

Index to Advertisements. Page Col. Page Col. Advertisement 7 10 10 10. Auction Sale of Real Estate 11 11 11 11. Business Notices 11 11 11 11. Classified Advertising 11 11 11 11. Dry Goods 11 11 11 11. Financial 11 11 11 11. General 11 11 11 11. Importation 11 11 11 11. Insurance 11 11 11 11. Legal 11 11 11 11. Medicine 11 11 11 11. Miscellaneous 11 11 11 11. Real Estate 11 11 11 11. Retail 11 11 11 11. Wholesale 11 11 11 11.

Business Notices

"PURE AS THE DEW." Pure as the dew that the night-wind distills. Pure as the gold from Montana's blue hills. Pure as the pearl on Victoria's hand. Pure as the smile of a flower that the land is adorned.

FRAGRANT AS THE LILY BENEATH THE PALE MOON. Where the sweet nightingale pipeth her tone; Whence the sweetest perfume comes from the rose; Whence the sweetest perfume comes from the rose; Whence the sweetest perfume comes from the rose.

SPARKLING AS THE FOAM ON THE TONGUE OF THE SEA. Cutting white teeth from their enemies' frowns; Cleansing and healing like the softest rain; Of the beneficent and soothing rain.

IF YOU WANT A SKIN FOR ROZODONT. If you want a skin for Rozodont, you probably do not wish to protect your teeth from decay and render them white. ROZODONT is in vogue with the professions which all others are called upon to display their teeth to the most-well-kept and most attractive. It is especially attractive with the fair sex, a portion of the community who make a point of looking attractive. The breath is rendered delightful and fragrant by ROZODONT, which is certainly a desideratum to persons of fine tastes.

BEFORE MAKING YOUR ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE SUMMER, send for a copy of the "New York City and County Directory" for 1890. It is the most complete and reliable directory ever published in New York City. It contains the names and addresses of all the business and professional men of the city, and is a most valuable reference work.

LADIES ARE GREATLY BENEFITED BY THE USE OF ANGIOS-TIC BITTERS. Ladies are greatly benefited by the use of Angio-tic Bitters. It is a most valuable medicine for the treatment of all the diseases of the female system, and is a most reliable and safe remedy.

A. BOKER'S BITTERS since 1828 acknowledged to be the best and most efficacious Bitters made. Whether taken pure or with wine or liquor.

TRIBUNE TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS. Daily, 7 days a week, \$10.00 per month. Single copies, 5 cents. Foreign postage extra. Payment in advance. Address: The Tribune, 154 Nassau St., New York.

New York Daily Tribune

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

SUNDAY, MAY 4, 1890.

TWENTY-FOUR PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.—Riotous strikers held Barcelona for some time Friday; the disturbances were quelled for awhile, but at midnight last night the rioters had to be charged and dispersed again; the Marquis de Mores has been liberated in Paris.

General Boulanger denies that he will soon return to France. Employers throughout Germany are forming a union against strikes.

Emperor William is visiting Altonburg. It is said that Bismarck and the Emperor are resuming their friendly relations.

Congress.—Both branches in session. The Senate: The Shipping League Tonnage bill and a bill providing for ocean mail service were reported and placed on the calendar; the McKay claim bill was passed.

The House: The Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill was passed; the McComas Anti-Gerrymandering bill was reported; in Committee: The House: Civil Service Reform Committee heard arguments on the charges against the Civil Service Commission.

Domestic.—Senator Beck, of Kentucky, died suddenly in Washington. The carpenters' strike in Chicago was thought to be ended.

Fragments of the Iowa meteor were found. In the Chicago Board of Trade, the May option in wheat rose to a fraction over a dollar.

Rumors were credited in Chicago of the purchase of property worth \$30,000,000 in and near Chicago by the Northern Pacific Railroad.

The Knights of Labor, Patrons of Husbandry and the Farmers' Mutual Benefit Association in Illinois have united for political action.

