IN HONOR OF ST. PATRICK.

S. S. COX ON THE HEROES OF IRELAND.

SUCCESSFUL ENTERTAINMENT OF THE ANCIENT ORDER OF HIBERNIANS IN AID OF THE PARNELL FUND.

The entertainment held at the Academy of Music last evening under the auspices of the Knights of St. Patrick served three well-defined ends. First, and most important of these, was the realization of a goodly sum of money that will be sent to Parnell to aid in sustaining the Irish patriots in their struggle for Home Rule; it was an appropriate method of observing the anniversary of Ireland's patron saint, and it brought to the surface many of the gentler traits of Irish character, so often dwelt upon in song and story.

To say that the entertainment was a complete success is hardly commendation enough. Every seat was occupied and men and women stood in rows behind the railings of the parquet and galleries. Hundreds of green flags with the golden harp of Erin in the centre were interwoven with the stars-and-stripes and hung from the galleries and boxes. At intervals were the flags of other nations, Great Britain excepted. Upon the stage were seated two hundred men, among whom were nearly all of those whose names have become identified with municipal politics in this city. Just before the entertainment began Mayor Grant came upon the platform and was cheered enthusiastically. Henry D. Purroy acted as chairman. He briefly explained the object of the entertainment, saying that its purpose was to raise money to help Ireland's cause, and then he introduced, as the orator of the evening, Congressman S. S. Cox. He was loudly cheered as he came toward the front of the stage to delivery his oration on "Irish Parliamentary Heroes." He dwelt at length and favorably upon the heroism displayed by Irish statesmen, as compared with the courage of men who have achieved fame in wars. The theory of Home Rule for Ireland, he said, was never outside the limits of the English constitution, and no permanent peace would ever come to Erin, "the Isle of Destiny," until representative government should be re-established within its domain.

Ireland, said Mr. Cox, had had three eras of Parliamentary heroism. The first was that of the Irish Parliament down to and including the time of Grattan and the Volunteers. The second included the struggles of O'Connell and of Isaac Butt in the English Parliament. The last and supreme struggle was that of the present band of Parliamentary heroes, led by Charles Stewart Parnell. Each of these names was greeted with cheers. It was Jonathan Swift, said Mr. Cox, who crystallized Irish opinion against English domination, Henry Flood who penetrated Parliament with the principle of nationality, and Molyneux who paved the way for Flood and Grattan. Henry Grattan it was who moved the independence of Ireland in the Irish Parliament of 1782, and finally secured Catholic emancipation. Then came John Philpot Curran, the eloquent; Edmund Burke, Robert Emmet, Daniel O'Connell, John Mitchell, Isaac Butt, and others of this second era, of whom the orator gave flattering sketches. Among the heroes of to-day, he said, were John Dillon, Thomas Sexton, Arthur O'Connor, Thomas Power O'Connor, Timothy Michael Healy, William O'Brien, the Redmond brothers, Michael Davitt, Patrick Egan, T. D. Sullivan, Edward Harrington, David Sheehy and Parnell.

The audience hissed when Mr. Cox referred to the persecution of Parnell by "The London Times" and the Tories, and again when he mentioned the name of Pigott. In conclusion, Mr. Cox declared that England had violated the Magna Charta in the case of Ireland, and he wondered if Great Britain would ever fall under the awful curse of Stephen Laukton, Archbishop of Canterbury, who anathematized all violators of the charter of freedom. The enthusiasm aroused by Mr. Cox's eulogies of the Irish heroes was tremendous, and at the close of his address he was cheered again and again.

The remainder of the entertainment was typically Irish from the overture, "Groves of Blarney," to the grand finale, "St. Patrick's Day." Among the features were a song, "Come Back to Erin," by Miss Marguerite Olsene, a beautiful young girl with a bird-like voice; a song and a poem by W. J. Scanlan, the Irish comedian; a cornet solo, "Killarney," by Theodore Hoch, and a whistling solo by Maggie Horton. Resolutions were adopted encouraging Parnell in his grand work for Ireland.

PLANS FOR TO-DAY'S CELEBRATION.

FESTIVITIES BOTH BY DAY AND NIGHT—ROUTE OF THE PARADE.

The celebration of St. Patrick's Day to-day will, it is expected, be one of the most interesting demonstrations in honor of Ireland's patron saint ever held in this city. Special efforts have been directed toward making the parade as imposing in appearance and strength of numbers as possible, and the festivities to-night, as well as during the day will be numerous. The Irish societies will form for their parade in Washington Square at 1 p. m., and march through Fifth-ave. to Thirteenth-st. The line of march will then be to Broadway, to Fourteenth-st. and around the Washington Monument, up Broadway to Seventeenth-st., past the reviewing-stand to Fourth-ave., and then to Fifty-seventh-st. to the Eastern Boulevard and to Jones's Wood. John Hernon will be grand marshal of the parade, Timothy Canny first aid and Patrick Duff second aid.

