

Amusements
AMBERG THEATRE—Das Alte Lied.
BLOND THEATRE—The Nones.
BROADWAY THEATRE—Fedor.
CASINO—The Poor Jew.
COLUMBIAN THEATRE—The Nones.

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New-York Daily Tribune
FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY
MONDAY, APRIL 27, 1891.
TWELVE PAGES.
THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.—The Chilian insurgents have gained
two more towns. It is said that France will
negotiate reciprocity treaties with other
countries. A Russian regiment will attend the
funeral of Count von Moltke.

Domestic.—The President passed a quiet Sunday
in San Francisco. Six Pullman car passengers
were badly hurt in an accident on the "Big Four"
Railroad, near Indianapolis. Mrs. Annie
Besant addressed the opening session of the
National Convention of Theosophists in Boston.

Mr. Depew remarked on a recent notable public
occasion that he "always was an optimist."
The interview with him which appears on another
page of this issue proves the truth of his
remark. It is breezy, enlivening, stimulating
reading. Mr. Depew looks on the bright side
of circumstances; he appreciates the fun of
things in general with marvellous quickness;
and no doubt he is entirely right in attributing
to this quality his good health and great power
of work. No part of this interview, we venture
to say, will be read with more general
appreciation and interest than what is said about
the marked effect of President Harrison's
admirable speeches upon the large number of men
whom Mr. Depew met on his recent journey.

The New-Orleans Grand Jury has certainly
taken time enough to make an exhaustive
investigation of the lynching affair. Its report
ought to be of a searching nature, for six weeks
or thereabout is long enough for a full inquiry
into all the facts. The jury's findings and
presentment, a New-Orleans dispatch elsewhere
printed says, may now be expected at any time.
Probably there is no genuine expectation anywhere
that anybody will be indicted for the
crimes committed by the mob on March 14.
The jury cannot, at all events, allege that the
perpetrators are unknown, and a neglect to
indict will afford an opportunity for some delicate
argumentation on the part of the writer of the
jury's report.

announced to a group of reporters that he knew
the murderer, but had not been able to find out
where he was. Unless the Inspector was bluffing,
a most important step has been taken in the
direction of finding the man. But twenty-four
hours' further search has failed to advance
the case any further, apparently. It is not yet
time to criticise the police. Inspector Hynes
and all his associates and subordinates are on
their mettle, and there is abundant reason to
believe that they are doing everything in their
power to unravel this horrible mystery.

THE DUTY OF REPUBLICAN SENATORS.
This will be the decisive week at Albany.
The Legislature is to adjourn sine die on Thursday.
A number of important bills are pending,
but unless the Democrats of the Senate speedily
abandon their shameless filibustering in behalf
of a corrupt canal ring there will be no more
law-making this session. For more than a week
the majority members of the Senate have been
trying to obtain a vote on the Laughlin resolution.
The minority, under the avowed leadership
of Governor Hill, have fought this resolution
so fiercely as to convince every unprejudiced
citizen that if the canal is investigated so
much rottenness will be exposed that the
Democratic party is sure to suffer an overwhelming
defeat in the fall campaign. If the resolution
is finally to fail, the people will hold the
Democrats responsible for the obstruction, which
results not only in sheltering public plunderers,
but in defeating much-needed legislation. Since
the days when Tweed ran things at the Capital
no law-makers have been engaged in promoting
any job so thoroughly disreputable as the one
which these Democratic Senators have backed
during the past ten days. The opposition to
the resolution has been absolutely indefensible.
It has meant nothing except a determination
to serve a political party at the expense of the
people; to serve corrupt and inefficient Democratic
canal officials at the expense of the taxpayers.

In the circumstances, the one plain duty of
the Republican Senators is to insist upon the
passage of the resolution. To accept any sort
of a compromise would be a serious mistake.
The fact that Hill procured the introduction on
Friday of a bill providing for a canal investigating
commission proves conclusively that he and
his party friends in the Senate are badly
frightened. Well may they be frightened.
They have discovered that the public sentiment
of the State is against them. They have discovered
that the leading Democratic journal of the
leading canal county in the State is against
them. They have discovered that they have
rendered their party an object of well-grounded
suspicion on the eve of a canvass of the first
importance. They have discovered that they
have placed in the hands of the Republicans a
powerful campaign document. The Commission
bill is a bungling attempt to turn the tide, and
in view of what went before is to be regarded
as droll a measure as ever was presented to a
deliberative body. It is impossible to take it
seriously, since it proposes to allow the Governor—the
head and front of the opposition to
the investigation—to name an investigating
commission! Regarded as a joke, the bill is
first-rate; regarded as legislation, it is beneath
contempt. Let the Republican Senators, then,
firmly maintain their present position. Let
their ultimatum be a vote on the Laughlin
resolution or no more legislation this session.
It is a position which will command the approval
of all fair-minded men, of all men who believe
that the will of the majority ought to prevail.
The Senate contains nineteen Republicans to
thirteen Democrats; yet it is Hill's proposition
that the thirteen ought to be allowed to dictate
to the nineteen, and that failing to be allowed
to do so they are justified in blocking the
wheels of legislation. Such a proposition necessarily
excites the indignation of voters, irrespective
of party lines, since it is a blow at
popular government.