The inventor of the "California clew" to the murderer of John M. Clayton testified before the Congressional Investigating Committee at Little Rock.

City and Suburban.—McCann, Mayor Grant, ex-Mayor Edson and others testified before the Senate Investigating Committee; McCann reiterated his former testimony and made additional disclosures; Mayor Grant admitted giving \$10,000 to Flossie Croker while he was Sheriff, but said he had given her nothing before this or afterward.

Commander McCalla made a frank statement of his treatment of seamen on the Enterprise, at the court-martial at the Navy Yard. The riding clubs of the city had a parade through Central Park.

A view was given of the recent additions to the Metropolitan Museum of Art. Stocks fluctuated in narrow limits, closing strong.

The Weather.—Forecast for to-day: Cloudy and warmer, with rain. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 60 degrees; lowest, 46; average, 54.

A fine statue was unveiled yesterday at Coloma of Marshall, the discoverer of gold in California. Our San Francisco correspondent in his dispatch published to-day describes it as representing the old Pioneer in a prospector's costume pointing toward the spot where he made the memorable discovery that exercised so powerful an influence on the destinies of the Pacific Coast.

The statue overlooks the historic mill-race where the first gold was found more than forty years ago.

The most significant political feature of the 1st of May demonstrations in Europe is the vindication of republican principles achieved by the French Government. In Paris more than in any other capital the enemies of order planned mischief, and in Paris more than anywhere else they were held in check with a discriminating but inflexible hand.

Those statesmen who have all their lives been vaunting monarchical institutions as the sole stable foundation of social order have here a most convincing object-lesson, to the effect that even in a great social crisis there is no Government more secure than a republic, rightly administered. France has learned this lesson and is profiting by it; and the rest of Europe cannot ignore it forever.

The serious labor disturbances which took place in Spain on Friday, when mob rule prevailed for a time in several of the principal cities of the peninsula, will scarcely surprise any one who has gone to the trouble of glancing over the educational returns of the kingdom. Considerably more than 50 per cent of the total population are entirely illiterate and unable either to read or write.

Under the circumstances it is not astonishing that the poor ignorant workmen of Spain should become an easy prey of the Socialists and Anarchists, whose professions of sympathy and interest they regard as sincere, and whose pernicious instructions they blindly obey. It is significant that wherever any degree of education and enlightenment prevails among the laboring classes the latter have adopted radical measures to cut adrift from the Socialists. This is especially the case in England, Germany and France. In Spain, Italy, Belgium and Austria,

however, where gross illiteracy and crass ignorance prevail among the masses, the Anarchists and Socialists are still able to maintain their evil sway.

The career of Marquis Tseng illustrates the disadvantages of having an illustrious father. In consequence of a law that prevents the promotion of the son upon the recommendation of the father this distinguished statesman remained in retirement during the greater part of his lifetime. His father availed himself of his services as secretary during military campaigns and a long period of civil administration, but could do nothing to advance his political prospects. When the father died Chinese custom again intervened with the requirement of two years of mourning, and at the expiration of that term the death of his mother imposed a similar obligation. It was not until 1879 that he was enabled to fill the important diplomatic post in Europe where he won almost at once general recognition as one of the most enlightened and progressive Chinese statesmen.

MAYOR GRANT'S TESTIMONY.

After considering the testimony taken before the Senate Investigating Committee yesterday, it is impossible to blame Mayor Grant for the course he has pursued since the witness McCann told his story a week ago. Able to deny so little and forced to confess so much, it is no wonder he has shirked the ordeal and begged for a friendly committee. The evidence of yesterday may be summed up in a single sentence—where McCann's charges rest solely on McCann's own word the Mayor meets him with point-blank denials, but where the facts are known to other persons than McCann, the Mayor makes substantial confessions. Of course he tries to put a bold face upon the affair. He surrounds each admission with circumstances which are intended to make it creditable. But it is difficult to suppose that even Mayor Grant can imagine that the public will believe the preposterous tale he tells about his presents to Croker's infant child. McCann's charge is that in order to obtain the proceeds with Croker, and that he actually did so by handing envelopes containing \$5,000 each to Croker's baby daughter until he had paid Croker altogether \$25,000; that this money, a bribe for an office, was used by Croker to pay off a mortgage then resting on his house and that these facts were communicated to the witness by Mrs. Croker.