There will be forty-nine divisions of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, led by Hugh Murray, and the Galway Association, under Peter Madden. The Young Men's St. James Society will be led by Captain Casey, and the laborers' organizations are expected to turn out in force. The military companies that will parade are St. Patrick's Alliance Guards, Company A, Hibernian Rifles; Young Men's St. James Rifle Corps, St. Columba's Rifle Corps, and the Columbia Guards. A large number of invitations have been sent out by the Committee of Arrangements to city officials and other prominent men to take part in the review, and most of them have accepted. Among them are Recorder Smyth, Judges Gildersleeve, Cowing and Martine, District-Attorney Fellows, Assistant District-Attorneys Fitzgerald and Goff, Joseph J. O'Donohue, Controller Myers, ex-Mayor Grace and County Clerk Reilly.

On reaching Jones's Woods, speeches will be made by Recorder Smyth, Judges Gildersleeve and Martine, District-Attorney Fellows, Coroner Levy and others. The committee of arrangements are as follows: Edward L. Carey, chairman; Peter Madden, John McGuire, Michael Garvey, Daniel Cullan, James Mullins, Hugh Murray, James Haggerty, Lawrence T. Langin, and Felix McGovran. William Geoghegan will read an original poem and two bands will furnish much music for the dancers. It is hoped that the admission fee of twenty-five cents at Jones's Woods will bring in a handsome sum of money for the Parnell Defence Fund. The annual dinner of the St. Patrick's Club will take place in the Hoffman House in the evening. Among the speakers expected are Governor Hill and Roger A. Pryor.

HIBERNIANS REJOICE IN STEINWAY HALL.

Steinway Hall was crowded last evening by an audience that assembled to enjoy an entertainment in aid of the Parnell Defence Fund, under the auspices of the Ancient Order of Hibernians. Charles A. Dana, who presided, said that this was a sacred anniversary, not merely from the historic associations of many centuries, but because it was identified with the oppression and the hopes of Ireland. This year those who celebrated St. Patrick's Day had especial reason to rejoice, in that the cause of Ireland had recovered from a conspiracy so foul as to make the whole world turn away in disgust. Because of this victory Irishmen the world over could with renewed hope in their breasts offer up the old prayer, "God save Ireland." Letters of regret were then read from Governor Hill, Congressman Samuel J. Randall and T. V. Powderly. Irish duets were sung by Richard and M. J. Ryan, Miss Maggie Roon and Mrs. Anna H. McCarthy Duncan, and addresses were made by Colonel John O'Byrne and Mayor Orestes Cleveland, of Jersey City. Mayor Grant's appearance on the platform was greeted with applause. The Mayor, however, could not remain to speak to the audience, as he had to hurry away to another meeting, and his place was taken by Mayor Gleason, of Long Island City. J. P. Sullivan and Miss Sophia E. Poole awakened enthusiasm by singing Irish ballads.

REMEMBERING THE SAINT IN THE CHURCHES.

The memory of St. Patrick received due tribute yesterday in the Roman Catholic Churches of the city. Altars were decorated with flowers in profusion and many pictures of the patron saint of Ireland were displayed. Solemn high mass was celebrated at St. Patrick's Cathedral at 10:30. Archbishop Corrigan was the celebrant, assisted by the Rev. Father Lavelle. The Rev. Jeremiah O'Connor, S. J., spoke of the virtues of St. Patrick. The Rev. Father Burke preached in the Church of St. Benedict the Moor on "St. Patrick and His Work," and the Rev. James J. Dougherty preached in old St. Patrick's on the same subject.

SUBSCRIBING TO THE PARNELL FUND.

New-Haven, March 17 (Special).—Fully 5,000 people attended a mass-meeting at the Hyperion Theatre this evening, under the auspices of the Sons of St. Patrick. Mayor H. F. Peck presided, and addresses were made by ex-Senator R. J. Vance, of New-Britain, John A. Tibbitts, of New-London, and Judge William C. Robinson and Alderman J. D. Whitemore, of this city. Contributions amounting to about $2,200 were received for the Parnell Fund.

A HOTEL TO BECOME AN OFFICE BUILDING.

Dieter's Hotel in Brooklyn, opposite the City Hall Park, will close on April 1. The building has been sold to New-York men, who will make extensive alterations and improvements, converting it into an office building. It was used for this purpose before it was turned into a hotel. The upper floors will be entirely reconstructed and rearranged and an elevator will be put in the building. It will take at least three months to complete the proposed changes. The sale of the building, which was owned by A. W. Dieter, was made last Friday. Mr. Dieter will retire from hotel management for a while and spend the summer on his farm in Smithtown.

SIGHT-SEEING IN ALGIERS.

ARAB DRESS AND CUSTOMS—THE GOVERNOR'S BALL.

[FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]

Algiers, February 16.

This old town lies well up on the hill, and appears to be a confused mass of white stuccoed buildings. The newer portion shows European construction—a boulevard parallel with the shore, a long row of arches, supporting large stores and dwelling houses, built out over the sidewalk; all the breadth and regularity which mark recent architecture as distinct from ancient or medieval.