The Republicans of New-York from one end
of the State to the other are deeply interested
in this contest. They heartily approve of the
position which their representatives in the Senate
have taken. They hope and believe that
they will stand firm in their battle for the
investigation of the canal ring, in spite of all
the attempts of the Governor to bulldoze them
with vetoes or bamboozle them with his
Commission bill.

THE GRANT MONUMENT.
Ground will be broken to-day for the monument
which is to commemorate the career
of General Grant and express the gratitude
of the people whom he restored to unity. In a
sense the ceremonies will be simple, but the
spectacle cannot fail to be imposing. An army
of veteran soldiers and a great concourse
of citizens will be present, but no dazzling display
of National pride and power will be attempted.
It is a cause for satisfaction and relief that
the practical beginning of a serious task is
to be deferred no longer. It is not creditable
to New-York that the acceptance of this sacred
trust did not inspire a stronger and more
general zeal for its fulfillment. Nearly six years
have elapsed since General Grant died, and
during most of this time it has been hard
to discover any signs of interest or activity in
the prosecution of the work. Appearances have
been in some measure deceptive, as they always
are. The committee in charge has not deserved
all the criticism applied to it. There has been
less slothfulness than the result might seem
to indicate. But the delay has been unfortunate
and mortifying. The original mistake, we
have always thought, was in asking too great
a sum of money. The figure named at the
outset was so large as to discourage rather
than invite subscriptions. We believe that if \$200,000
had been called for it would have been
raised promptly and easily, and the monument
would have been completed to-day instead
of just at its beginning. It is true that an
excessive demand is not the only cause of the
lack of enthusiasm which has produced the long
delay. From time to time unworthy attempts
to frustrate General Grant's expressed wish
that his grave might be in this city have been
made, and these have embarrassed and hindered
the collection of the fund. Then, too, the
ridicule of some other cities, due in part to mere
flippancy of feeling, but in part, we must suppose,
to jealousy, has not had the stimulating effect
here which it ought to have had, but on the
contrary, has seemed to be depressing as well
as discouraging.

It is to be hoped that these jests and sneers
have now worn themselves out, and that the
country from this time forward will assist the
enterprise with its sympathy and in more
practical ways as well. It certainly is a work
which deserves the cordial interest and support of
every man who loves his country and is capable
of gratitude for General Grant's devotion and
achievements. His figure does not lose its heroic
proportions with the lapse of time. He was
great "with the arduous greatness of things
done," but that is not all his glory. The spirit
of his service was perfectly pure and unselfish
and his fidelity was absolute. Over the dust
of such a man it is fitting that a monument should
rise to symbolize his deeds and his character, to
express the people's veneration and to kindle
ardent patriotism and noble ambition. The task
remaining to be done is one to which no citizen
of the United States can afford to be indifferent,
and to-day's ceremony ought to inspire an eager

and a determined purpose to carry it on
steadily and swiftly to completion.

THE PRESIDENT'S PUBLIC SERVICE.
There are thousands in all parts of the country
who feel, with Mr. Depew, that the President's
Southern speeches prove that the caricatures
of opponents have slandered an Executive
who has had the ability and courage worthily
to administer the office of Chief Magistrate of
sixty-five million people. A Republican of
large influence said in this city last week:
"These speeches are a revelation to me; I never
realized that the President was such a man. I
feel as if I had done him injustice, and others
have infinitely slandered him."
It is not many years since President Cleveland
was journeying in a similar way, and responding
in brief speeches to welcomes given him at
various points. His opponents have charitably
endeavored to forget, but his friends remember
with humiliation, how they felt when his laboriously
compiled extracts from an encyclopedia
were printed, with their cheap and commonplace
phrases. The disclosure of Mr. Cleveland's
mental narrowness and poverty contributed
not a little to his subsequent defeat. Hosts
of people mentally contrasted his performances
with the terse, compact, fearless and thoughtful
speeches which Mr. Harrison was making day
by day when a candidate, as they now contrast
these same specimens of mechanical hand-organ
oratory with the responses President Harrison
is making to those who greet him.

