Amusements.

ACADEMY—8—The Old Homestead.
AMBERG THEATRE—8—Ibsen's Ghosts.
AMERICAN ART GALLERIES—9 a. m. to 10 p. m.—Russian Art Exhibition.
BEHR BROTHERS' HALL—2:30—Herr Xaver Scharwenka.
BIJOU THEATRE—8:15—The Nominee.
BROADWAY THEATRE—8—Cleopatra.
CASINO—8:15—Poor Jonathan.
CHICKERING HALL—3—Commencement Exercises.
COLUMBUS THEATRE—8—The Still Alarm.
DALY'S THEATRE—3:30—Illustrated Lecture. 8:15—Love's Labor's Lost.
EDEN MUSEE—Otero and Wax Tableaux.
GARDEN THEATRE—8:15—Betrothed.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—8—County Fair.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—8—Ingomar.
HARRIGAN'S THEATRE—8—Reilly and the 400.
HERRMANN'S THEATRE—8:15—All the Comforts of Home.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—8—Carmencita.
LENOX LYCEUM—10 a. m. to 11 p. m.—Flower Exhibition.
LYCEUM THEATRE—8:15—Old Heads and Young Hearts.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—2 and 8—Barnum & Bailey's Circus.
MADISON SQUARE THEATRE—8:30—Alabama.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—8—Testimonial Performance.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—9 a. m. to 10 p. m.—Art Exhibition.
NEW PARK THEATRE—2:15 and 8:15—A Straight Tip.
NEW POLO GROUNDS—3:30—Baseball.
NIBLO'S—8—A Lucky Man.
PROCTOR'S 23D-ST. THEATRE—8:15—Mr. Wilkinson's Widows.
PALMER'S THEATRE—8:15—Judah.
STANDARD THEATRE—8:15—U and I.
STAR THEATRE—8—The Power of the Press.
TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE—8—Vaudeville.
UNION SQUARE THEATRE—8:15—Thou Shalt Not.
WORTH'S MUSEUM—11 a. m. to 11 p. m.—Vaudeville and Curios.
14TH-ST. THEATRE—8—Peg Woffington.

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TRIBUNE TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

	1 year.	6 mos.	3 mos.	1 mo.
Daily, 7 days a week	$10 00	$5 00	$2 50	$1 00
Daily, without Sunday	8 00	4 00	2 00	90
Sunday Tribune	2 00	1 00	50	—
Weekly Tribune	1 00	—	—	—
Semi-Weekly Tribune	2 00	—	—	—

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Main office of The Tribune, 154 Nassau-st., New-York. Address all correspondence simply "The Tribune," New-York.

BRANCH OFFICES OF THE TRIBUNE.

Advertisements for publication in The Tribune, and orders for regular delivery of the daily paper, will be received at the following branch offices in New-York:
Main branch office, 1,228 Broadway, corner 31st-st.
153 4th-ave., corner 14th-st.
270 West 23d-st., corner 8th-ave.
106 West 42d-st., near 6th-ave.
52 Avenue A, near East 4th-st.
760 3d-ave., entrance 47th-st.
1,026 3d-ave., between 60th and 61st sts.
180 East 125th-st., near 3d-ave.
1,092 9th-ave., near 68th-st.
1,708 1st-ave., near 89th-st.
69 Liberty-st.

New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

THURSDAY, APRIL 9, 1891.

TWELVE PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.—Germany will strengthen her eastern frontier garrisons; Russia is massing troops on the Austro-Hungarian frontier. ═ The Chilian Government has seized a German steamer which had paid to the insurgents the export duty on her cargo of nitrate. ═ The Argentine Cabinet has suspended payment of the deposits in the Provincial and National banks. ═ Empress Frederick left England for Berlin.

Domestic.—In the Senate at Albany a resolution was offered providing for an investigation into the management of the canals; Mr. Fassett's bill for an East River Bridge Commission was amended and passed by the Senate. ═ The Harvard Overseers voted against shortening the academic course. ═ Efforts are being made to count in Cregier as Mayor of Chicago. ═ The Patent Centennial was opened in Washington by President Harrison. ═ The Republicans of Maryland met to adopt a new scheme for party government. ═ Kincaid, the newspaper man who shot ex-Representative Taulbee in Washington, was found not guilty. ═ Secretary Tracy and other prominent Republicans spoke at the banquet of the Republican Club in Boston.

City and Suburban.—Twenty-one detained Italian immigrants escaped from the steamship Burgundia. ═ The Excise Commissioners were indicted. ═ The Society of Old Brooklynites had a dinner. ═ The Board of Trade passed resolutions in favor of coast defences. ═ It was discovered that cows furnishing milk used in this city were suffering from tuberculosis. ═ Stocks not more active, but much stronger, under the continued lead of the Granger shares. The closing was buoyant at the highest prices.