Mayor Grant's answer is a denial of so much as he can deny and an admission of so much as he must admit. He says he gave the child not \$25,000, but \$10,000; that he gave it in the way described by McCann; that he gave it while he was Sheriff; but, although he had only known Croker about three years, and although this child was then less than three years old, he claims that he gave it as a present to her and because he was her godfather, and he denies that there was any bargain between him and Croker. He has no explanation to make why he did not put the money into a trust, nor does he say what he thought a baby that could scarcely walk was going to do with \$10,000. He says it was given in order to make provision for his godchild, and yet he left it so that it might be spent, as McCann says, on Mrs. Croker's authority, it actually was spent long before it could be of service to the child. In Mrs. Croker's absence the public is left to choose which of these two tales it thinks the more probable. It will not fail to keep in mind the fact that Croker and Grant are Tammany politicians of the regular give-and-take sort, that the one was the Tammany boss and the other a chronic office-seeker. Nor will it fail to inquire whether in the relation of sponsor there is anything which calls for such enormous gifts to toddling babies, and, if there is, whether it is natural to make them in the shape of a roll of bills given to one who would give a tin rattle or a painted Punch.

The only things that Mr. Grant could deny about McCann's story of the fund raised to promote his candidacy for the Commission-ship of Public Works are his own contribution and the fact of his candidacy. These denials he makes unreservedly. He is safe enough in doing so. If he gave any money to such a fund, he did it secretly, and the value of his testimony upon this point, and also with regard to the admissions McCann said he made concerning his relations to the Broadway railroad bribes, is to be judged in the light of the entire exposure. McCann tells these stories with a circumstance and detail that are simply idiotic if he is lying, and the fact that so much of what he has revealed is shown to be true, together with the fact that the members of Croker's own family may be summoned to refute him, if they can, is as strongly confirmative of his evidence as it is damaging to Grant's.

The people of New-York want the truth about this business so far as it can be got at. It is evident that the Tammany chiefs are afraid to summon Mrs. Croker and Mrs. McCann, and it is equally plain that the committee's counsel, for reasons best known to themselves, are in no hurry to do so. This situation can only excite public curiosity, and we feel compelled to say that justice requires that their evidence shall be produced as promptly as possible. This scandal has gone far beyond the limits of a family affair, and the light they can throw upon it is much needed. As it stands, it is McCann's word against Grant's with all the circumstances and many important facts bearing strongly in support of McCann. It is proved that New-York has an incompetent, ignorant and unworthy Mayor. So much is beyond dispute. But there are numerous questions to be answered before the public can know how far his unworthiness has gone and who of possibly many are involved in it.

COMPREHENSIVE SHIPPING MEASURES.

Senator Frye's Mail Subsidy bill is the complement of the tonnage bounty scheme favored by the Shipping League. It provides for the application of the subsidy system whenever that method of favoring the interests of American commerce seems more practical and efficient than the payment of navigation bounties. The passage of the two measures will arm the Government with full power to employ both systems, vessels deriving benefits from one being excluded from the advantages of the other. In commenting upon the Navigation Bounty bill we directed attention to the fact that the French Government had continued the payment of mail subsidies to several important steamship lines after the adoption of the bounty scheme. This seemed to us a good precedent for combining the two methods of promoting the interests of American commerce. The adoption of the two measures reported to the Senate from the Committee on Commerce will bring both bounties and subsidies to bear upon the crippled and exhausted commercial marine. Let these bills be enacted as laws and the American flag will be restored to the high seas and foreign markets opened for American produce and manufactures during the next decade. There are three excellent reasons for coupling these measures.