It is true that other qualities are needed in a
Chief Magistrate besides readiness in speech.
But one peculiarity of President Harrison's
remarks is that they constantly show how
thoroughly he has studied and how profoundly
he has thought about the questions upon which
depends the welfare of the people in the various
sections. His speeches are surprisingly candid
and frank, in reference to questions about which
men differ widely and passionately, and yet they
breathe such a sincere and earnest desire to
find the right and do it that even opponents are
won by them. Because those who listen and those
who read find in the President a man of wide
knowledge, broad thought and patriotic statesmanship,
they are led to remember that his administration
of his great office, under circumstances
of most difficulty, has been conspicuously
clean, able and honorable.

The President himself does not go about
requesting public attention to the merits and
virtues of his public service, as some other
Presidents have done. But all the more for
that reason, perhaps, when men observe how
clear and strong are his opinions, and how convincing
his reasonings, on matters of the highest
importance, they are compelled to remember that
his earnest spirit and his great ability have
been devoted for more than two years to the
faithful administration of the laws, and with
most honorable success. Even his opponents
are led to admit that they have never realized
how capable and broad-minded a man he is, and
when his speeches open their eyes they see
merits in his administration to which partisan
habits of thought had rendered them blind.

It is a valuable service to the Republican party
that the President renders, in thus gaining
for himself and his administration the respect
of the multitudes. If he should be a candidate
again, or if he should not be, in either case
this better appreciation of the merits and the
work of a Republican President will strengthen
the Republican cause. And in that President
Harrison is truly serving his whole country, for
the prosperity and welfare of the country depend
upon the success of the National policy he represents.

THE LEAGUE AND ITS MISSION.
The great gathering of Republican Clubs at
Cincinnati and the election of the Hon. J. S.
Clarkson as its executive leader should be the
opening of a more earnest, sustained and
vigorous campaign of education than the country
has ever seen since that which closed with the
first election of Abraham Lincoln. It is not a
new idea to thoughtful Republicans that the
work of popular education and information has
for many years been far too much neglected.
The great army of Republican journals has done
what it could, but each with its own limitation
of circumstances, of local and sectional feeling,
and of individual interests and needs. For
thorough enlightenment of the public regarding
the principles and objects of the Republican
party another force altogether has been required.
Leaders have too often occupied themselves
mainly with the distribution of offices, the combination
of diverse elements and personal interests,
or the direction and perfecting of party
organization, all good things in their way, but
far from satisfactory substitutes for the enlightenment
of the people. When contests have
come such leaders have too often taken short
views, addressed themselves to the task of
manipulating local interests or prejudices, and
hidden the glorious principles of Republicanism
lest they should offend or frighten somebody.

Thirty years have been spent in this way in
some States with scarcely an effort to bring the
people to understand what Republicanism means.
Not long ago, when a vigorous speaker had set
forth in a certain Western city the reasons for
Protection he was told by an intelligent and
experienced leader who had heard him: "That
is the first genuine Protective speech that has
been made in this State to my knowledge for
thirty years." It had been the fashion of local
politicians there to echo in every campaign the
empty and meaningless clamor for reduction
of duties, as if that were of necessity reducing
the burdens of the people. Straightforward
advocacy of the principles of Protection had been
almost unknown in that quarter. During all
this time a generation of new voters has grown
up. Millions of new voters have come hither
from foreign lands who have no conception
of a genuine American policy. It is a marvel
that in spite of all this neglect in some quarters
the belief of the people has moved steadily toward
a more uncompromising support of the
Republican policy, and it is a striking proof
of the power of that policy to vindicate itself by
results which men recognize in their own experience.

The Nation must now be educated as thoroughly
and systematically as it was in the
favor of Free Soil, Free Speech and Free Men
to a well-grounded and unqualified belief in the
protection of American suffrage, and the protection
of American industry. This is not a work
to be done in a month or in a year. It will
require patience, earnestness, self-sacrifice in
a thousand ways. It will require the zeal of
youth united with the experience of age. No
other force is so well fitted for this great
and most necessary work as the League of
Republican Clubs, and if this directs itself to that
labor, rather than to the carrying of conventions
and partition of offices, it will become the
very life and soul of the Republican party.

of the Nation, quickly learns when an organization
seeks chiefly the aggrandizement of individuals.
For the great League of Republican
Clubs let us hope that a grander and more
honorable mission is destined—the uplifting of
the entire Nation to a better comprehension of
the principles on which alone good government and
prosperity are possible. Devoted to this work,
these clubs will have the hearty sympathy and
support of all who are sincere and thorough in
their Republicanism.