Days may be passed in the streets of Algiers and in the barbaric shops with constantly increasing interest. We can hardly call the Arabs handsome, but they are certainly fine looking and often statuesque in their loose robes, draped carelessly around their tall figures. Most of the men wear white cotton stuff, but sometimes one sees a loose coat which has been made out of a beautiful rug of all colors. There are many varieties of head coverings: the pointed hood, which is fastened to the robe and often serves as a pocket when hanging over the shoulder; the red fez with or without a tassel; the turban, made of a long piece of thin cotton cloth wound and twisted around the head, and, finally, a piece of cotton thrown over the head and falling to cover all but the face. This last is kept in place by a coil of thick, brown cord, wound so as to give the appearance of a turban, once signifying ownership of camels, and now, judging by signs of dire poverty, meaning, perhaps, distant relationship to somebody who has the exclusive care of a donkey.

There is not much variety in the brownness of the bare shins and ankles, nor in the whiteness of the baggy cotton trousers, but there are enough Arabs, Moors, Jews, Jewesses and soldiers in brilliant colors to make all the whites and browns pleasing to the eye. The boys are models of beauty, surpassing Italian boys. The Arab women appear in clouds of white; but only their eyes and penciled eyebrows are in sight. These eyes have been known to wink, and there may be other ways by which one woman may be distinguished from another; but to a foreigner they all look alike, excepting that they are not of exactly the same height.

The shops in the old quarter are mere recesses in the walls, and the quantities of wares are so small that one is constantly reminded of children playing at shop-keeping. But there are many large bazaars in the modern section, where one can buy almost anything, and at a fair price, if one insists upon a bargain at half the sum named, even when a tiny cup of coffee is offered as a peace-maker.

Friday is the Holy Day, and we used it first in visiting the Arab cemetery, where the women form little groups around the graves of their dead and spend the time in mourning, in reminiscences, and in the ceremony of bending forward until the forehead touches the ground. Veils were withdrawn, but were quickly replaced upon our coming within a hundred feet. It was plain that we were not wanted, and so we departed toward the Mosque, a low and square white building, with a short tower and one or two small domes, and situated in the city near the wharf. The roof is supported by a great number of square pillars, from which spring Moorish arches, and the whole interior is whitewashed, save spots of red, green and yellow paint here and there. No women were present; they are not supposed to have souls. The place was full of devout men, who squatted or knelt on the matting and rugs and listened to the chanting by the priests. We were not obliged to remove our shoes, nor were we allowed on the floor-covering, our place being on the stone floor near the entrance, among the other "dogs of unbelievers." At the left was a fountain, where every worshipper who does not wear stockings (and most do not) stops to wash his feet before leaving the stones. No towels are provided, nor is any soap, but hard rubbing and sometimes the use of a red bandanna answers well enough. As the stocking-ed Arabs do not stop to wash, the washing seems merely for cleanliness and not a religious rite. Each person carries his shoes in hand, but does not uncover his head. After finding an unfilled row of worshippers, the newcomer stands awhile in his place with arms hanging down or with hands raised to the side of the head, palms forward. Next he kneels and bends his head to the floor; then he sits in solemn silence throughout the service.

On another day we found an Arab court of justice in a recess of one of the mosques. The judge, in turban and scarlet robe, sat upon a real bench, not in a comfortable armchair, and showed all the anxiety of judges at home to arrive at a fair decision. The lawyers and witnesses squatted on rugs in a semi-circle. All wore head-coverings, but all had left their shoes on the door-sill. There were female witnesses, but they were not admitted into the courtroom; they had to stand in an ante-room and give their testimony through an iron-barred opening, their words being taken down by a secretary, probably for the purpose of careful rearrangement at leisure. The judge whom we saw was a Kaid, an Arab appointed by the French authorities to dispense justice to members of his own tribe and in accordance with Arab customs.

Last Saturday night the annual reception of the Governor-General of Algeria took place. "The Governor's Ball" had been the talk, in French, English and Arabic, of all Algiers, and we were glad to accept the invitation to it which was kindly offered by the American Consul. Some gossips said that Saturday had been chosen so that the English people would go home early and leave the French to enjoy themselves; but we should have paid no attention to such remarks, even if they had been directed against Americans, for, in fact, such a large number of persons had to be invited that some had to go home early in order to give others a chance to move about. We found the Governor's Palace to be a building in the usual Moorish style, unpretentious without, richly ornate within, and having a square court in the centre; but, in this case, the court had been boarded over, covered with a glass pointed roof, lighted by immense chandeliers, and turned into a reception room. The Governor, M. Tirman, stood near the entrance and greeted everybody with fine politeness and with the least possible show of official dignity. His daughter stood by him, but her task was more difficult. She evidently felt bound to take everybody's hand, while many of the Arab chiefs who came to the reception had no notion at all of taking her hand, and would not do so when they could avoid it. Their way of saluting was to step up to the Governor, raise the right hand to the side of the head, the thumb touching the ear, the palm forward and fingers extended; then to bow slightly and afterward shake hands. But they could not go through all this for a mere girl, and, besides, in their opinion, it could be no compliment to the Governor for them even to look at the uncovered face of his daughter. So the young lady often found her arm extended toward an Arab, who was sliding out of reach and who often got away.