First—There are various Governments in South America and Australia which are prepared to join the United States in subsidizing

steamship lines under the American flag. The payment of navigation bounties would not enable the United States Government to take advantage of foreign aid in developing American shipping interests. The Subsidy bill would meet this difficulty.

Second—Senator Frye's scheme provides a naval reserve on the general lines followed by the British Government, which pays annual subventions to four steamship companies for the privilege of employing in an emergency the fastest vessels and converting them into cruisers. Favorable mail contracts will only promote the construction of vessels capable of making 20, 16 and 14 knots in the carrying trade, but will also provide the Government with an additional fleet which, in the event of war, can speedily be converted into armed cruisers.

Third—Under the operation of the two measures all practical methods now employed by the Maritime Powers of Europe in developing their shipping and commercial interests will be brought into use. Bounties, mail subsidies and naval reserve subventions are the three agencies, the utility and efficiency of which have been practically demonstrated. In a large scheme for restoring the American flag to the seas these agencies should all have a place.

Senator Frye is probably the best informed public statesman in Washington respecting the needs of American shipping. He predicts that the adoption of these measures will be followed by the immediate construction of 20-knot steamships for service between New-York and Liverpool, and of 16-knot steamships between New-York and the River Plate, and between San Francisco and the ports of China, Japan and Australia. Those results will be worth all that bounties and mail subventions will cost. The policy of restoring American maritime supremacy, if it be boldly undertaken and carried to a successful issue, will be popular from one seaboard to the other.

MR. POWDERLY ON IMMIGRATION.

Mr. T. V. Powderly's article on the perils of immigration, printed elsewhere, is a strong and in the main unanswerable presentation of this important question. Mr. Powderly is himself the son of an immigrant, and has been for many years closely identified with the great class of wage-workers to which immigrants mainly belong. He is therefore in a position to speak fairly and intelligently on the subject. No intelligent man will deny that we some time ago reached the point where immigration ceased to be desirable. This is so evident that it hardly needs to be stated. The unexampled immigration to this country during the last forty years has not only more than recruited our industrial army, but has introduced into the body politic an ignorant, vicious and degraded element, which it is virtually impossible for the Nation to assimilate. It is indeed true that this country has shown almost marvellous powers of assimilation; but that these powers have been unduly strained during the last few years is a fact patent to every one who has candidly considered the matter.

Mr. Powderly's suggestion that the ignorant and degraded immigrants who come to this country in droves are beginning to drive intelligent Americans out of the country is startling enough to arrest the attention of even the most careless citizen. For such an emigration, if it should assume serious proportions, would vastly accelerate the bad tendencies of our immigration. Certainly the possibility of such a disaster ought to spur the United States to inquire into the present methods of our immigration. One steamship company alone, according to Mr. Powderly, has 3,500 agents in Europe. That such men, unscrupulous by the very necessities of the case, should be allowed to dump upon our shores any and all who can pay for a steerage passage is an outrage that ought not to be tolerated for an hour.

What Mr. Powderly says about the degradation of politics through the influx of ignorant foreigners is only too true, although he takes altogether too pessimistic a view of the subject. It is not true, as he says, that there is no longer a government of the people in this country. But it is true that the will of the people is often, especially in the large cities, defeated by demagogues who use the ignorant foreign voters as tools. "New York," says Mr. Powderly, "is the pivotal State, and, as a consequence, the steerage passengers on one vessel that lands in 1894 may decide the political fate of this Nation in 1897." This is a pitiful but unanswerable statement of the case, and points its own moral. Either such immigration should be prohibited, or, as Mr. Powderly suggests, such immigrants should not be admitted to citizenship until they are able to exercise the rights and duties of citizenship honestly and intelligently. Summed up in a few words, the article makes the following points:

First—No more immigration of any kind is desirable, as there are more than enough workers now in the country.

Secondly—The continued immigration of ignorant and slavish foreigners to this country is a grave menace to our social and political life.