THE KOKOMO PIMPERNELLS.
Few people give the courts as much credit as
they deserve. It is in the court alone that the
poor meet on an equal footing, the only really
helpless and the weak and the strong, the
weak and the strong, the man with no lawyer
person being an innocent in the punishment
of criminals that the courts do a great work
—in exposing the thousands of crimes for which
army imitators in thousands of cases for which
they receive no credit. Thus, how frequently
it happens that a divorce court not only frees
an oppressed woman from a tyrant husband, but
also exposes the tyrant's base methods and puts
other women on their guard. A striking example
of this is shown in the case of Pimpernell agt. Pimpernell,
just finished at Kokomo, Ind.

All men are brutes; a lady has recently
admitted as much in a magazine article; but it
is admitted that Pimpernell, of Kokomo, is a
more thorough brute than it is usual for men to
be. All of his superfluity of brutality was made
public at the trial, and we are pleased to announce
that Mrs. Pimpernell was given the decree of
separation for which she asked, with alimony at
a neat if not fairly figure. We will not stop to
tell of all the instances of the cowardly Pimpernell's
cruelty—of how on one occasion he looked up
his wife's back hair in the bureau drawer and
pretended to lose the key, or of another time when
he put lamp-black in her face-powder box, or
of how he kept her in a room with a window
of his breath scented with cloves, cinnamon and
other scandalous flavors—we will pass over all
of this, including his unholty bargain with the
shoemaker to give her shoes two sizes larger than
she called for—we will omit mention of all of
these minor and common forms of cruelty on the
part of Pimpernell and come directly to his most
striking act of selfishness. That Pimpernell
drank intoxicating liquors we have already
mentioned. He would frequently come home at
unreasonable hours of the night and attempt to
sing comic songs in the hall while struggling with
his overcoat and hat. Mrs. Pimpernell on these
occasions always came down and spoke her mind
freely to Pimpernell, as she considered it her duty
to do. His lame and impotent excuses about sick
friends, office business, and so forth, never had
the slightest weight with Mrs. Pimpernell, but
rather increased her eloquence. Indeed, Pimpernell
was usually glad to escape to the kitchen and to
sleep away what little was left of the night on the
stationary tubs, taking the stray shots that
happened to remain in Mrs. Pimpernell's magazine
at the breakfast table. She frequently told him
plainly that no other woman in the world would
endure his actions for one moment. But did
Pimpernell appreciate her self-sacrifice? Not
at all.

One night some two weeks ago Pimpernell
got home at about 2 o'clock in the morning. Mrs.
Pimpernell heard him singing softly as he stood
in his overcoat in the corner and hung up his
umbrella. She arose and partially dressed herself
with a firm hand. Pimpernell sang and
drifted away to the pantry to get something to
eat. Mrs. Pimpernell descended the bottom
step majestic tread. As she reached the floor
near the door she noticed a little package lying on
the floor. She picked it up and it was Pimpernell's
abandoned hat. She picked it up and
found a printed label on it, which read: "Murray
Hill Cheating Gum—Free Sample." Now it happens
that Mrs. Pimpernell is fond of gum, and as she
proceeded toward the pantry to do her duty
Pimpernell she tore the paper off and put the
gum in her mouth. As she entered the pantry she
brought her teeth together on it, possibly a little
harder than she would have done if she had
not seen that Pimpernell was using mustard on
his sponge-cake. She started to speak, and to
speak to the point, but she did not. Her voice,
one eloquent, was hushed. She could no more
open her mouth than could the plaster Venus of
Milo in the front parlor. It was not gum, but
some sort of villainous stuff compounded of glue
and mud, but her jaws would not open. Then
Pimpernell, led by her jaws would not open. Then
Pimpernell dashed a little Worcestershire sauce on
a piece of apple pie and remarked that he had
been sitting up with a sick friend. "Frien' my
shick, too," he added; "shick's frien' I ever
shien. Blame' fool goin' t' die if he don't look out."
Mrs. Pimpernell knew it was a base lie, and
struggled to say so, but could not. Then Pimpernell
made a sandwich out of two pieces of bread
and a dolly and told her more of his sick friend,
ending by saying that he had been joking about
the friend, the real reason of his late home-coming
being that he was kept at the office posting up
the books. Mrs. Pimpernell knew that the second
lie was worse than the first; but she could not
say so. She struggled hard, but the gum held.
At last she burst into tears and rushed upstairs.
At even this did not move the flint-hearted Pimpernell.
He followed her and spent the rest of
the night in song and in telling her cheerfully of
sick friends, bookkeeping, and so forth. In the
morning she went to a doctor, and after considerable
trouble her jaws were pried open. She subsequently
made a few earnest remarks to her husband
and applied for a divorce, which was readily
granted her.

