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ACADEMY—8—Home, Sweet Home.
AMBERG THEATRE—8—Dr. Wespe.
BIJOU THEATRE—8:15—O'Dowd's Neighbors.
BROADWAY TABERNACLE—7:30—Twenty-sixth Anniversary of the National Temperance Society.
BROADWAY THEATRE—8—Wang.
CASINO—8:15—Poor Jonathan.
COLUMBUS THEATRE—8—Myles Aroon.
DALY'S THEATRE—8—Frederic Lemaitre, Barbara and The Tinted Venus.
EDEN MUSEE—Wax Tableaus.
GARDEN THEATRE—8:30—Beau Brummell.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—8—Work and Wages.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—8—U and I.
HARRIGAN'S THEATRE—8—Reilly and the 400.
HERRMANN'S THEATRE—8:15—All the Comforts of Home.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—8—Carmencita.
LYCEUM THEATRE—8:15—Old Heads and Young Hearts.
MADISON SQUARE THEATRE—8:30—The Merchant.
MUSIC HALL—8—Music Festival.
NEW PARK THEATRE—8:15—A Straight Tip.
PALMER'S THEATRE—8:15—Nance Oldfield and Lady Barter.
PROCTOR'S 23D-ST. THEATRE—8:15—Mr. Wilkinson's Widows.
STANDARD THEATRE—8:15—The Millionaire.
STAR THEATRE—8—The Envoy.
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New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

TUESDAY, MAY 5, 1891.

TWELVE PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.—A Deputy was removed by force from the French Chamber after calling M. Constans, Minister of the Interior, a murderer, in the debate on the May Day tragedy at Fourmies; the Government was sustained by a vote of 356 to 33. ═══ The Knutsford Coercion bill passed the committee stage in the House of Lords. ═══ Germany and Austria have signed a commercial treaty; negotiations for a similar treaty between Germany and Russia have been begun. ═══ Italy will take no official part in the Chicago Fair, nor will she aid the proposed Columbus celebration in Genoa. ═══ The Archbishop of York is dying. ═══ Mr. Edmund Yates writes of the world of London.

Domestic.—The President left San Francisco for Portland, Oregon. ═══ Mr. Blaine forwarded proof to Minister Porter, at Rome, that Rudini's original dispatch was not marked confidential. ═══ Another striker was killed in the coke region of Pennsylvania in a conflict with the Sheriff's deputies. ═══ Senator Stanford will undertake to make champagne on his vineyard in California. ═══ Governor Hill signed several bills. ═══ General Bryant was informed that his offer for the Western Maryland Railroad was too small.

City and Suburban.—Charles Pratt, the Standard Oil millionaire, died suddenly in his office. ═══ The Boston baseball team defeated the Brooklyn nine by a score of 3 to 2. ═══ The University of the City of New-York approved plans and a site for its new buildings. ═══ Jesse H. Lippincott, president of the North American Phonograph Company, made an individual assignment, with liabilities of $500,000. ═══ President Gedney, of the North River Bank, and Frank Ingersoll, the cashier, were arrested on charges of perjury. ═══ Fifty thousand dollars were subscribed conditionally, by five men, to the Grant Monument Fund. ═══ The annual spring reception was held at the Metropolitan Art Museum. ═══ Stocks were moderately active but lower in sympathy with breaks in London specialties.

The Weather.—Forecast for to-day: Fair and cooler. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 70 degrees; lowest, 48; average, 56 3-4.

It looks as though the University would go uptown; uptown meaning in this case north of the Harlem. The council at its meeting last evening accepted the report of a committee in favor of the site provisionally selected between Morris Dock and Kingsbridge. This comprises about 40 acres, and is considered to be well adapted for the institution's uses. The main question is now the financial one; if the necessary money can be secured, the removal will without doubt be made, and the University's many friends will look forward hopefully to its entering upon a career of enlarged and enlarging usefulness.

Is Richard Croker the Boss or the ex-Boss? The reader of the interview with Mr. Bourke Cockran elsewhere printed may take his choice. Mr. Cockran saw Mr. Croker in Rome five weeks ago, and says that they were then unable to "talk politics" because they had none to talk. If Mr. Croker had no information about Mayor Grant's appointments on Easter Monday, it is at least an open question whether he had any large influence in determining who the appointees should be. Probably we shall understand the situation better when Fire Commissioner Eichoff's successor is named.