Thirdly—The admission of such foreigners to the rights of citizenship before they are competent to exercise such rights is a prolific cause of the degradation and corruption of American politics.

These conclusions are eminently sound, and should suggest to all good citizens the urgent necessity of reforming or modifying the present laws relating to immigration and citizenship.

COLLEGE MEN IN BUSINESS.

Several columns of THE TRIBUNE are devoted this morning to a controversy excited by Mr. Carnegie's undervaluation of higher education as a preparation for successful business life. His assertion that the almost total absence of the college graduate from high position in the business world seems to justify the conclusion that university education as it exists is fatal to success in that domain is challenged in a series of short talks with representative college graduates, who have achieved success, not in the learned professions, but as men of affairs. Mr. Alexander refutes this statement with characteristic keenness by naming sixty prominent business men who have acquired distinction in the world of affairs notwithstanding what Mr. Carnegie considers the drawback of a college education. These names, which are mentioned at random and without reflection, will suffice, we think, to convince Mr. Carnegie that his search for the college graduate in eminent business station was not conducted with thoroughness. The value, however, of a higher education as a method of training for business careers cannot be determined by the production of lists of men who have been eminently successful with or without the advantages of a college course. Mr. Alexander's list might be extended into the thousands and Mr. Carnegie might bring forward in reply a catalogue of successful men who have been graduated from poverty's school, and the merits of the controversy would still be open for discussion.

Mr. Dewey, Mr. Hewitt, Mr. Ives, Mr. Colby

and other well-known business men are shrewd and practical in their comments upon Mr. Carnegie's disparagement of higher education for business, but President Low makes the most adroit controversial stroke. He contends that a business man is in a certain aspect a specialist, and quotes Mr. Carnegie as referring with approbation to the work of scientific and technical schools in fitting specialists for successful business careers. If a business man, of all specialists, is the only one who is injured by a well-rounded education, the inference follows that a business career offers no opportunity for the roundly developed man. This is President Low's conclusion from Mr. Carnegie's premise, and he adds with justice that it relegates business in all its allied forms to a position distinctly below all other specialties. The argument that general education unfit a man for a successful business career simply discredits the ability, capacity and qualities of mind required for such a career. Mr. Carnegie is almost the last man in America to do that. He affects to believe that a college education is useful for every purpose except practical business life; but surely he dissents from the proposition that trained minds are not required there.

There is one aspect of the question which is not considered by the prominent men taking part in this interesting discussion in our columns. Mr. Carnegie admits the utility of a college education for men proposing to enter the learned professions, but deprecates the loss of time involved in higher education for business life. But how can young men who are prepared to enter college determine whether they are fitted for professional or business life? Is it not one of the chief functions of higher education to enable them to measure their powers, to develop their capacities, to teach them their limitations, and to aid them in making an intelligent choice of their life's work? Mr. Hewitt in his grim way asserts that he would rather have an education without fortune than a fortune without education. Education inevitably will be a great gain whether it leads to fortune or not; but what is of prime importance for young men to find out at the outset is the work for which they are specially fitted, whether in business or professional life. The colleges offer them the best and most practical tests for measuring themselves for their future careers.

A BENEFACTOR OF THE HUMAN RACE.

There has just been presented to M. Louis Pasteur, the French scientist, a testimonial album, on the first page of which is inscribed in French the legend: "To the great M. Pasteur, the benefactor of the human race." Affixed to this is the signature of the Prince of Wales, and the names of many illustrious Englishmen and Americans appear on the roll of subscribers. It is a remarkable tribute, this, but one which the best judgment of to-day and, we think, the universal voice of to-morrow, will declare to be not undeserved.