We trust that the particulars of the case of
Pimpernell vs. Pimpernell will be given the
widest possible publicity, that the patient married
women, in the words of the patent medicine
advertisements, be "warned in time."

MONEY AND BUSINESS.
Money is coming from the interior at last, crop
prospects are brilliant, railroad tonnage from
Chicago improves, the volume of general business
is in value nearly equal to the unprecedented
movements of last year, there is a better tone in
the iron market, and labor troubles appear to be
gradually settling themselves. These statements
constitute the ammunition of a vigorous bull
campaign, which has put up stocks an average
of \$2.64 per share last week, and \$5.01 per share
since March 7. The spring rise, when there is
one, usually goes a little further and lasts a little
longer. In 1884 none came, and there was a
panic; in 1885 stocks declined, too many people
being anxious to unload; in 1886 the rise in April
was but \$1 per share, and the lowest average for
the year followed May 4. But in 1887 a rise of
\$6.39 per share culminated May 21; in 1888
there was a rise of \$5.67 in April, which ended
with that month; in 1889 the rise was \$5.15 per
share, ending June 15, and in 1890 a rise of
\$7.25 per share began March 1, and did not end
until May 23. Whoever considers the conditions
may find in these figures some practical suggestions.

Money came from the interior last week, and
it is a coincidence that over \$5,000,000 of loans
were paid off. If some people had been carrying
wheat at the West a long while, and had managed
to pull out on the rise which culminated Tuesday,
they would have paid money borrowed in New-York
for their wheat. At all events, the known
receipts by the banks exceeded known shipments
\$2,415,000, and the Treasury held \$1,900,000
less money at the end of the week than at the
beginning, besides putting out \$6,000,000 more
silver notes. Against these additions there were
exports of about \$3,000,000 gold, which would
leave more than the gain in reserves resorted, part
of the Treasury disbursements having been made
at distant points. If gold keeps moving out at
the rate of \$2,000,000 a week, the banks will
be very strong when summer comes.
The one marvellous fact which has thus far
helped the country to meet enormous importations
without too great an outgo of gold is that exports
of cotton are far greater than in any previous

year. In less than eight months much more cotton
has been exported than in any previous full
year, and the quantity which has already come
out since September 1 far exceeds the entire
crop of any previous year, as follows:

Table with columns: Year, Bales, Exported.
1890-91 to April 23 (in sight) 8,075,967 4,916,847
1889-90, year, crop 7,813,730 4,516,847
1887-88, year, crop 6,935,982 4,742,745
1887-88, year, crop 7,047,707 4,628,181
1886-87, year, crop 6,513,623 4,338,202
1885-86, year, crop 6,530,215 4,486,202
1884-85, year, crop 5,999,221 4,501,372
1883-84, year, crop 5,714,052 3,200,000
1882-83, year, crop 5,062,234 3,767,507

Though the price this year has been very low
of late, the value of the cotton exported in eight
months has already been greater than in any
previous full year, excepting 1886. In
April this year 260,467 bales have come out into
sight, against 111,197 last year, but 345,521 have
been exported, against 180,702 last year. The
exports of provisions have also been large, though in
pork and lard but slightly larger than last year, for
of bacon and hams 42,000,000 pounds have gone
abroad, against 29,000,000 last year. Petroleum
exports have been fully up to last year's, and
exports of wheat from both coasts a little larger,
though the enormous decrease in corn makes a
heavy decline in breadstuffs. In three weeks of
April the merchandise exports from New-York are
in value 10.8 per cent greater than last year,
while in imports for four weeks the apparent gain
was 4 per cent, but the excess of imports over
exports in April last year was over \$8,000,000.