Mr. Blaine properly resents the assertion of Premier Rudini, in the dispatch published yesterday, that he had made public a matter communicated to him by Italy in strict confidence. The Secretary's position is clearly set forth in the communication which he promptly forwarded to Minister Porter, showing that there was no seal of secrecy whatever upon Rudini's dispatch of March 24. The Italian Premier appears to be unable to think straight or see clear in this affair. Perhaps the fac-similes of the translation of the original dispatch made by Baron Fava, which have been forwarded to Mr. Porter, will open his eyes on this point and extort the apology that is clearly due.

The sudden death of Mr. Charles Pratt, who seemingly had many years of active life before him, is a loss to Brooklyn of no common severity. Mr. Pratt was not a public man in the ordinary sense—he never sought or held office—but he was pre-eminently a public benefactor. He was chiefly instrumental in endowing and enlarging the Adelphi Academy, and showed an admirable spirit in his endeavor to provide improved homes for people of limited means. His enduring monument, however, will be the Pratt Institute, which was wisely and broadly conceived, and has now been in effective operation for about three years. It is not yet completed. When the plans of its founder are fully carried out, it will be a noble institution and a blessing to Brooklyn of inestimable value.

AN ELECTORAL EXPERIMENT.

The Michigan Legislature has passed a bill, which will doubtless become a law by the Governor's signature, providing that hereafter Presidential Electors shall be chosen by Congressional districts, instead of on a State ticket. The purpose of this measure is to secure some of the electors for the next Democratic candidate for the Presidency, the expectation of the Democrats in control of the Michigan Legislature being that the State will be Republican in 1892 on the popular vote, but that some of the Congressional districts will be safely Democratic. That is the purpose of the bill, and that is also certain to be its effect, if it becomes a law. How many of the fourteen electoral votes of Michigan will be gained for the Democracy by this means is of course problematical. The promoters of the scheme hope to get one-half of them.

Nobody can doubt that this method of choosing electors is constitutional, if legally adopted. Moreover, some plausible arguments have been made in its favor, and notably this, that it tends to bring the choice of a President a little nearer to the people. It is conceivable that a full and intelligent discussion of its merits might commend it to the voters of any State, without regard to politics. As just adopted by the Michigan Legislature, however, it is simply a political device, and, moreover, it was carried through by a majority which had no moral right to exist. The Michigan Senate contained an equal number of Republicans and Democrats, the balance of power being held by members who, elected to represent supposed industrial interests in particular, inclined in general to side with the Republicans, and in fact did help the Republicans to organize the Senate. But later the Democrats, catching their adversaries at a disadvantage, with several of them absent, turned out two members without respect to the controversy then in progress over their seats and brought in the two contestants, thus gaining control of the upper house, as they already had control of the lower. It is the Legislature thus made Democratic in both branches which has passed the Electoral bill and sent it to a Democratic Governor.

It is not absolutely certain, however, that this shrewd partisan act will stand. Michigan Republicans are discussing the question of testing its validity in the courts. The Constitution of Michigan contains the usual provision making each branch of the Legislature the judge of the qualifications of its own members, but those who are in favor of bringing the electoral law into court argue that there is no impropriety in asking to have the nature and extent of this authority judicially determined. They say, in substance, that the Democratic members of the Senate might with just as much justice, reason and propriety have created a Democratic majority by giving seats in that body to any other two men in the State as by giving them to the two men by whose aid the Electoral bill was passed. The Supreme Court of Michigan may therefore be asked to decide just what and how much the Constitution means in the clause relating to the qualifications of members of the Legislature. The question is certainly an interesting one, and its discussion will not be confined to a single State and to the case in point.