M. Pasteur has achieved many things which make him a benefactor of the human race. His cure of the silkworm disease alone entitles him to that distinction, and so does his cure or prevention of the deadly cholera. His researches in the domain of fermentation have been of incalculable value, and his conclusive disproof of abiogenesis was a scientific event of the highest importance. But the work which at the present moment is most in the public mind, at least outside of France, is that which he has wrought for the prevention of death by rabies. Concerning the efficacy of his treatment there have been many opinions. Indeed, Pasteurism is passing through the stages of popular appreciation common to all great discoveries in the healing art. First came opposition, even obloquy. M. Pasteur was lampooned as "the crank with the squirt-gun," and his system derided as brutal, indecent, dangerous. The second stage was one of unconsiderate approval and wild delight, in which it was thought that an infallible panacea had been at last invented. This stage is nearly past, and both physicians and laymen are coming to a just estimate of the value of Pasteurism, and a reasonable prospect of its future and permanent usefulness to mankind.

A recent report of the Pasteur Institute at Paris, covering its activities from August to January last, presents some interesting data on which this estimate and prospect may be founded. It appears that there were treated in that time 850 patients who had been bitten by animals believed to be rabid. Of these patients, one died, and 849 were discharged cured. Probably not all of these were bitten by really rabid animals, or bitten in such a manner as to have caused serious results. But careful comparison with other statistics regarding rabies convinces the best informed and most impartial students of the subject that under the old methods of treatment, or under none at all, of these 850 patients at least 120 would have died the horrible deaths. That single fact speaks volumes, and makes it only reasonable to believe that for this one work, if for no other of his illustrious achievements, M. Pasteur's name will remain one of the glories of the age, and that he will be remembered truly as a "benefactor of the human race."

SOME FEMININE DELUSIONS.

The press is filled with the accounts of the May Day demonstrations of the workmen, but little is heard of the May Day trials of the moving man. The workman has his grievances; his hours are long and his labor is hard. But the man who has just moved into a new house has a much worse time; his hours for work are twenty-four a day, and every hour he spends his thumb pitting up a shelf for his wife. The feminine idea of a house is that it should bristle upward with hooks, like quilts upon the fretful parquise. A woman believes that a house should be so constructed that no matter where you jab a garment against the wall, there should be a hook there to receive it and keep it from falling to the floor. A man usually has other views. It is said that the late Jerry Wall, when in the height of his glory, had but two hooks in his apartments. On one of these he hung his cane and on the other his umbrella. The rest of his clothes he of course kept on a chair, like any sensible man. It is seldom that a woman plans and erects a house precisely according to her own ideas. Some five years ago, however, a foolishly Bridgport man gave his wife full permission to plan and build a house as she wanted it. Then he went away to South America, and was gone a year. When he came back she ushered him into a dwelling consisting of a parlor, kitchen, bedroom and twenty-eight closets. In each closet there were several shelves and upward of four dozen hooks. Still, when the Bridgport man retired that night he left his clothes piled on a chair. And he did not complain until the next morning after breakfast, when his wife met him with a board of a drygoods box, a dozen nails and a flatiron, and asked him if he couldn't put up another shelf in that small closet which opened off the large front closet. His left thumb was still sore from putting up a shelf before he went to South America. He seized his hat and started downtown, and as he went out he noticed hooks on the outside of the front door for the morning milkman to hang his wares on, and other hooks on the front gate which distributors of advertising matter might suspend their literary efforts. A week later this house was burned down under suspicious circumstances, but the Bridgport man offered a remarkably large reward for the discovery of the incendiary, nothing ever came of it.

It is in this early May time that the deficiency of closets, shelves and hooks in all houses is most strongly impressed on a man, either from personal experience in moving into a new house or from observing the battered thumbs and gloomy countenances of his fellow-men in the elevated

cars. The feminine portion of your household always discovers (and also announces) that the house you have moved into is not so well provided with hooks and kindred things as was the one from which you moved. The idea that feminine garments must be hung up when not being worn has no foundation whatever in reason. Throwing men's clothing on a chair causes the trousers to bag at the knees and the coat to wrinkle across the shoulders—still man is pliable. Women's clothes are usually of a light, pliable nature, and habitually keeping them on a chair or even on the floor would not harm them in the least. But it is utterly impossible to make a woman realize this, and so we suppose that next year, after the arrival of the millennium, and perhaps longer, man will have to go through May and part of June engaged in putting up shelves, adjusting hooks and buying wardrobes to take the place of closets which ought to exist, but which do not. After all, perhaps the greatest objection to closets is the large amount of room which they take up. There are many houses in which feminine plans have been allowed to enter too largely, in which the space foolishly devoted to closets, if taken altogether, would make a billiard-room, or something of an equally practical nature.