The wheat speculation met a reaction on Wednesday,
revived on Friday, but closed weak, with
July 5-8 cents lower than on Tuesday, and
May 5-8 cents lower, though wheat in elevator
was still quoted higher than a week ago. The
actual receipts at Western ports of wheat and
of all other grain for three weeks of April have
been in recent years:

Table with columns: Wheat, Other grain.
1891 4,447,504 8,815,131
1890 4,556,174 15,149,091
1889 2,975,214 9,780,037
1888 5,193,193 6,759,428

The speculative movement pays small attention
to the fact that the visible supply of wheat is
almost as large as it was a year ago, and the
quantity available for exports double the actual
exports after this date last year. Corn in elevator
is a cent higher than a week ago, though May is
2 cents lower, and May and 2-4 cents lower.
Pork is the same, but lard and hogs a quarter
lower. Cotton has declined a sixteenth, and while
raw sugar is unchanged, granulated is half a cent
and crushed a quarter lower, German supplies
being felt. Even now the margin between centrifugal
and granulated is one full cent, which is much
above the cost of refining.

The increase in railroad earnings, which has
been on eighty-six and eighty-eight roads for
the first and second weeks of April and thirteen
for the third week almost 4 per cent, is plainly
due to higher rates rather than to increased traffic,
and hence the prospect of extended wars, through
reduction of rates by the Canadian lines and the
West Shore, is regarded with the more apprehension.
While all the railroad magnates are talking
for peace, most of them are acting as if they were
determined to have peace if they had to fight for
it, and were about to begin fighting. Nor do the
clearings outside New-York mean a larger traffic,
for in April thus far they fell a little below last
year's, in spite of prices averaging about 13 per
cent higher for the month. One cause of
hesitation at present is the threat of very extensive
and prolonged struggles between employers and
employed in the building trades and the bituminous
coal mines. But the next two weeks will determine
whether business is thereby to be much interrupted.
In other respects the industrial situation
looks better. The iron market is firmer, with a
better demand for manufactured iron and steel.
The crop prospects continue most favorable, and
that tends to strengthen the hope that depression
in any branch of manufacture will be but temporary.

Mr. Fassett's committee will find plenty to
investigate if they go to Brooklyn, as it is understood
they will soon after the adjournment of the
Legislature. One of the first subjects to demand
their attention will be the waterworks purchase.
The facts regarding this scandalous affair have not
yet been fully told in court, and will not be if the
Court of Appeals affirms the decision of the General
Term to the effect that the city officials had no
authority whatever to make the purchase which
Mr. Ziegler's injunction stopped. In that case
the true inwardness of the water scandal can only
be revealed by the investigation of such a body as
this committee. It is said that Mr. Gaynor, who
singlehanded and alone successfully conducted the
litigation for the people in the water case, is likely
to be selected as counsel to assist the committee
in its explorations in Brooklyn. That selection
would be eminently fitting, and would be a guarantee
to the people that the right sort of investigation
was to be made.

Cricket has never been a popular game among
colleagues in this country. Considerable interest
is felt therefore in the game which is to be played
early in June between Yale and Harvard cricketers.
If the result of this and a few other similar
contests should be to increase the popularity
of the game, cricket may in the future contest with
baseball and football for supremacy among college
sports. Such a result seems, however, improbable
to those college players who have previously tried
the game.

Several of the Republican ward associations in
Brooklyn at their meetings on Tuesday night
cordially endorsed Secretary Tracy's Navy Yard
reform policy. The resolutions of the First Ward
Association declared: "The Secretary is entitled
to and will receive the thanks of the entire
community in the important action he has taken
in separating politics from labor"; and added: "We
earnestly hope and do believe that the efforts of
the Secretary will result in complete success and
his name become identified with a reform that is
not only right, but everlastingly right." That is
strong and to the point. The action of the Sixth
Ward Association was especially significant. A
resolution was offered commending Secretary
Tracy's action, but it was cast by a vote of
21 to 35, showing decisively the strength of the
sentiment in favor of reform.

The Delaware Legislators have at last taken a
course which other States similarly situated may
follow. A bill has been passed providing
for the courts from granting divorces to
residing where the facts alleged as causes for
the divorce occurred in another State which does
not recognize such grounds for other States from
taking up their residence in Delaware for the purpose
of procuring divorces, and so will take away a
ground of occasional criticism of the lax divorce
laws of some of the States.