The Weather.—Forecast for to-day: Generally fair and slightly warmer. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 48 degrees; lowest, 36; average, 41 3-4.

Senator Laughlin's resolution for an investigation of the canals of the State will make a favorable impression upon the taxpayers who have observed with increasing dismay the gradual mounting-up of the canal appropriations. The people of the State have committed themselves to a liberal canal policy and wish to see these water-ways maintained, but they are not in favor of reckless expenditures for bridges and other incidentals. The proposed investigation will throw desired light on many points and furnish a sound basis for intelligent action on canal questions.

The resignation of Senator Edmunds naturally gives rise to much speculation as to his successor. The Vermont Legislature will not meet until the fall of 1892, and Governor Page will name a Senator to serve in Mr. Edmunds's place during the first session of the LIId Congress. Several candidates are already mentioned, those most conspicuously named being Secretary Proctor and Representative-elect H. Henry Powers. Mr. Proctor is the better known to the country at large, and if he were willing to give up his present office his selection as Senator would produce general satisfaction.

The new Republican Club of Massachusetts made an auspicious beginning at its first general meeting and dinner last evening. None of the speeches, we presume, will command greater attention than that of Secretary Tracy, who improved the opportunity to outline the new policy which he will soon introduce in the administration of the navy yards. The basic idea of this policy will be the merit system and the elimination of politics from appointments as far as possible. The Secretary of the Navy aims to secure free and open competition, employment on grounds of merit only, and absolute publicity of every detail. General Tracy's administration has been conspicuously successful, and there is no doubt that he has the energy to carry his new ideas into practice.

The Excise Commissioners have been indicted again, and this time it is believed that no blunder has been made and no loophole left for their escape on a technicality, though probably when the accused men are called on to plead an attempt will be made to interpose some legal obstacle. It will be remembered that when the Commissioners were summoned to plead last year one of them appeared in court in a halcyon and vociferous state. Let us hope that the city will not witness a repetition of that scandal.

Senator Hill's revised and amended Liquor bill was brought forward in the Assembly yesterday, the Excise Committee having reported it as a substitue for all pending measures. To Mr. Schaaff, of Brooklyn, is to be accorded the distinguished honor of having his name identified with the measure. The bill is a compromise, and, naturally, it will please neither the saloon interest, whose pet ideas have been eliminated, nor temperance reformers who desire an Excise law that will effectually restrict the liquor traffic. The worst features of the first Hill-Schaaff bill, like Sunday liquor-selling, have been stricken out, but the bill is still obnoxious in many points. We expect the Assembly to pass it, but confidently look to the Senate to prevent it from becoming a law.

THE RETIREMENT OF MR. EDMUNDS.

One of the strongest men of the Republican party retires from its active service. To speak of Mr. Edmunds, of Vermont, as an ex-Senator is a matter of sincere regret to Republicans. Differing from him often, THE TRIBUNE recognizes in him one of the ablest and purest of public men, whose powerful influence was almost always on the right side, and whose public services in the Senate and on some of its most important committees entitled him to public gratitude.

Mr. Edmunds has been so long in the Senate and prominent there that many will learn with some surprise that he is still in the prime of life; but his health has not been robust in recent years, and the unfavorable influence of Washington winters is one of the chief causes of his retirement. No one will question the entire sincerity of Mr. Edmunds in saying that he retires for reasons exclusively personal. He has been so frank and outspoken in many emergencies that there is no room to attribute to him any reserve in such a declaration, and his entire accord with his party on the vital questions of the day was made clear at the last session of the Senate.

Mr. Edmunds has not always been in harmony with the Republican party, but has been throughout a sincere and earnest Republican. It was his temperament to insist strongly on long-established customs, forms and details, and it was this which made him the most conspicuous cause of the defeat in the Senate of that change of rules which was necessary to secure the passage of the Election bill. Though he gave earnest support to the principles and objects of that measure, he was not ready to agree with many other Republicans as to some details, nor to take in season the step required to suppress Democratic opposition by waste of time. For this, as for earlier differences of opinion, Mr. Edmunds was sharply criticised by many, and yet the sincerity of his devotion to Republican principles was not questioned.

In the Committees on Judiciary and Foreign Affairs Mr. Edmunds was a most valuable member, and his place will be hard to fill. At a time when the prevailing tendency is to looseness and even wantonness of action in the direction of popular demands, his cool conservatism and apparent indifference to temporary excitements were of peculiar usefulness. An uncompromising Protectionist, he had no sympathy with any attempt to undermine the Protective system under the pretext of securing reciprocal advantages from other countries, and in that respect would have been an effective aid to an Administration which seeks Reciprocity as a complement and extension of the Protective policy, but not as an abandonment or weakening of National defences.