The postponement of proceedings for a stay in the case of Kemmer, in behalf of Sherman's Unknown, is a striking example of the sharp practice which disgusts and exasperates all good citizens who do not happen to be lawyers. Men who resort to that sort of tactics in other fields of activity are justly despised; and really, when you come to think of it, there is no reason whatsoever why a lawyer, that is to say an officer of the court, should be an exception to the general rule.

For the purpose of becoming drunk and murderous, Plummerville, Ark., offers unrivaled facilities.

Fears are expressed in England of an early revival of the recent monster coal strike, the disastrous effects of which extended to almost every branch of industry in the land. The men, it is true, obtained at the time the advance of 10 per cent which they demanded. But since then they have discovered that the mine-owners took advantage of the scarcity of fuel caused by the strike to get rid of the otherwise unsalable "slacks" and "smudges," and that, instead of losing anything by the lockout, they had actually realized a handsome profit thereby. The Miners' Federation is now about to promulgate fresh demands, on the ground that the mine-owners are far better off at the present moment than they were at the time when the settlement was made, and that as their improved fortunes are due to the action of the men in striking, the latter are entitled to participate in the profits.

Under our theory of government a Federal judge who interferes between a State and one of its citizens duly condemned needs to be able to justify his act. The decrees of a sovereign State are not to be lightly molested.

There are some people in this world who seem constitutionally unable to realize the desirability of leaving well enough alone. As a case in point, a wise man in the East—that is to say, in the State of Connecticut—is engaged in making experiments which are obviously calculated to shake the faith of mankind in that fine old agricultural product and indispensable necessary of life, butter. What he has set about is the disagreeable task of determining "the relation of bacteria in milk to dairy processes." Bacteria in milk! Is human confidence in what is sometimes elegantly termed the "lactical fluid" to be thus ruthlessly tampered with? Is the cow—for whose rights THE TRIBUNE has lately valiantly contended—to be thus dragged through the dust and other impediments of the biological laboratory? However, the Connecticut wise man referred to is experimenting with cream in its natural state and also when "ripened," being requisite to the easy and abundant production of butter; and he flies directly in the face of the buttermakers of a hundred generations by alleging that the "ripening" process is neither more nor less than "an enormous breeding of bacteria, of which there are more than 100,000 in one drop of 'ripened' cream." We have not the heart to pursue the painful subject further, but we can almost hear the reader exclaiming, "Whither are we drifting?" If this is what our bonneted science leads to—100,000 bacteria in one drop of cream that is ready to go into the churn and be transformed into delicious golden butter—is it not time to call a halt? Ignorance on this point has long been bliss, and wisdom in reference to bacteria in milk and cream and butter is not coveted by the great majority of men and women, who think life worth living without a microscope.

Mr. Matthew Arnold defined culture as the study of perfection, or words to that effect. In the Executive office at Albany there may be seen on view any day an exhibition of perfection—the perfection, the very acme and summit, of peanut politics. But would even Mr. Arnold content himself with that? It could be arrived at by the study of this specimen. That it may be studied to advantage by rising politicians is not at all doubtful—as an awful warning, for instance.

The spelling bee has become the fashion at the South. Good. Let us hope that before it goes out of fashion the Bourbons of that section will stop spelling election with an f-r-a-u-d.