Nor is the plan of referring the choice of electors to Congressional districts a matter of small concern to the rest of the country. If carried out in Michigan only it may possibly determine the result of the Presidential election, but it is more likely to suggest similar legislation in other States. It opens a new field for political calculations. It may happen hereafter at any session in numerous States that the party in control of the Legislature will be in so grave doubt of its power to get all the Presidential Electors on a popular vote as to make the certainty of getting some of them through district elections extremely alluring. If, for example, a Republican Legislature and Governor shall be chosen in New-York next November it may strike not a few persons that the passage of a law like that of Michigan would be good politics. It is not too much to say that the example of the Badger State suggests bewildering complications and possibilities.

RUDINI BACKS DOWN.

There is not much to be gained by continuing to argue with one who says that while he is not convinced, and never can be, he is prepared to accept your decision and make the most of it. Prime Minister Rudini in his latest contribution to the New-Orleans mob controversy in effect informs his agent here and the Italian Parliament, and through them the United States, that he is highly indignant at our refusal to do what he wishes, that we can have no proper grounds whatever for refusing, but that he is impotent to coerce us, and must therefore submit to the disposition we may choose to make of his claims whatever it may be. He adds, however, that he will appeal from our Government to public opinion. All this is most ill-naturedly said with a highly amusing effort to convict Mr. Blaine of an offence against propriety, because he made use of an "unofficial" document to prove that Rudini had said something which Rudini was telling the world he didn't say; and of an offence against logic because Mr. Blaine insisted that words must be understood as meaning what the dictionaries held them to mean rather than what Rudini, having discovered their folly, wished he could make them mean. The essence of this is that the Italian Premier, having been betrayed by his inexperience and incapacity into the advancement of impossible demands and into violent and offensive measures to support them, and realizing now that he can neither persuade nor frighten the Government at Washington to do anything which law and custom do not sanction, is endeavoring to retire with as small a loss of reputation at home and abroad as may be in the nature of things possible.

In this situation our Government, he may be sure, will manifest no disposition to press him too closely. If his people are satisfied with his proceedings, if they consider him entitled to demand that somebody be punished and then to claim that he only meant that somebody be proceeded against, if they think that a delicate negotiation is best conducted by making communication difficult, if they consider it noble or impressive in a Minister to make a series of ridiculous blunders in statements of fact and law, and, having entangled himself in a net of folly, to close his diplomatic offices in a huff and to appeal to "public opinion"—if this suits the Italians, there seems to be no particular reason why we should object to it. To make the friendly and fair settlement of a dispute almost out of the question strikes the practical American as queer diplomacy, but so long as its hardships, if any there are, are borne only by the other side, he should, perhaps, be tolerant of it. The Italians may be interested to know, however, that we are carefully examining all the facts with regard to the New-Orleans affair, and shall continue our inquiries without regard to the extraordinary behavior of their Prime Minister. If it be found that any of the murdered men were Italian subjects, and if they were here lawfully and not as criminal refugees from Italy, and if they were living here in conformity with our laws and not seeking to defy or evade them by threats and bribes—in a word, if they are such Italian subjects as the existing treaty describes as entitled to protection, we shall make all the amends for their killing that the laws of nations contemplate.

Until it appears, therefore, that we are avoiding the performance of our treaty obligations, the inquiry into our competency, which the Italian Premier seeks to prosecute, is premature. The United States, whose citizens are great travellers and who entertain and employ a larger body of foreigners than any other nation, have existed for a century without having their ability to render justice upon foreigners and their interests disputed, and may be thought to understand a nation's obligations in this respect. They are not disturbed at the insults which the Italian Government, in aid of a band of oathbound assassins, has seen fit to address to them. They must regret that Italy, in whose development and progress they have felt the liveliest sentiments of sympathetic interest, should have been placed before the world in a light so damaging to her prestige, and that her responsible Minister should have allowed himself to act and speak in such contempt of law and with such disregard of the character and rights of a friendly people. They can only hope that his conduct is regarded by his own people as an abuse of power, and that it does not express their views and feelings.

EXPLORATIONS IN ALASKA.

