.