Mr. Edmunds never courted popularity, in the broad or common sense, and was more than once so unfortunate as to gain the enthusiastic approval of those whose fondness for any public man tends to make the people distrust him. He never failed in the end to teach these political Pharisees that they had not taken into account his sturdy and sincere Republicanism or his fidelity to the State which he represented. Without great gifts of oratory, Mr. Edmunds was one of the most instructive speakers in the Senate, for his compact remarks were always full of keen reasoning, rare wit, and solid sense, guided by great knowledge of the law and of public affairs. Few men have been more richly endowed for the place which he filled so long and so well as a leading member of the highest lawmaking body of the Nation.

THE INTERSTATE DECISION ABOUT IMPORTED GOODS.

It is not easy to detect the principle upon which the Interstate Commission has acted in its decision with regard to railway discriminations between imported and inland goods in transportation from the seaboard to the interior. It should be said at the outset that all Americans are likely to approve with heartiness the order of the Commission as to the prevention of discrimination by Canadian roads which operated to the disadvantage of domestic trade and to the injury of the business of roads in this country. It may be admitted, without reserve, that the Commission seems in this case to have construed the act as far as possible with intent to defend and protect the business of the people of this country, and to give them advantages or at least equal opportunities in competition with the producers, the traders or transporters of Canada. The difficulty with the decision now rendered by Interstate Commissioners is not that its intent is objectionable. But how can it be reconciled with the decision of the same Commission in regard to the transportation of goods for exportation?

The law as it stands forbids discrimination between shipments of goods under like circumstances and conditions. The Commission held the prohibition not applicable to shipments designed for export as compared with shipments of goods over the same route and to the same destinations for domestic consumption, on the ground that there was essential difference between the conditions governing the traffic in the two cases. But if this is the law, do not essentially different conditions govern the transportation of imported goods and goods of domestic production designed for home consumption? Is it not plain that traffic could not be obtained at all in many cases, as respects goods imported, unless special rates were made, while similar products of domestic industry would be moved because they have no other possible market?

If the ruling of the Commission is right regarding exports, the same reasoning would make the prohibition of discriminations applicable to the movement of imported as compared with other goods. No sound excuse can be given for saying that domestic and exportable goods moved eastward are, while the domestic and the imported goods moved westward are not, transported under like circumstances and conditions. The fact is apparent that the Commission tried to decide in both cases in favor of American rather than foreign producers and transporters, and so in both cases its decision can be regarded with a sort of satisfaction. Yet that does not alter the fact that the two seem inconsistent, and so clearly that it is already hinted in Washington dispatches that the latest ruling as to imports probably foreshadows a reversal of the earlier as to exports.

It is not a good thing to have a law which has to be thus construed in order to save important interests from harm. The right thing to do about a bad law is to make the people know that it is bad by enforcing it, without twisting or straining. It would be to the advantage of all interests, men now begin to perceive, to leave the railroads more free to serve public interests and their own by competing for traffic, whether domestic or foreign. The place to exclude foreign goods, if at all, is in a tariff, so that seaboard and internal industries may be alike defended. But the Interstate law so flagrantly offends against the true interests of the people that those who try to administer it feel impelled to make fish of one and flesh of another shipment, after a peculiarly illogical fashion.

REPUBLICAN PROSPECTS.

Republican victories this spring have overclouded the sky which looked so bright to Democrats after the elections last fall. Then Democrats carried everything, and were sure it was a verdict of the people against the Republican policy generally, and the McKinley Tariff in particular. But the elections of this year, Democrats try to believe, mean nothing. City and town elections in New-England and New-York, State elections in Rhode Island and Michigan, the city elections in Cincinnati, Cleveland and Chicago, and many other Western cities, especially in Kansas, result in surprising Republican victories or gains. But it would never do to admit that the people have the Republican tariff or the Republican policy in mind. This time, according to Democratic interpreters, the voting is meaningless.

The interpretation of elections last year was false, and Republicans will not fall into a similar self-delusion. Local questions turned the scale against Republicans then, and have now turned the scale for them, in some localities. Stupid indifference of many voters cost important States last November, while in March and April he who reads the returns can see many of the same voters kicking themselves for their past neglect. If the returns mean no more than this, they are enough to make Democratic prophets more careful about predictions for 1892. But something more they evidently do mean.