The exploring expedition organized a year ago by "Frank Leslie's Illustrated Paper" has accomplished important results. E. H. Wells, the leader of the party, who at one time was reported to have perished from starvation in the interior of Alaska, has returned to Port Townsend with a wonderful record of adventures, privations and discoveries. A year ago he set out from the coast to cross the Chilkat Mountains by a route never before traversed. Descending the further side of the divide, he discovered a large lake, which he has pronounced the source of the Yukon River. His main party was employed for a long period in exploring Arkell Lake and the Tahk River, while two men were detailed to search for the Altsek River, which they succeeded in finding. A long overland journey into the interior of Alaska followed, in the course of which an entirely unknown section of the country was traversed and carefully mapped. The coast was reached after a run of 1,300 miles in cold weather, dog-trains and sleds being used in the deep snow. About 150 men have been employed in the expedition at various times during the twelve months of active work.

From the details given of the routes of the exploring parties we judge that the total distance travelled will exceed 7,000 miles. As much of the work was done in portions of the interior not previously visited by white men, a great body of fresh information has been obtained, by which blank spaces in the map can be filled out and the water-courses accurately outlined. The explorers were reduced to desperate straits from starvation and had many perilous adventures. A most interesting narrative of these remarkable journeys is in reserve for the reading public; and what is more important, the world's stock of knowledge respecting Alaska will be largely increased. The proprietors of the journal who have sent out this costly expedition are to be congratulated upon the splendid results of their enterprise.

GEN. SLOCUM'S DUBIOUS METHODS.

The Democratic party is extremely unfortunate in its candidates from New-York State; and particularly in its candidates for Governor from Kings County. Its principal candidates for President have been periodically stabbing each other in the back, and evidently propose to keep up that amusing process until the close of the polls in 1892. Mr. Jones, who "pays the freight," and Mr. Flower, who has to pay roundly for every nomination he gets, are scowling at each other apparently with murderous intent. As for the Kings County Democratic candidates for Governor each has insisted on committing political suicide on his own account; Chapin by drowning himself in his own waterworks and Slocum by his own trolley railroad wires. The extinction of Chapin as a Gubernatorial possibility by the exposure of his private scheme to saddle a worthless water-works plant on the city of Brooklyn, of which he has proven an unworthy Mayor, was not more sudden and complete than the political obliteration of General Slocum by recent revelations of his peculiar attempts to impose the worthless and dangerous trolley system of electrical propulsion upon the same city, of which he has shown himself to be a most unpatriotic citizen. The dubious methods of Chapin and Slocum will not bear investigation; in the light of public exposure they are shown to be low and selfish in conception, and designed to benefit a few speculators regardless of the interests of the many and at the expense of the city itself.

The first revelations by THE TRIBUNE of General Slocum's efforts secretly to secure permission to establish the trolley system within the city limits were startling enough. They showed that he would not hesitate to employ the most despicable means to secure what he wanted without the knowledge of the people or property-owners in streets where electric-light wires already existed, by representing that the motive power of his railroad was to come from these. He presented to the State Board of Commissioners affidavits of consents of property-owners whose property was not on the line of his proposed extension; and he finally got the Railroad Commissioners to hold hearings in the Chamber of Commerce in New-York City where Brooklyn protesting citizens were not likely to appear. He had the sublime impudence also to allude to the few who knew anything of the hearing and were present to protest against the trolley outrage as "a beggarly crowd." But General Slocum has shown his contempt for Brooklyn citizens and Brooklyn interests in a more flagrant manner. He has all along said he "had no fear of the opposition; that the 'thing was fixed,' and that the trolley would go through." This was mere club chatter, it is true; talked at a late hour of the night when his contempt was undisguised. But he has shown his faith by his works—secret workings, it is true, but effective. Under permits of the Park Department to repair his lines east and west of the park and to replace defective rails he has substituted the style of rail necessary in operating trolley roads, and has, moreover, secretly put underground the wire known as the "return wire," to complete the electrical circuit, preparatory to putting up the overhead wire as soon as the State Railroad Commissioners give the consent he is so certain of getting. The two roads on which this has been done without the knowledge of the Park Board extend around more than half the southern section of Prospect Park and practically close all but one of the entrances to the favorite drive of the City of Churches!