PERSONAL
Emile Zola is out inspecting the battlefields of
Reims, Belfort and Sedan, in order to derive
impressions which he can utilize in his next book.
Mrs. John A. Logan takes sides against Miss Phoebe
Cousins and in favor of the lady managers of the
World's Fair.
Dr. Lorimer's health is not any too well assured, in
spite of his recent long vacation. "The Chicago News"
says:
One of the obligations assumed by Mrs. Lawrence
Barrett some time ago was that of paying off the
debt upon the Cobasset Catholic Church. "The Boston
Journal" announces that it will be met by that
lady, although at the time of its assumption Mr. Barrett's
prospects seemed far brighter than the result
warranted. The Barrett dwelling and grounds at
Cobasset are offered for sale at \$100,000, which is said
to be far below the original cost.
The aged widow of Jovinus, the great glove-maker,
died at Grenoble, France, a few days ago. That
famous manufacturer has been honored by his fellow-
townsmen with a statue. Jovinus's most important
achievement was the invention of a machine for cutting
cotton leather gloves, and caused quite a revolution in
glove manufacture by introducing the thumb with only
one seam. At present thousands of men and women
are employed by the Maison Jovinus, and when the
founder of the firm died he was possessed of several
millions, and the fame of his gloves had spread over
the whole of the civilized world.
It is related of Disraeli, in a new book of reminiscences,
that he was addressing a noisy meeting in the
Town Hall of Aylesbury on one occasion. In the
gallery sat his wife, who laughed heartily at the
gloried and questions which were hurled against the
speaker. But when, during some sallies of a more offensive
character, a lady who accompanied her appeared dis-
tressed, Mrs. Disraeli remarked: "Oh, it is nothing;
he doesn't care; he's a match for them all!"
Lieutenant Perry, who intends soon to explore
Northern Greenland on snowshoes, was presented with
a flag to take with him, at the close of a lecture in
Washington last Friday evening. The gift came from
Miss Ulrica Dahlgren, through Gardiner Hubbard,
president of the National Geographical Society. Lieutenant
Perry has a robust and enthusiastic wife, who
intends to accompany him as far as Whale Sound, and
then to Philadelphia and await his return.
Of the late President Darwin, of Hamilton College,
"the Utica Observer" speaks as follows: "His pure
and exemplary life and his pleasant and hospitable
home bound to him many friends beyond the circle
of colleagues, and from the latter he commanded respect
and affection. He was an unselfish and earnest laborer
in the vineyard of the Master, and the fruits of his
efforts will long remain a special object to his race
and uplifting influence and example."

THE TALK OF THE DAY.
A Cincinnati physician has a secret office
bell, which he calls a "honey bell," and he says it is
a great thing. When he is tickled by a horse, or when
his lady visitors insist on giving him the history of all
their relatives and their ills, the doctor's foot sud-
denly touches a spring, which rings the "honey bell,"
and in a moment a servant appears with a glass of
port-wine. The doctor's tedious tale is interrupted,
and so he or she leaves the office because the doctor
is so busy you know. The same message or telegram
can be used a great many times, and the doctor's calves
never suffer anything.

Wanted Instructions.—Assistant—There's a gent
out there wants ter buy that bridle pup. Would I chink
him?
Dealer—I told you to get rid of that pup for \$2, or
whatever he'd bring.
Assistant—This gent is stuck on him, an' I—
Dealer—Oh, is he! Then tell him he can't have
that pup for less'n \$15.—(Yankee Blade.)
In Winnipeg they ask \$200 a foot less for a corner
lot than for an inside one, because it costs so much
to clear off the snow in winter around corner lots
that people don't prefer them.

Two Poets and Two Prems.—Langhorne in a poem
wrote a poem to my sweetheart, and she took it as
a proposal of marriage and accepted him.
Stagnant.—A friend of mine says I wrote a poem
to my sweetheart; sent it first to an editor and got
\$10 for it.—(Yankee Blade.)

A New-York letter to "The Philadelphia Press,"
describing several metropolitan clergymen, relates
how on one occasion Dr. Rainford furiously ejected
a muscular, strapping fellow who persisted in dis-
turbance of one of his meetings after being daily cautioned.
A few minutes later the bully returned, and following
the man was a fine-looking young man, who
first supposed was a companion. The reverend said
to himself, "Now I shall have a drink; I shall have
to put them both out." The second bully began
to make trouble at once, and Mr. Rainford went
to him and commanded him to behave himself or leave.
He, too, was insolent, and the minister was about
to attack him, keeping one eye fixed on the other man,
when, of a sudden, the first rufian arose and glaring
upon the second one said, "Soft, look a' here, me and
Rainford can do a half a dozen toughs like
you, and if you don't look out we'll fire you out of
head first. D'ye hear me?"