The reception-room is about fifty feet square, and has a row of marble twisted columns about four feet from each wall and supporting Moorish arches, on which rests the gallery; above are similar columns and arches, and from these springs the glass roof. The effect was necessarily pleasing, but was heightened by growing plants placed on the edge of the gallery and by colored lanterns and baskets of flowers hung in the arches. Two passage-ways led to the ball-room, a long room in pure white, with walls largely made up of blind arches, holding mirrors. To make up for the lack of color, Moorish art has deeply cut the most beautiful designs everywhere on walls and ceiling, leaving scarcely an inch of plain surface in sight, to bring well to a ball-room's brilliant candle-light to bring out all the lines of elegant tracery. One room was used for light refreshment until midnight, another for substantial suppers later. At one side of the gallery was a long space furnished in Turkish style, and having walls made of curious old tiles. Here the men smoked and some played ecarte. There were five or six tables and always a half dozen men ready to back each of the two players with sums of from five to fifty francs, it being allowable to place money on either side so long as the two sides of a table could be made even, and so long as the sums risked did not exceed what French custom had made the bound of propriety for sociable gatherings.

Even with a large number of men upstairs, there were still below a number equal to the number of ladies present; for many of the men were officers whose families are in France, and there were also at the reception a large party of Arab chiefs whose families never go anywhere. These chiefs came in white, blue and scarlet robes. Some wore fine turbans, but most had a white head-covering, with a very long piece of brown cord wound around and over the brow. They removed neither their head covers nor their shoes, but, of course, came in carriages and brought no dirt. Even poor Arabs have usually a dignified gait, but the chiefs are taller than most Europeans, have broader shoulders and look stateliness itself.

Seely's Orchid Perfume Extracts are for sale on 6th-ave. only at O'NEILL'S, 6th-ave., 20th to 21st-st. Ladies should ask to see and try the "Vanda," "Stanhopea," "Meltonia," "Galeanda," "Calantha," "Angrecia" Extracts of these justly celebrated Perfumes.

CENTENNIAL INCIDENTS.

WHAT THE VARIOUS COMMITTEES ARE DOING.

As the anniversary of Washington's inauguration approaches, the devoted committee who have undertaken the task of preparing for its appropriate celebration find their work in much better shape than there was reason to hope for, seeing that its scope is so wide and its details so elaborate and difficult of development. The fact is that the public has waked up. The public wants this to be, as dear old Barnum would say, the "only greatest show on earth," and the public has expressed its feeling by putting its hand into its pocket. This has not only facilitated the committee's work, but it has been a source of the greatest encouragement to them. It has shown them that the people are with them, and in this country that is a large and sustaining influence.

It must not be inferred from this statement that the committee have all the money they are going to need. Their expenditures will be enormous. A thing of this kind costs a pretty penny, and the more money they get the more creditable will be their exhibition. So that nobody who has thought of contributing should forbear because the Finance Sub-Committee have so well discharged their duty already.

Many details of the celebration have been perfected within the last ten days, and all of them within that time have been appreciably nearer the mark which the committee hope to attain. The distribution of tickets for the ball goes on merrily, and everybody who is vouched for as "all right" can get a ticket or several. The vouching process is simple enough and no one can fail to see that it is highly necessary. It cannot be alleged by even the most jaundiced of people that the committee are seeking to make the ball exclusive, except so far as the $10 rate for tickets has that effect. But still, they wisely propose to know to whom tickets are sold, for they have the responsibility upon them of seeing to it that no disorderly people get in to scandalize the show. The General Committee is composed of 200 well-known New-Yorkers. Applicants for tickets must be known to some one of these. Any one who wishes to apply can send to or call at the committee's rooms in the Stewart Building and get a blank, addressed to Clarence W. Bowen, the secretary, which requires only to be filled in with the number of tickets wanted, the signature of the applicant and the signature of his indorser. Any respectable person can get indorsed, for if he doesn't know any of the committee he must certainly know somebody who does know one of them. Upon the filing of the application with Mr. Bowen, the applicant is furnished with an order upon the Madison Square Bank, Fifth-ave. and Twenty-fifth-st., where he can get his ticket by presenting the order and the money for it. There is some little red tape about this, but not more than is required for the proper protection of the public. Substantially all the applications thus far received have been favorably acted upon.