And Deacon Richardson, who knows the full legal value of a "dies non" when he wants to lay a new track on Sunday to avoid injunctions on Monday, has been quick to follow General Slocum's example, and to practise his secret methods. He dickered with Mr. Corbin, of the Long Island Railroad, until the latter made all preparations to build an elevated railway through Atlantic-ave., a road which the property-owners wanted and had given consent to. Then Richardson announced that he must have a large percentage of the traffic of the proposed road—a percentage which practically put an end to Mr. Corbin's project. Next Mr. Richardson quietly applied to the State Railroad Commissioners for permission to build a trolley road through Fifth and Atlantic aves., a road to which the property-owners are violently opposed. And the final hearing on that application is set down for to-morrow, May 6, with only a brief published notice of the meeting.

The citizens of Brooklyn are now warned, but only just in time. Public sentiment alone can defeat these nefarious schemes to despoil the city and endanger the lives of its citizens. The steam railway companies do not seem to care; the trolley roads will feed them the same as the horse-cars do now. The Brooklyn papers have not been vigilant in exposing nor diligent in denouncing these gross attempts at spoilage. The Railroad Commissioners are not irrevocably committed to the opposition they have previously expressed to the trolley system within large cities. Brooklyn citizens who wish to save their city from a dangerous and defective system of surface transit have only themselves to depend on; and only to-morrow in which to make themselves heard and felt.

"The Evening Post" is anxious to know in what paper the exclamatory indignation attributed by The Tribune to "The Post" appeared. "The Post" might as intelligently ask in what paper appeared the guffaw whose resounding mirth attracted The Tribune's attention and comment. The Tribune is obliged to admit that though it affirmed "The Post" "to laugh outright," it cannot produce the laugh, albeit "The Post's" laugh was put in The Tribune's quotation marks. If the paper edited by gentlemen for gentlemen is really trying to attempt literary culture and moral reform, we most cordially assist by informing it that the condensation of an opponent's arguments into a supposed remark or speech is a rhetorical and legitimate figure which has been used ever since the days of Paul, and probably ever since the days of Adam. Such a condensation we made—a condensation which in "The Post's" case is absolutely indispensable, since the conscious moral superiority of "The Post" to this unhappy Administration, its lofty disdain of the intellect and even the intelligence of individual members, its general rebuke and its severe discipline of some special victims, are so liberally diffused through its columns, that the question is not in what paper does it appear, but in what paper does it not appear? In view of "The Post's" novel and feeble but apparent desire for knowledge, we trust soon to be able to write—"'The Post' cries 'peccavi'; 'The Post' weeps!"

The most remarkable feature of the Mayday of 1891 was the absolute tranquillity which prevailed throughout Germany, while trouble and disturbances were rife in almost every other Continental country among the Socialist and working classes. While making allowances for the differences that exist between the Teutonic, the Slav and the Latin temperaments, it must be acknowledged that the absence of all offensive demonstrations on the part of the Socialists in Germany on the 1st, furnished a striking proof of the sagacity of the policy of Emperor William in dealing with them.

At the annual meeting of the Brooklyn Institute the other night President Woodward paid a special compliment to the Department of Geography, and in particular to the large and valuable geographical exhibition which was recently given under its auspices in Brooklyn. But Brooklyn is not the only city that is to get the benefit of this most important collection of geographical material ever made in the United States. It is to be placed on exhibition in Boston for three weeks this month, beginning on the 11th, and later, it is expected, arrangements will be made for showing it in this city. The numerous maps, atlases, globes, etc., which comprise the exhibition are the property of the Institute, and will ultimately be placed in the museum building soon to be erected for it by the city of Brooklyn. The Geographical Department, under the able presidency of Mr. Cyrus C. Adams (who has just been re-elected for a second term), has thus not only conferred a great benefit upon teachers, students and all who are interested in geographical matters, but has permanently enriched the institution of which it is a branch. Incidentally it has advertised itself and the Brooklyn Institute widely both here and abroad.

PERSONAL.

General Alger is being talked of out West as a possible Secretary of War in Mr. Proctor's place.

Justices Bradley and Field are the only members of the United States Supreme Court who have been such more than fifteen years. The latter, it is thought, will hardly resign during a Republican Administration, lest the political complexion of the court be changed. Judge Field is a Democrat.

That magnificent silver service, consisting of sixty pieces, is to be presented to Senator Gorman in Baltimore next week Thursday.