A Western Girl Just Back from New-York.—One of
my most enjoyable amusements in New-York is attending
church. I heard a lovely service at George's Church.
The pastor is an Italian, and he preached in Italian
among the poor of New-York. The church was beauti-
fully decorated and the singing was lovely. Dr. Rainford
is one of our best and most popular ministers in New-York,
and his church is always crowded, both in the galleries
and the body of the church. I enjoyed his performance
very much, and I am sure that his support is not quite as
good as Dr. Rainford's. I saw her in Georgia, and
certainly she is a gem. The play is splendidly put
and the scenery is beautiful. Dr. Rainford is a
more staid, Dr. Rainford is just too lovely for a
clergyman.—(St. Louis Globe-Democrat.)

A Philadelphia preacher, in describing a New-York
preacher, said: "He is like an aneur; takes he hold
right away, cuts all the time and quills when he
is through." It might have added that such a preacher
never bores his hearers.

"Yes," said the man in the cutaway, "yes, it was
the same old story. I was a first-class young
fellow, ambitious to rise in his profession, the son
of honor, and entirely without guile; and she
seemed to be gentle, winning, refined, and all that
a woman should be. How could it have been other-
wise that he should be attracted toward her?
He fought his way to the top, and it was needless
to say that when they were alone he told his love,
and she—"

"And she," broke in one of the party, who had
been listening to the speaker with bated breath; "and
she refused him, and she turned about with a groan
and left her forever." His life was crushed; he
could not live. How could it have been other-
wise that he should be attracted toward her?
He fought his way to the top, and it was needless
to say that when they were alone he told his love,
and she—"

An amusing story is told of a well-known Russian
woman who had recently to enjoy the sulphur
baths at Tills. On a particular morning the Countess
entered, as usual, one of the bathrooms. The water
had barely touched her body, however, when, to her
horror, she began to turn black. She was so frightened
at the transformation that, upon seeing her reflection in
the mirror, she fainted. The attendant, who was as
greatly startled as her mistress, cried for help. The
Countess was revived, and she discovered that her
face was so blackened that she could not see. She
was then taken to a bath to paint her face, hands, arms
and neck daily with a substance containing zinc. On
that fatal day the poor woman had neglected to remove
the "beautifying" coat. The zinc combined with the
sulphur and sodium of the water and quickly made an
African belle out of the white-skinned bathier. A
considerable time passed ere the unfortunate woman re-
solved to her natural appearance.

THE LAWYER'S LULLABY.
Be still, my child, remain in statu quo,
While I prop up the crack in the roof.
Let us invent a law, and let us
Prevail while we're consulting inter nos.
Was that a little pain in medias res?
Too bad! too bad! we have no more of these.
Let us invent a law, and let us
Prevail while we're consulting inter nos.
Who knows how to eject the pain and stay the hurt?
No trespasser shall come to trouble thee;
For thou dost own this house in simple fee—
And thy contractors, lawyers, brokers,
To have, to hold, convey, at thy designs.
Correct thy pleadings, my own baby boy;
Let there be an abatement of the joy;
Quash every tender, every plea,
And verdict, costs and judgment thou shalt take.
—(Boston Transcript.)

A FRENCH VIEW OF THE CASE.
From The Galgani Messenger.
Mr. Blaine must be congratulated on his very clever
reply to the Italian Premier. He demonstrates in
every line that the Government is not quite clear
about that really warty.

A HIGH SCIENTIFIC AUTHORITY.
From The Hittsburg Dispatch.
Some of the scientists are inclined to believe that
Professor Langley is indulging in a flight of fancy
concerning aerial navigation. Those who know the
man, however, will disagree. They are not only
anxiously awaiting further details of his airship
reconstructions.

AT LAST IN POINT OF BEAUTY.
From The Chicago City-Record.
It must be admitted that, up to date, there is not
much resemblance between Chicago and Paris.

CREEL SENSATIONALISM.
From The Boston Advertiser.
A proper interest in that affable "Doc" Wilson's
bickering matrimonial quarrel with Miss Moore
must be admitted that, as those friends
were fully convinced of Mr. Moore's innocence in that
connection, the publication of a letter which is
not merely a question of honor, but a question of
the honor of a man who has hardly grown cold in death, but
is also an exhibition of the most repulsive feature of
sensational journalism.

DID HE HAVE KANSAS IN MIND?
From The Washington Post.
When Clarkson declares that the next Republican
nominee for the Presidency will be a man who
will carry the States, he is really picking up his
increases his grip on the plough-handle.