One of the most notable events of the entire celebration, and one of recent conception, will be the reception extended to the President and the Governors at the Lawyers' Club on Monday. Mr. Asa Bird Gardiner, who, as chairman of the Naval Committee, will have had the President in his custody from Elizabethport to the Wall-st. landing, will present Colonel William G. Hamilton to the President. Colonel Hamilton is chairman of the Committee on States. He is a grandson of Alexander Hamilton, and bears a striking likeness to his illustrious ancestor. He will take charge of General Harrison, and will present Governor Hill and Mayor Grant to him. Then, escorted by United States troops, the President, ex-President Cleveland, Vice-President Morton, Mr. Ingalls, the President pro tempore of the Senate, the Supreme Court, the Cabinet, Senators, Representatives and the Governors of the States, together with a large party of distinguished citizens, will be conveyed in carriages to the Equitable Building in Broadway. The military escort will be headed by Cappa's Band, and will consist of United States regulars, a battalion of the 7th Regiment Veterans, Sons of the Revolution, the Loyal Legion and the Grand Army of the Republic. An interesting ceremony will take place in the grand hall of the Equitable Building, where, lavish of decorations and bristling with bayonets, the freedom of the city and a memorial volume prepared by Colonel Hamilton to commemorate the occasion will be presented to General Harrison. It is possible also that an ode first chanted in honor of Washington will be chanted here.

The party will then proceed to the large and beautiful rooms of the Lawyer's Club for dinner. While the repast is being prepared a reception will be tendered to the President in the blue room. It is intended that this event shall be one of the most interesting and brilliant of the entire celebration. Invitations have been issued to prominent citizens of all occupations and professions, and the idea is to draw together an assembly which shall properly show the present condition of the city in its social and commercial relations. At least 1,500 guests will be entertained. Flags, streamers and historic portraits will line the walls. A full-length painting of Washington, by Reed, owned by the Boudinot family, of Bordentown, will be exhibited, and the service used by General Harrison will be one from which Washington dined at Colonel Boudinot's table in 1789.

The bronze medallion to be struck off by the Committee on Art is said to be very beautiful in its design. It will be three inches in diameter. On the obverse side will be a bust representation of Washington; on the reverse, the United States coat of arms and an appropriate inscription. This medal, it is said, will rival the beautiful medals struck off in Paris for American celebrations early in our National history.

ONE CUTTING, SIX DESERTIONS, AT FT. NIAGARA.

Lockport, N. Y., March 17 (Special).—A dispatch was received from Fort Niagara, at the mouth of the Niagara River, to-day by "The Journal." A serious stabbing affray occurred yesterday afternoon. Private Moakley was badly cut in the abdomen with a pocket-knife by Private Lynch. He was trying to prevent Lynch and Private Rhatigan from quarreling. Moakley, the post surgeon says, is in a critical condition, and it is doubtful if he recovers. Lynch fled to Canada. Six soldiers deserted on Thursday and Friday. The desertion of soldiers was a frequent occurrence all last year at this post.

DEFICIT IN A TOWN TREASURY.

Atlantic City, N. J., March 17.—Town Treasurer Garrison, of Woolwich, Gloucester County, has surrendered all his property to protect his bondsmen, as he is alleged to be a defaulter to the amount of $3,500. He has been treasurer of Woolwich for the last twenty years. He was formerly county sheriff and postmaster.

DEATH OF J. LAWRENCE SMITH.

J. Lawrence Smith, a well-known lawyer and member of the University Club, died yesterday at his house, No. 517 Fifth-ave. He was born at Smithtown, L. I., in 1817, received a part of his education at Yale and was a classmate of William M. Evarts. From Yale he went to Princeton, and was graduated there in the class of 1837. He was admitted to the bar in 1840, and in 1845 was married to the daughter of James Clinch, at St. Mark's Church, in this city. Mr. Smith was District-Attorney of Suffolk County in 1850, and in 1858 was elected County Judge, which position he occupied for eight years, and was a member of the New-York Bar Association. For some time he was annoyed with a bronchial difficulty, which steadily grew worse and developed into pneumonia, which resulted in his death. Four daughters and one son, who is a lawyer, survive him. The funeral will be held at St. James's Church, Smithtown, on Wednesday.

A DEADLOCK IN THE CENTRAL UNION.

Mathew Barr, of the Tin and Sheet Iron Workers, presided at yesterday's meeting of the Central Labor Union, in Clarendon Hall. The meeting was in session for nearly three hours over a resolution which called upon all organizations in the Central Labor Union to recall their present delegates, elect new ones, and send only such delegates as have not become prominent in politics, "or in any other way whereby suspicion can be cast on the organized body." After a long discussion a vote was taken on the resolution by organizations which resulted in a deadlock, which was kept up until the meeting was adjourned, and the resolution was laid over until next Sunday.

SALARIES NOT BIG ENOUGH

SENATORS COMPLAIN THAT THEIR SERVICES ARE UNDERPAID.

AN INTERESTING DISCUSSION ON THE PENALTIES AND EXACTIONS OF SENATORSHIP—WHY MR. CHACE RESIGNED.