It is safe to say that the Republican party, in the light of the late elections, appears more thoroughly united in opinion and resolute in purpose than it was last November. On the same evidence the Democratic party is far more disturbed by internal dissensions, antagonisms of opinion, and local quarrels than it was then. These things count for much, and in some localities suffice to explain the change of votes. They confirm, too, what Republicans have claimed ever since the returns of November came, that the forces which were for that occasion only brought by haphazard to work together could never be counted upon to co-operate in any subsequent election, and least of all in any National contest. The Democratic party had the efficient aid, much of it ignorantly and unintentionally given, of thousands who had no idea of helping that party or promoting its objects then, and of thousands more who know now that they were unspeakably foolish to be used as its tools. It united the efforts, for that occasion only, of men who are irrevocably hostile on every living issue of the day—free-coinage men and gold monometallists, Free Traders and protected manufacturers. Even before the party has begun to consider what it can do next these discordant elements are fighting.

The Republican party, on the other hand, was more divided by misapprehension and ignorance last November than in any other contest. It has learned something since that time with regard to the tariff, and also with regard to the silver question, the appropriations, the need of an election law, and other features of Republican policy. And this brings to the front one other change, of which recent elections afford some proof. There is evidence that the outrageous falsehoods about "McKinley prices" have had their day, and produced a natural and indignant reaction. Thousands of men who allowed themselves to be cheated by these falsehoods have learned by this time how impudent and baseless were the stories told, and how beneficial to all industries the new tariff has proved. A similar reaction appears from the crazy humor which prepared thousands to believe all the falsehoods told by free-coinage and other agitators in the farming districts. Of this there is less evidence as yet, because most of the elections this year have been in cities or in Eastern States, but the change of temper in Michigan and in many Kansas towns is significant.

The Republican party has not gone out of business yet. It will be found at the old stand next year with a consistent policy which has stood the test of many years of experience, and which commends itself to the patriotism as well as the common-sense of the people.

WHERE ADVERTISING IS OUT OF PLACE.

A bill which deserves thoughtful consideration from the Legislature is that in relation to the use of the stations and cars of elevated and surface railroads for advertising purposes. It has been favorably reported by the Assembly's Committee on Railroads, and in our opinion ought to be passed by both branches and signed by the Governor. The principal part of the proposed law is embodied in the second section, which reads as follows:

No elevated or street surface railway in any city of this State having a population of 200,000 or over, shall lease, let, bargain or give to any other corporation or person, or use or allow to be used by any other corporation or person, any of its buildings, stations, fixtures, coaches, cars or other property owned, occupied or used by it in its business, or any part or portion thereof, for advertising purposes, or for the sale of goods, wares or merchandise other than newspapers and periodicals; nor post or exhibit, or allow or permit to be posted or exhibited, in or upon any of its property, any card, sign, device, writing, printing or picture in the nature of an advertisement of the business, trade or profession of any other corporation or person.

The next section provides that any offending company shall forfeit $50 for each offence, "which may be recovered in any action in any court of competent jurisdiction by any citizen of this State."

It is not easy to think of any arguments to be brought forward against the enactment of such a law. It stands to reason that when a railroad company secures a franchise for running a railroad it is entitled to do just that thing and nothing else. It has no right to fill its cars with advertising cards or to permit its platforms to be cumbered with huge boards for posters of all sorts, which at the same time interfere with the free access of light and air to adjacent buildings. It is certainly a convenience to the public to be able to buy newspapers and magazines at the stations of the elevated roads, but the posters, the weighing-machines and the cent-in-the-slot devices are simply nuisances that should be abated. This nuisance has assumed especially large proportions in Brooklyn, and there is a loud demand for a remedy. There appears to be an unwritten law which governs the matter of advertising in cars on steam surface railroads. It is the uniform custom to permit no advertising cards in such cars, though no doubt the companies could secure a considerable revenue from this source. Why should there be any different practice on the part of street-car and elevated railway companies?

The bill in question is undoubtedly in the public interest. Public opinion on the subject in general was plainly manifested when it was proposed to permit advertising in the cars on the Brooklyn Bridge. The denunciations called forth would in all probability have prevented the carrying-out of the plan, even if the trustees had not found that their action would be illegal. The elevated and most of the surface companies have valuable franchises for which they pay little or nothing. They should be compelled by law to attend to the business of transportation only, and leave advertising alone.

OTHER INTERNATIONAL COMPLICATIONS.

Engrossed in our own foreign complications we are apt to forget that there are international difficulties elsewhere. Yet such is the fact, if reliance may be placed on recent European dispatches. These difficulties are of a different nature from ours, but on the whole may be quite as serious, and will doubtless come fully as near bringing on war—perhaps nearer, as they are between two countries separated by an imaginary boundary line alone, and hostilities could be carried on with the greatest ease.