No end of stories are now being told of Phillips Brooks's younger days, some of them belonging to the period when he taught in the Boston Latin School. This is one of them, and is related by one who was then a pupil: "Just up above the school on Bedford-st. there was a tin-shop and every now and then there would be barrels of refuse tin placed on the sidewalk. One morning there were some of these barrels of tin out there and I don't remember who started it, but every boy in Brooks's room got a strip of tin and made a pair of eye-glasses. When the bell rang we all took our seats. Mr. Brooks came in and said: 'Good morning,' and then put on his own eye-glasses to read the usual chapter in the New Testament. When he looked over his class he found every boy sitting bolt upright staring at him through a pair of tin eye-glasses. I thought he was mad then, but I have since come to the conclusion that he was hurt at our making fun of his own infirmity, although I don't believe a single boy intended to do that. He stopped the devotional exercises and told us all to bring those eye-glasses up and deposit them in the waste basket. That receptacle had been spirited away, and finally he told us to put them into the tall silk hat which he placed on the end of his desk. It didn't take many of the tins to fill the hat to overflowing, and then one of the boys undertook to press the mass down. He did so and pressed the top of the hat right out, and of course spilled the tin all over the floor. The boy who did this injury to the hat was profuse in his apologies and offered to buy a new one, but that was not to be allowed."

Robert Christie, who has just won the title of the English champion checker player, is a native of Sunderland, and in his twenty-fourth year. In the counties of Durham and Northumberland he is well known as a player of the first rank, having natural mathematical qualities which have stood him in good stead in match playing. As early as seven years of age he showed a strong inclination for the game, which his father gladly encouraged. After school hours he tenaciously pondered over the board till he mastered the openings and the leading lines of play in several games. He has carried off prizes in four open tournaments in the North of England. He is of a quiet and retiring disposition. His performances in London have been a surprise to all save to those in the North of England.

Against the proposed removal of the house in which Hawthorne was born from Salem to the Chicago Fair site "The Boston Herald" utters an earnest protest. The paper says: "Interesting as it might be to the people of the country as one of the sideshows of the great fair, it would be a sickening spectacle to those who value the shrines and birthplaces of our great authors."

Miss Kate Field acknowledges herself a hero-worshipper, like all women, adding this unanswerable, even if not entirely satisfactory, justification: "If they were not, what would become of the men?"

THE WORLD OF LONDON.

CHRONICLED AND CRITICISED BY MR. EDMUND YATES.

THE QUEEN'S RETURN FROM GRASSE—THE PRINCE OF WALES'S DEBTS—CAREER OF THE GRAND DUKE NICHOLAS—BISMARCK AND MOLTKE—PATTI'S PLANS FOR HER THEATRE AT CRAIG-Y-NOS.

[BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.]

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London, May 4.—The Queen has been in the best possible health for several months, and has returned from Grasse quite as well as she went there; which is more than can be said of many members of the Royal entourage, for colds, sore throats and analogous ailments were numerous among the party. Dr. Reid, the Queen's regular medical attendant, had most anxious times, for the maladies were of a nature to indicate unwholesome surroundings. The sanitary arrangements at the Grand Hotel were unexceptionable, but those of the town of Grasse were much the reverse, the drainage system being of the most primitive kind. Sir William Jenner was requested by telegram from Grasse to go to Windsor to meet the Queen on her arrival there, and he reached the Castle a short time before Her Majesty. Sir William maintains constant supervision over the Queen's health, and it was, no doubt, deemed desirable that he should see her and have a talk with Dr. Reid as soon as possible. It is remarkable that, although so many members of the Royal party were more or less ailing at Grasse, yet the Queen was perfectly well all the time except for twenty-four hours, when she was suffering from a cold, the result of having imprudently remained out driving after sundown.

COST OF THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO GRASSE.

The Queen's visit to Grasse is believed to have cost the Privy Purse about £9,000. The principal expenses were the railway journeys between Cherbourg and Grasse and the hotel bill, the first item in the latter account being a charge of £120 per day for the rent of the house and grounds.

LIQUIDATING THE HEIR-APPARENT'S DEBTS.