Washington, March 17.—The resignation of Senator Chace at the beginning of his second term of six years in the Senate has aroused renewed interest in the subject that is bound to receive early and earnest consideration in Congress. Senator Chace, in private, gives as the reason why he can no longer serve his State and country as a legislator the fact that the compensation of a Senator was not sufficient to warrant him in longer neglecting his business. He has expressed the opinion that he is considerably poorer for his legislative experience than he would have been had he devoted himself to his immense business during the last ten or fifteen years. He is one of the largest cotton manufacturers in New-England, and several times during the recent tariff debate in the Senate evinced his familiarity with that subject in its relations to the industry in which he was interested, and gave valuable assistance to his Republican colleagues in the discussion of the Senate substitute for the Mills bill.

The question of increasing the compensation of Congressmen has been receiving the earnest attention of Senators, especially of late, and there is an overwhelming sentiment among them in favor of making the salary of Congressmen $10,000 a year instead of $5,000 as it is at present. Members of the House, while thoroughly in sympathy with the Senators on this point, are not yet ready to go to the full length desired by them, fearing a repetition of the outbreak of censure visited upon the Congress of 1873 for its action on the salary question. But it is argued by the advocates of the increased salary that what the people were indignant about then was the "back-pay grab" feature, and that if the increase were made to date from the end of the 51st Congress no serious opposition would be made to it.

There was a frank expression of views by the Senators on this topic in one of the secret legislative sessions last week, in the discussion that followed the introduction of a resolution by Senator Teller authorizing the secretary of the Senate to pay to committee clerks serving on a per-diem basis during the session of the Senate, and the clerks to Senators, during the coming recess, the per-diem remuneration allowed by law. Mr. Teller, before presenting the resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Contingent Expenses, said that in his experience as chairman of a committee he had been compelled at times to employ two men to attend to the correspondence devolving upon him. It was, too, a heavy burden upon him. He believed Senators should have annual clerks, because their duties did not cease with the adjournment of the Senate. Senators Dawes, Stewart, Harris, and Gray indorsed the sentiments expressed by Mr. Teller, but Senators Morrill, Morgan and Hale said it would be impossible to provide a clerk for every Senator this year, inasmuch as the appropriations have all been made, and, in any case, the co-operation of the House would be essential to carrying out the proposition.

In concluding the debate, Mr. Platt said:

Mr. President, when the proper committee shall consider the matters which have been spoken of here this morning, I think that committee ought to go further. I think it ought to consider the question as to whether Senators are fairly paid for the work which they do, and whether the salary of a Senator of the United States ought not to be raised. It may be true that there are Senators here to whom the salary is very little object, but there are Senators here who have nothing to live upon except their salaries, and who are paid less for the services which they render than they would be paid in any other walk or occupation of life for similar services, and very much less. In addition, Senators have a great many expenses which their position necessarily entails, and the result is that those Senators who have no income behind their salaries are obliged to live in a pinched and very unpleasant way in the city of Washington.

There are fifty committees of the Senate, and of these twenty-four have clerks who serve on an annual stipend.

SENDING A BULLET INTO HIS WIFE.

CHURCH-GOERS STARTLED BY PISTOL SHOTS—A MURDEROUS NEGRO.

The loud reports of three pistol shots fired in rapid succession, startled the worshippers of a little church on Harrison-ave. near Gwinnet-st., Williamsburg, last night, just as they were leaving the building. Policeman Lee, of the Brooklyn Central Squad, who was in the church, ran in the direction of the sound and encountered a burly negro running along Gwinnet-st. Lee arrested the man, who proved to be George Webster. A short while before 9 o'clock, Webster had returned home and found his wife with some friends in the second story of the house in which she lived. He went into the house and made some muttered remark about his wife to his oldest daughter, a girl of nineteen, and then left the house. Mrs. Webster came down stairs meanwhile. While the woman and her three children were sitting together in the front room, a shot was hard and a bullet whizzed past Mrs. Webster's head and buried itself in the ceiling. The woman rushed out of the front door, and while standing on the stoop, her husband, who stood just to the right of her, fired two shots at her, one of which took effect in her head. The murderous husband threw the pistol away, and started off on a run. The woman's wound is not necessarily fatal. She says jealousy is at the bottom of the murderous assault, and that her life has been threatened before.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE NAVY.

THE DEMOCRATIC HOUSE, BY NO MEANS LIBERAL TO THE NEW ADMINISTRATION.

Washington, March 17.—A review of the Naval Appropriation bill as originally drawn, as amended, and as finally passed, does not reflect credit for generosity on the Democratic House of Representatives, for the House was inclined to be less liberal to the incoming Republican Secretary of the Navy than was the Republican Senate to Secretary Whitney. For instance, the bill of a year ago appropriated $650,000 for the repairs to vessels in commission, out of commission and being made ready for sea, and also for what little needed to be done in the way of repairs to the Atlanta, Boston, Chicago and Dolphin.