The difficulty to which we refer is between Germany and Switzerland, for though an Italian is at the bottom of it Italy seems to be taking no part in it, perhaps thinking that she has enough to attend to in her case with this country—or perhaps the Italian may be a citizen of Switzerland—we are not informed on this point. The facts seem to be as follows: During the last few months an Italian named Filippo Cortoni has been making a tour of Switzerland with a hand-organ and a performing monkey. Having exhausted the Swiss resources in the way of the small change set aside for Italian hand-organ men, he decided to cross over the boundary into Germany, having first fitted his organ with a cylinder of music by German composers and dressed his monkey in a German uniform. But Filippo neglected to get a passport, and he had penetrated Germany scarcely a mile when he was arrested and clapped in jail. His monkey was given into the care of a turnkey, but this official knew no more about monkeys than he did about the other side of the moon, and while taking beer with a brother turnkey the monkey escaped to the street. Away from the restraining presence of his master, and being somewhat disgusted at the turn which affairs had taken, the monkey decided on revenge without regard to the triple alliance or the comity of nations, and began by biting a child. The child screamed, and an officer swooped down upon the monkey and promptly killed him. The next day Filippo Cortoni was released and conveyed back across the Swiss frontier, near the village of Hofen. He was very angry, partly at the imprisonment, but more so at the killing of his monkey, and he instantly decided to carry on the war so bravely begun by the little animal. He accordingly took up his station about ten yards from the German line and directly opposite the German sentinel who was guarding it, and began to shout the most exasperating abuse and the wildest threats at the officer and the whole German Empire which it was possible for his tongue to frame, ending each volley with a demand for a money reparation for the loss of his monkey. He did not demand, like the Italian Premier in our case, an assurance that the officer who killed the monkey would be punished, but he did demand a prompt recognition of the principle of compensation, and an early carrying out of the principle. Having excellent lungs, remarkable staying powers and a good command of three languages, Italian, French and German, he soon made it very disagreeable for the German sentinel. He has kept it up now for something like a week, putting in about sixteen hours each day in execrating Germany in every term of abuse and insult known to the three languages. Ocasionally he stops for a few minutes and turns to his organ and plays the French national airs in a loud key, following them with an insane and ear-torturing rendition of "Die Wacht am Rhein," produced by turning the crank backwards. The German authorities have requested the Swiss authorities to suppress Filippo, but this they refuse to do, on the ground that he is not actually injuring the German Empire and that he has a real grievance, the revenge he is taking being no more than Germany deserves. So he continues to take his stand early every morning and to abuse Germany till far into the night.

Americans, we believe, will agree with the Swiss authorities. The fellow seems to have a better case against Germany than has Rudini against this country. We must admire his courage, and can only hope that he will continue to whoop and make the life of the sentinel a burden till Germany pays him for his monkey.

Mr. Curtis's attitude toward consolidation is doubtless that of a large number of his fellow-citizens. Their prayer, like that of Ajax, is for light. They wish to know specifically what advantages they and their respective communities are to derive from the consummation of the scheme so ardently advocated by Mr. Stranahan and Mr. Green. If a bill of particulars were furnished they would examine it with care and impartiality. Meanwhile they are perfectly willing to wait until the light comes. Consolidation is generally conceded to be the manifest destiny of New-York and its environs in this State, but thus far the majority of those concerned are satisfied to let things take their natural course.

"New-York is distinctively a Democratic State," says "The Albany Argus." It is dollars to cents that Grover Cleveland distinctly doesn't agree with you.

Judge Knapp has again begun war against Guttenburg. He tells the Grand Jurors that every one of them probably knows that gambling is carried on in Hudson County, and suggests the finding of indictments. Unless, however, history fails to repeat itself, Guttenburg's pool-sellers will be too powerful even for Judge Knapp and his Grand Jury.

"It would not be a bad idea for Governor Hill," says "The Brooklyn Eagle," "to select a first-class lawyer as Judge Brady's successor and then dare the political organizations in New-York to dislike or denounce the act." "The Eagle's" estimate of the Governor-Senator is erroneous. He is not "daring" anybody nowadays. Apparently the only reason why he does not fill the vacancy on the Supreme Court bench is that he is waiting to determine what selection will be most helpful to him in achieving his great political ambition. It is a shameful thing indeed, but no other hypothesis explains the facts so well.