I am informed that the severe financial conditions which, as many are aware, have been for some time pressing heavily on the Prince of Wales, and which have caused the depression in his manner and aspect that has been so generally observed, are now in a fair way to be mitigated; although it is improbable that resources will be forthcoming wholly to liquidate the obligations which have gradually accumulated around him, there will be averted the necessity, which until recently has been seriously apprehended, of an application to Parliament in behalf of the Prince. It has been arranged, I believe, that the Queen will contribute a large sum from her accumulations, the subsidy amounting to several hundred thousand pounds, the administration of which, in satisfaction of certain classes of obligations of the heir apparent, will be in the hands of unofficial liquidators nominated by the Queen. Other measures are under consideration, and among the stipulations to which the Prince has assented is the assignment to the Duke of Clarence of an adequate regular income.

A GRAND DUKE'S DISREPUTABLE CAREER.

The Grand Duke Nicholas was known early in life as the handsomest member of the Imperial family; but for many years he was never mentioned in Russia, except to be execrated. His corrupt dealings with a swarm of thieving contractors during the Russo-Turkish war, brought him a fortune which could only be counted by millions, but his gang nearly ruined the Russian Empire. Their operations cost tens of thousands of soldiers their lives. The Grand Duke was responsible for the first Russian defeat at Plevna, and, if the fall of that place had been delayed only a few days longer, his army must have retreated across the Danube, for the commissariat department was at the end of its resources. The present Emperor publicly declared that his uncle ought to be shot, and was anxious to have him banished to some remote province for the rest of his life; but Alexander II was fond of his brother, and remembered that Nicholas had refused to aid the opposition to the emancipation of the serfs when there was near being a palace conspiracy to dethrone the late Emperor. Grand Duke Nicholas led a disreputable life, and had long been separated from his wife, who was the daughter of Prince Peter of Oldenburg. He squandered his ill-gotten gains so recklessly that he is not believed to have died a rich man.

BISMARCK AND MOLTKE.

The memory of their joint past certainly ought to have brought Prince Bismarck to the bier of Moltke. Apart altogether from personal feeling in that sense, of friendship there was not much between the two men. Often their relations were much strained; and there was a period at Versailles when they were not on speaking terms, and communicated by letter. The King and Moltke habitually thought together. Bismarck often differed from them; and when he put down his foot, he was master. King Wilhelm and his General were set on entering Vienna after Koniggratz; but Bismarck overruled them, and concluded the Convention of Nikolsburg. They were keen to go to war with France then, because of her officious interposition all heated threats. Indeed, the order went to Roon to mobilize 350,000 fresh troops. "One at a time," was Bismarck's flat; and he prevailed. Again, in 1867, he overrode the joint eagerness of the monarch and the general to have it out with France. When necessary, as on the night at Sedan, when poor Wimpfen was the toad under the harrow which the pair dragged backward and forward, Moltke and Bismarck joined hands; but Busch's book is full of expressions of irritation against Moltke on Prince Bismarck's part during the Versailles period, and the latter never forgot nor forgave Emperor Wilhelm's words to Moltke in the "Galerie des Glaces," that to him he owed his Imperial dignity.

BAD DRAINAGE IN SPLENDID HOUSES.

The drainage in "the Dukeries" seems to be in a bad way; and, whether caused by the flat nature of the land in the northern portion of Notts, or from the faulty system originally, or both combined, the fact remains that the Dukes of Portland and Newcastle and Lord Manvers have spent small fortunes in renewing the systems at their respective places. The Duke of Portland has just put an additional £20,000 underground at Welbeck in the endeavor to prevent any repetition of the fever caused by the defective drainage, which so undermined the Duchess's constitution, and from which she is only now recovering. Lord Manvers had to put a like sum into the ground at Thoresby, and now the Duke of Newcastle finds that he must spend a small fortune to insure safety in the present and the future. One remarkable fact is that two of these houses are practically new, and the drainage might reasonably be supposed to have been perfect. Welbeck, though many hundreds of years old, had thousands expended on it by the last Duke of Portland, and the drainage was not neglected. Thoresby is a new house, having been built only about fifteen years; while Clumber was only rebuilt after the fire that partially demolished it, and has not been out of the builder's hands more than ten years.