Up in Orange County a proposition is being agitated looking to a division of the county. If it succeeds the new county is to be called "Highland." In support of the division it is argued that the eastern and western portions of Orange have little interest in each other. The proposed change suggests the question, what has become of the big scheme which was set on foot a few years ago looking to cutting up New-York into two States? If we remember distinctly the metropolis and the adjacent counties were to constitute one of the new Commonwealths and the rest of New-York another. Can it be that this interesting scheme has been abandoned?

Ballot Reform has gone through at Albany, and High License Reform must go through before final adjournment. There isn't a Democrat with a puller in the State who is not hoping with all his might that the Republicans of the Assembly are going to commit the amazing blunder of defeating the Hendricks bill. He knows that if his defeat would go far to secure a Democratic majority in the next Assembly big enough to place a Democrat in the United States Senate. Forewarned is forearmed.

PERSONAL.

The Rev. Dr. Phillips Brooks has always been strongly averse to the public display of his portrait, and people are greatly wondering how it appears in "The Arena" for the current month. He has his own reasons for the current month. He is William Jenner, the Queen's physician, is about to retire from London and live on his Hampshire estate, where he will make a collection of his writings and perhaps do other important literary work.

Mrs. Julia Ward Howe says that the New England Woman's Club will probably not enter the National federation of woman's clubs that has been formed. Lord Rosebery has become the possessor of the original drawing of "Punch's" famous cartoon of "Dropping the Bomb." He is, by the way, said to be a great admirer of the two men, Napoleon Bonaparte and Bismarck. He disagrees with the methods of both, but admires their genius immensely. The one is a soldier and statesman, and the other is a collector of a brace of all kinds relating to the Pett Caporal, and now he has begun to do the same in the case of Bismarck. He knows him personally, and has met, conversed, and transacted business with him.

That was a remarkable operation which Dr. Abbe performed the other day upon Dr. McGregory, the president of the Ontario Baptist College. Dr. Abbe, after operating Dr. Abbe stated that he thoroughly concurred in the diagnosis of Dr. Seguin and that of Dr. Weil, believing with them that this was a case, not of myelitis, or inflammation of the substance of the spinal cord, but a clear case of Pott's disease, the tubercular affection of a limited part of the bony substance of the spine, and that the centre of the trouble was in the eighth dorsal; and that he expected to find in that dorsal a tubercular tumor, the pressure of which upon the spinal cord was the cause of the paralysis. He then proceeded swiftly to cut a mortise-like cavity in three dorsal in the region indicated, and to remove such parts of the bones as he found to be diseased. Laying bare from two to three inches of the spinal cord, he then pointed to those who were about to remove such parts of the bones as he found to be diseased. Laying bare from two to three inches of the spinal cord, he then pointed to those who were about to remove such parts of the bones as he found to be diseased. Laying bare from two to three inches of the spinal cord, he then pointed to those who were about to remove such parts of the bones as he found to be diseased.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

A writer in "The Christian Union" tells this of the study of physics in common schools has its undoubted advantages, but some of the answers on examination days, when teacher and pupils are alike anxious, throw a lurid light on the path of science. Johnny, a member of a school with which I am familiar, had replied with much courage and some accuracy to inquiries about various portions of the human frame. At last the over-zealous teacher pondered and apparently innocent question: "How long is the esophagus, Johnny?" With no hesitation, and with a measuring glance of the eye, Johnny answered loudly, "Twenty-eight feet!"

They Can't Get There.—If the Russian Minister at Washington should forward any of the American petitions to the czar he would be recalled quicker than a hot potato. He is so unpopularly regarded that he would be recalled quicker than a hot potato. He is so unpopularly regarded that he would be recalled quicker than a hot potato.

It is one of the chief functions of higher education to enable them to measure their powers, to develop their capacities, to teach them their limitations, and to aid them in making an intelligent choice of their life's work.

There are some people in this world who seem constitutionally unable to realize the desirability of leaving well enough alone.

Under our theory of government a Federal judge who interferes between a State and one of its citizens duly condemned needs to be able to justify his act.