The number of college alumni associations has increased until graduates of every college of considerable size have periodical gatherings in this city. The plan of forming associations has now been adopted by the graduates of preparatory schools. This country has no Eton and no Rugby, but the large preparatory schools of New-England furnish a large proportion of the incoming classes each year at all the Eastern colleges. It is interesting to notice the pleasure with which busy men of mature years carry their thoughts back to their schoolboy days. These associations, with their annual gatherings, at which reminiscences of boyhood days are exchanged, cannot but have a good influence among those whom the sharp contests of business or professional life tend to harden.

From the present outlook General Edward F. Jones will not serve the State as Governor for a longer period than one month. But we violate no confidence in affirming most positively that he will keep on paying the Freight.

The retirement from business of old established fire insurance companies is another proof of the great change in the insurance business of recent years. A generation ago fire insurance directors might sit quietly in their offices and be sure of substantial dividends. Risks of great hazard were refused, and no strong endeavors to obtain business were necessary. Now the extension of the commission system and the competition of new companies render the profits of conservative corporations small, or cause them to disappear altogether. The struggle is so great that it is small wonder that elderly gentlemen used to the old methods of business refuse to continue it longer.

It is argued that the bill to place the public buildings of this State in charge of a superintendent, to be selected by Governor Hill, Lieutenant-Governor Jones and Speaker Sheehan—three thorough-going Democrats—is a Republican measure. So much the worse, if the charge be true. But whatever its paternity, the Senate ought to kill it.

An interesting election contest was that just decided for Justice of the Supreme Court in Wisconsin. The lawyers took the matter of nominations into their own hands, and the only candidate who had strong partisan support was unsuccessful. The Republican party in this city and State has been foremost in advocating the renomination and re-election of Judges who have proved themselves honest and capable. The extension of the practice of a non-partisan judiciary will be watched with interest.

Trinity College plumes itself on its buildings. Its president takes pride in the fact that these buildings "are superior to those found elsewhere in the country," and quotes Dr. Andrew D. White as saying that "fifty years hence Yale and Harvard will begin to put up buildings like them." All the same, buildings do not make a college—barring any reflection upon Trinity, which is doing good work. They are a useful adjunct—no more. A great institution of learning should have a care not to be buildings et praeterea nihil.

PERSONAL.

Prince Henry, brother of the Emperor of Germany, recently displayed surprising talent as a violinist at a concert in Kiel. The Prince played the first violin in the orchestra.

Senator Hawley, of Connecticut, has consented to deliver an address on the life and character of General Sherman, at a memorial service to be held under municipal auspices in Boston, on a date not yet fixed.

Emma Abbott's ashes are to be surmounted by an $85,000 Gothic monument of Westerly granite, which is to be erected in Oak Grove Cemetery at Gloucester. It will also serve as a tomb for the body of her husband, Eugene Wetherell. The monument will be fifty-seven feet high and will resemble the Prince Albert memorial at London.

David A. Wells, the eminent free-trader of Norwich, Conn., has received a gold medal from the jury on social and economic matters of the French Exposition of 1889, in recognition of his contributions to economic science and literature.

Dr. David Starr Jordan, president-elect of the Leland Stanford University, is an athlete and sportsman, as well as a scholar and parson. He says of himself: "Six feet one and one-half inches high, I weigh 215 pounds, but I can swim, play baseball and talk Norwegian;" and you cannot tell him much, if anything, that he does not already know, about trout, rods and reels.

General Greely told a St. Louis reporter a few days ago that he presumed, in spite of the nominal transfer of the Weather Bureau to the Agricultural Department on July 1, he would still remain in charge until next winter; as there is some technical question about the President's right to appoint the new superintendent until the Senate meets.

Colonel Stefan Moutkouroff, Bulgarian Minister of War, and, during the interregnum in 1886-1887, one of the three regents, was only thirty-nine years of age when he died a few weeks ago. Born in Bessarabia, educated in the military schools of Moscow, he began active service in the militia of Eastern Roumelia. Strecker Pasha soon recognized his talents and made him his personal adjutant and placed him at the head of the Eastern Roumelian gendarmes. Although the Sultan promoted him subsequently to the rank of major and evinced great interest in the young man's career, Moutkouroff remained an ardent member of the National party, which worked for the establishment of a great Bulgaria. He distinguished himself in the war with Servia, during which he commanded the forces of Eastern Roumelia. He was instrumental in bringing about the brief restoration of Prince Alexander after his forced withdrawal from Sofia in 1886. In the following year Colonel Moutkouroff visited incognito most of the European courts in search of an available successor to Battenberg; and was instrumental in finding and elevating Prince Ferdinand.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

"The Central Tennessee College, at Nashville, is one of the finest and most novel institutions in the world," says Dr. J. C. Hartzell, of the Freedmen's Aid and Southern Education Society. "It is a school of mechanic art, which was opened recently. Professor H. G. Sedgwick is in charge, with $20,000 worth of machinery on hand. We find the colored students to be as bright as the white students and to make wonderful progress. They will be learned everything from handling tools, levers, wheels and axles to steam engines and motors and dynamos. The citizens of Nashville gave nearly $2,000 to the new school, and we are still receiving money from people, young and old, all over the country, who have heard of the new school and are interested in its success. It is a sight to visit the school, and I wish thousands could see it."