Owing to an "emergency, requiring the provisions of the statute prohibiting an increase of force at the Navy Yards within sixty days' preceding an election to be suspended," the total amount appropriated for the year ending June 30, 1889, was found to have been expended in a little more than four months of the twelve. This discovery was made less than a week after the defeat of Mr. Cleveland on November 6, and a reduction of force followed. Then a deficiency appropriation was asked for, and one of $150,000 was voted on March 3, to become immediately available. This made a total of $1,000,000 for repairs. The new bill also appropriated for the same bureau for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1889, $850,000, the House stubbornly refusing to accede to the Senate amendment to increase the appropriation to $900,000, which is $100,000 less than the amount given for the present fiscal year. This is in spite of the fact that there will be on hand to work on the Charleston, Baltimore, Yorktown, Pearl, Concord, Bennington and Vesuvius, in addition to the vessels in active service this year; and experience has shown that all new vessels need some repairs to keep them up to the best condition. Then, too, there are some vessels now on their way home from squadron duty to be refitted for another cruise.

The House also refused to agree to the Senate amendment appropriating $5,000,000 for the construction of new vessels, and the Senate finally receded and consented to the appropriation of only $4,055,000, which includes the provision of putting in the plant for the electric lighting of vessels now in service. The bill as finally passed appropriated $21,692,510 27. It provides for the construction of the submerging armored ship of the type and according to the plans approved by a naval board and recommended to the Secretary of the Navy, and heretofore designated as Thomas's ship; a ram for harbor defence of the type approved by the Naval Advisory Board of 1881; two steel cruisers or gunboats of from 800 to 1,000 tons each, to cost not more than $700,000, and an additional dynamite cruiser of the Vesuvius type. The 2,000-ton cruiser proposed by the Senate was not agreed to, and the provisions for premiums for speed in the other vessels were stricken out.

COMPLETING THE BOSTON MUSEUM COMPANY.

Boston, March 17 (Special).—The Boston Museum Company for next year is now practically complete. It will include Annie M. Clark, Emma V. Sheridan, Fannie Addison, Miriam O'Leary, Kate Ryan, Evelyn Campbell, Lillian Hadley, Blanche Ring, Annie Chester and Grace Atwell, and Messrs. J. B. Mason, H. M. Pitt, E. L. Davenport, George W. Wilson, George Boniface, Jr., T. L. Coleman, Errol Dunbar, J. B. Booth, James Nolan, James W. Burrows, Edward Wade, Carlton Childs, H. P. Whitemore, Mr. Abbe, Mr. Pigeon and Mr. Hall. "Hands Across the Sea," will be the first piece done next season.

AWAITING THE CRISIS AT FALL RIVER.

Fall River, Mass., March 17.—There is no change in the strike to-day, and every mill will be closed to-morrow, as many operators desire to participate in the St. Patrick's Day celebration. Most of the mills will resume again on Tuesday morning, although some will not start up until the weavers are ready to return to work. It is expected that Tuesday will be the most critical day in the strike. If the weavers can hold together that day, without signs of weakening, the struggle is likely to be prolonged.

A NEW METHOD OF ADVERTISING

STATEMENTS OF WELL-KNOWN MERCHANTS.

NO DULL SEASON AND LARGE SALES THE YEAR ROUND.

The successful business men of to-day freely admit that the principle of advertising has become an essential quality in the conduct of any mercantile establishment. Developed, as it has been, into almost, if not quite, a distinct and separate art, it is applicable to all departments of trade, to transactions of every sort between seller and buyer, from which, indeed, it is practically inseparable, and with the success of which it will always be identified. As the development of this principle has proceeded by easy stages from a period when facilities for attracting the attention of a wider circle of possible buyers were first provided by the daily press to an era when competition has rendered it absolutely necessary to increase the range of each seller's constituency, the methods of applying it have also gone through a kind of revolutionizing process. Formerly, advertisers seemed to be possessed of an idea that the wants of the people at large were governed almost absolutely by the seasons of the year, and at particular times only did they endeavor to attract buyers to their establishments through the medium of newspaper advertisements. Under this idea any surplus of stock left over after the incidental rush of business in any particular season was left over to the corresponding period of the next year, thus necessarily imposing upon buyers a certain proportion of articles either somewhat shopworn or old-fashioned. Of course a certain amount of business was done in the intervals between seasons, but the average merchant was content to drag along from season to season, well satisfied if from one interval to another his books showed no serious loss.

Until within the last few years, therefore, the busy seasons were spasmodic in their nature, involving careful buying, lest a greater stock should be secured than would be warranted by the prospective demand, and excellent bargains were doubtless often sacrificed by the merchants themselves through the fear that the apparently advantageous purchase might leave an elephantic and unsalable surplus on their counters and shelves. It is safe to say that no such chances are allowed to slip by, through any such fear, in the present era of trade.