H. Gottschalk, a relative of the celebrated composer, is stopping at the Russell House. Mr. Gottschalk is the possessor of what, perhaps, is the oldest and rarest coin in the world, a "holy shekel," supposed to have been used in King Solomon's temple. "I obtained this coin of a venerable rabbi in Caleostioko, near Bucharest, in Roumania, some years ago," said Mr. Gottschalk. "He was dying without heirs, and, for reasons which I need not mention, bequeathed it to me, together with documents which substantiate its ancient character, on condition that it never depart from my family and never be used for purposes of gain. The British Museum, which has the only other coin of the kind in existence, offered me a boot of £500, as mine is perfect, while theirs has several imperfections. The museum has had its coin 800 years. From the documentary evidence accompanying my coin, and the knowledge that they were last used about 1,200 or 1,300 years before Christ, it will be seen that these two holy shekels are by far the most ancient of coins. On one side, in ancient Hebrew, is the word "Jerusalem" and on the other "Holy Shekel."—(Detroit Free Press.

"The Pall Mall Gazette" tells of a doctor on a man-of-war who had a very simple method of treatment. He would tie a piece of tape around the waist of the complaining mariner, and command him to declare whether his pain existed above or below the tape. If above, an emetic, and if below a dose of salts followed as a matter of course.

AN OLD STORY RETOLD.

Just before him she sat
With a monstrous great hat
On her head, quite obscuring the stage.
He twisted and turned
Till with anger he burned,
And each moment augmented his rage.

In despair, then, at last—
Half the evening had passed—
Leaning forward, he whispered quite low:
"Won't you take off your hat?
I can't see what they're at
On the stage." But she shook her head, "No!"

Then he had a bright thought—
Some by instinct are taught—
And he put his own hat on his head.
In an instant behind
Him came murmurs unkind,
"Shoot the hat!" "Take that hat off!" they said.

Their expressions were blunt,
And the lady in front
( ),
For she thought that, of course, they meant her.
With a rosy red face,
And exceeding bad grace,
Doffed her hat without further demur.

Moral:

The moral is plain:
Your point you may gain
Sometimes in a roundabout way.
And this moral, too,
Comes clearly to view:
Never wear a big hat to the play.
—(Somerville Journal.

In Boston there is a house on the door of which is a sign reading "Caution—Scarlet Fever." And in the window is a placard bearing the legend "Rooms to rent."

Oysters frequently reach a great old age. The ridges or water lines on the shell indicate the number of years until they get beyond forty; then the lines are wider and indicate a period of ten years. I once saw an oyster eighty-six years old. It was caught in Delaware Bay four years ago. That oyster had intelligence. I put it in a tank of salt water and it opened and shut itself up, as if enjoying a bath. One day I put the oyster on a plank by itself in order to study its shell with a microscope. It lay there dead and dumb like. I stepped aside to wait on a customer who wanted Blue Points. The tom-cat walked up to the oyster and began to turn it over with its paws. Suddenly the bivalve opened its shell and caught the cat's tail. The cat bounded off like a rocket, bumping the oyster against the pavement. The octogenarian clung to the cat's tail. I never saw the cat or the oyster again.—(St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

It is estimated that there are fully 8,000 families who live in shanty boats along the Ohio River, floating along from town to town, and feeling as happy as though they owned the earth.

A part of the family of the late Thurlow Weed have been making the "Grand Tour," and his daughter writes home from India that in all her travels she carries with her the well-known work of our friend, Dr. Henry M. Field, "From Egypt to Japan." She says: "We are constantly quoting it, saying, 'Dr. Field says so and so,' or he 'does not say so.' Our English friends ask, 'Who is Dr. Field and where can we get his book?' In our walks and drives it is always with us and we are content." This is a happy suggestion for others who propose making the tour of the globe.—(New-York Observer.

MUSIC.

MUSIC AT THE TRIBUNE'S CELEBRATION.