It was when the enterprising merchant finally realized that the wants of the people were constant, in season and out of season, that their needs were governed by the degree of wear and tear as much as by changing fashions or the evolution of the seasons, that he began to change his methods of advertising. Instead of trying to increase his sales at certain periods only, therefore, he advertised largely all the year round, generally in the Sunday papers. Having found this to have been profitable even beyond his shrewdest calculations, another stage in the progress of the advertising art naturally followed, until, to-day, he has completely revolutionized the methods of advertising, and expresses his acknowledgment of the potency of the principle involved by his detailed announcements in the daily papers.

Enterprise having taken the lead in the application of the principle, competition made it necessary for their own welfare that others should fall into line, one potent factor in promptly effecting which has been the desire on the part of each merchant that his advertising in the newspapers should not bear unfavorable comparison with others in the same line of trade, for the public, as is well known, judges largely by comparisons. With a view of ascertaining just how well this new and more extended method of advertising had worked, a Tribune reporter called upon and asked for the views of some of its advertisers who had adopted it.

Frank R. Chambers, business-manager of Rogers, Peet & Co., clothiers, Broadway and Prince-st., and Thirty-third-st., has made a thorough study of the subject. "The whole system of advertising," said he, "has changed in the last ten years, within which time there has grown up a new school of advertisers, the best single example of which, I suppose, is John Wanamaker, of Philadelphia. Wanamaker's system of advertising was originated by J. E. Powers, who was once publisher of "The Nation," and who, for a number of years, had charge of Wanamaker's advertising. The great Philadelphia merchant now employs an editor to write his advertisements at an annual salary of $12,000. The most urgent want of our people is merchandise, and what they want next is a knowledge of merchandise. That they get from the newspapers, and the merchant who publishes intelligent and truthful accounts of the merchandise he has to sell is sure to have a constituency of readers as well as buyers. Our plan has been always to publish only facts, telling less about ourselves than about our goods, and that there may never be any discrepancy between the announcement and the thing announced, the writer of the advertisements makes it a practice to see the article to be treated of and know personally of what he is writing. We find that the people respond as readily at one season of the year as at another to any unusual inducement, for there is always enough demand for any particular thing to insure the disposal of a reasonable quantity when such goods are sold below value. We have constantly increased our advertising of recent years until now we spend as much in the dull months as in the busy ones. We think the effect on our sales justifies this expenditure, for while the aggregate of a year's outlay for advertising is a large sum, the percentage upon the sales, as an item of expense, is insignificant."

At Hugh O'Neill's big establishment in Sixth-ave., it was said that the system of advertising in vogue there had been entirely changed within a short time. Prior to this change it had been the custom to advertise extensively in the Sunday papers only. Do-string, however, to reach the people every day in the week, it was decided to omit the large Sunday advertisements, and by adding something to the expense, to occupy extended space in the papers every day. The result had been gratifying, for the percentage of increased sales was far greater in proportion than that of the increased expense. There could be no doubt, it was said, that advertising was the bone and sinew of trade, especially in dull seasons. The practice at this house was to advertise a different line of bargains every day. For instance, one day bargains in infants' wear would be exclusively announced; then would follow in turn bargains in suits and cloaks, china and glass ware, dress goods, etc.

Louis Stern, of Stern Brothers, in Twenty-third-st., said that the principle of advertising all the year round was as much an essential principle in trade as any other factor. It stood to reason, he said, that in a busy season the merchant desired to call attention to his fresh stock of goods, so as to create even a greater rush of business than would be incidental to the season itself, whereas, after the rush was over, he found it quite as desirable to attract buyers to the bargains he could then offer. Another reason for daily advertising was that every large house always had opportunities to strike fine bargains on importations, sometimes in season, but more frequently out of season. The benefit of these bargains could be readily transferred to customers, who necessarily had to be attracted by advertisements. "The best argument that we can present in favor of advertising all the year round," said Mr. Stern, "is that since we have been doing it we have not had any dull seasons."

Mr. Pitt, of R. H. Macy & Co., Sixth-ave. and Fourteenth-st., had the same story to tell. Since the firm had adopted the plan of advertising all the year, one season had been like another—all were busy. There was never a time, he said, when the firm had not bargains of some kind to offer the public, and the only way in which to make those bargains known was by advertising. Every large house had novelties to sell at almost all times, and these were just what the people wanted. The results of daily advertising had been more than gratifying to the firm.

At the other large dry-goods and general stores, such as those of Simpson, Crawford & Simpson, in Sixth-ave.; Le Boutillier Brothers, in Fourteenth-st., and Le Boutillier Brothers, in Twenty-third-st., as well as at Arnold, Constable & Co.'s and most of the big Broadway establishments, the same experiences were related, and to quote one is practically to quote them all.

Shepard, Knapp & Co., carpets, Sixth-ave., said that the demand for their goods was greatest in the spring and autumn, but they had found it profitable to create a demand by calling attention to their goods at other seasons.

The same thing, almost precisely, was said at the big furniture establishments of R. J. Horner & Co., Twenty-third-st., Flint Co., B. M. Cowperthwait, Park Row, and Bruner, Moore & Co., Fourteenth-st., where it was also added that bargains were