The music which will be heard at The Tribune's semi-centennial celebration in the Metropolitan Opera House to-morrow evening will be an integral and significant part of the celebration. It will be played by an orchestra of the quality and dimensions which the music-lovers of New-York have been accustomed to by the Symphonic concerts provided for their enjoyment in the season. It will be conducted by Damrosch, and the programme of pieces will reflect some of the convictions, aims, beliefs and hopes of this journal in the world of art, as, it is to be presumed, the addresses will reflect the policy which The Tribune has pursued in political, social, literary and educational matters. It is to be a programme of pieces composed by native American musicians. The purpose is not to publish a feeling of illiberality against the music of the nations, but to proclaim a belief in the capacity of our own people in a department of artistic activity in which they have not been put on a level with the nations of the Old World, and to prove that the belief is well founded. There is no danger of The Tribune ever denying the present supremacy of Germany in the matter of music, or of desiring to measure American composers, man for man, against the geniuses of Germany, Russia, Italy and France. But The Tribune wishes that the creative talent which is ours shall be honored to the full measure of its deserving, and knows that much of the music composed by America's own sons is as worthy of attention as much of that which comes to us with the potent recommendation of a foreign label.

The programme will embrace compositions by John Knowles Paine, Dudley Buck, Arthur Foote, George W. Chadwick, Frank van der Stucken and Henry Holden Huss. In this list are a son of Maine and a son of Texas; two come from Massachusetts, one from Connecticut and one from New-Jersey. The residences of the six are New-York and Boston. These considerations, however, had nothing to do with the selection of their music. The list might, indeed, have been doubled without loss in quality of the works, and, if it had been practicable to include American musicians who were born abroad, it could easily have been multiplied again and again. But American music is well represented in the list and the audience of to-morrow evening will have an opportunity to observe the value and beauty of American products of a kind not considered in tariff bills.

A BRAHMS EVENING.

The last of Mr. Sam Franko's chamber music soirees, which had once been postponed, took place last night in Steinway Hall. The audience was not a numerous one, which was much to be deplored, for in the matter of intrinsic interest the entertainment ranked high among the chamber concerts that have been heard here this season. The music was all by Brahms, and consisted of that composer's last sonata for pianoforte and violin, a set of three songs, to which Miss Little, the singer of the evening, was compelled to add a fourth, and the trio in E flat for pianoforte, violin and horn, which Mr. Joseffy brought forward three years ago. In the sonata Mr. Franko had the help of Herr Friedheim, and in the trio of Herr Friedheim and Mr. Pieper. The famous pupil of Liszt approved himself an admirable ensemble player, on whem his colleagues could rest as on a foundation of adamant. The work of the other players was not noteworthy in any respect, all the gratitude which could be felt toward them being challenged by the fact that they gave the opportunity to hear such noble, beautiful, and in the case of the trio, unconventional and fascinating music.

Miss Little's selections reflected credit on her taste. She sang "Von ewiger Liebe" (one of the most magnificent songs ever composed), "Des Liebsten Schwur," "Meine Liebe ist gruen," and, on a recall, the exquisitely dainty "Vergebliches Staendchen." Miss Little's singing has vastly improved emotionally and intellectually since she went to London seven or eight years ago, but unfortunately she has acquired a harsh unmusical tone-production in the lower register, which we have had to deplore in other singers who came under English influences.

MUSICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

For his second pianoforte recital at Recital Hall to-morrow afternoon, Arthur Friedheim announces the following programme:

Wagner-(Friedheim)—Vorspiel, "Meistersinger.
Beethoven—Sonate, Op. 10, No. 3, D major.
Beethoven—Sonate, Op. 53, C major.
Chopin—Preludes and Etudes (selected); Sonate, B flat minor.
Liszt—Fantasia on Mozart's "Don Giovanni."

Mr. Harry Pepper has been chosen tenor of the choir of St. Mark's Church. The fifth of his ballad concerts will take place on April 22.

Not only the performance but the audience as well promises to make the Stanton testimonial at the Metropolitan Opera House this evening a memorable affair. It is expected that the inspiring scenes of the last days of the opera season will be repeated. The programme embraces one act each from "Faust" and "Die Meistersinger," a pianoforte solo by Mr. Rummel, the overture to "Oberon," and scenes from "Die Walkuere" and "Die Goetterdaemmerung."

Olga Islar, of the German Opera Company, has joined the ranks of those who will remain in America. She will sing in opera in English in Philadelphia during May and June, under the direction of Mr. Hinrichs.

Mr. Santley, the venerable English baritone, has the help on his Canadian and American tour of Mrs. Anna Burch, Mrs. Carl Martin, Miss Lena Little and William J. Lavin.

The ranks of local tenors is soon to be augmented by the arrival from Boston of Joseph H. Ricketson, who comes to succeed Theodore Toedt in the choir of the Church of St. Bartholomew. This disposes of the silly story that Herr Dippel was to join this choir.

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