MR. STANLEY'S EXCELLENT HEALTH.

It was a great pleasure to me to see my old friend, Mr. H. M. Stanley, in such obviously splendid health and spirits at St. James's Hall on Friday evening. The contrast between his appearance now, robust, vigorous and in splendid voice, and when I saw him last, the worn shadow of his present self, limping painfully up to the altar in Westminster Abbey, supported on the arm of a friend, was as striking as could be imagined. Of his lecture on twenty-five years' personal experiences of African travel, I am disposed to think it the most permanently attractive of all those delivered by Mr. Stanley.

GUSTAVE COQUELIN'S INTENDED BRIDE.

Miss Edith Boyd, who is going to marry Gustave Coquelin, brother of the two actors, is not, as the daily papers have said, an American, but is the daughter of the late Mrs. Boyd, who lived many years in Paris, and who was the sister of Lord Anglesey's second wife, and also of Captain Arthur Boyd, who has just retired from the 2d Life Guards.

PATTI'S THEATRE AT CRAIG-Y-NOS.

Madame Patti took advantage of her visit to town to complete some of her arrangements for opening her theatre at Craig-y-nos in August. The garden scene in "Faust" will be performed on the first night, when Madame Patti herself will act the part of Marguerite to M. Nicolini's Faust. Madame Valda, the American prima-donna who accompanied Madame Patti on a tour through Mexico and South America, is cast for the part of Siebel, and Signor Arditi will conduct. The castle is to be filled from garret to ground-floor, and the festivities will continue a week.

A MAY-POLE IN A BALLROOM.

Mrs. Hume-Webster's dance on Friday was a great success, and had at any rate the charm of novelty. In the centre of the ballroom a flower-decked maypole had been erected, and the ribbons hanging from it were festooned and fastened to the walls with bunches of flowers.

THREE FINE PICTURES CHANGE HANDS.

Of the three magnificent pictures which Lord Sackville has sold out of the collection at Knole, and for which he is reported to have obtained upwards of £40,000 Gainsborough's portrait of Madame Bachelli has been purchased by Mr. Cunliffe Lister, and will be hung at Swinton Park, his beautiful place in the North Riding of Yorkshire, which was long the seat of the Danbys, and which he purchased from the heirs of the late Mrs. Danby Vernon Harcourt. "The Gypsy Fortune-Tellers," by Sir Joshua Reynolds, and a full-length portrait of Mrs. Abington, are to be added to the collection of Baron Ferdinand Rothschild at Waddesdon Manor.

EDMUND YATES.

WHIRLING NORTHWARD.

THE PRESIDENT LEAVES SAN FRANCISCO FOR PORTLAND.

ADDRESSING CHEERING CROWDS ALONG THE ROUTE IN NORTHERN CALIFORNIA—A RUN THROUGH THE RAIN.

Redding, Cal., May 4.—President Harrison and party made the first portion of their journey in Northern California to-day in a mild rain storm, the first experience of that kind they have had in the Golden State. The President's train left Oakland for Portland, Ore., shortly after midnight. The President rose early this morning and was the only member of the party to greet the crowd that gathered about the train at Tehama. He was loudly cheered and shook hands with all the people within reach. About half and hour later the train drew up at Red Bluffs, where a large crowd with a band was assembled at the station. They gave the President a most enthusiastic welcome. Captain Matlock, an old army comrade, introduced the President to the people. President Harrison in his speech referred to Captain Matlock and alluded to a number of Indiana people whom he had met in this State. Continuing, he said:

My friends: You have a most beautiful State; capable of promoting the comfort of your citizens in a very high degree; and although already occupying a high place in the galaxy of States, it will, I am sure, take a much higher one. It is pleasant to see how the American spirit prevails among all your people, love for the flag and its constitution, those settled and permanent things that live whether men go or come. They came to us from our fathers and will pass down to our children. You are blessed with a genial climate and most productive soil. I see you have in this northern part of California what I have seen elsewhere a well ordered community with churches and school houses, which indicate you are not giving all your thoughts to material things, but are thinking of those things that qualify the soul for hereafter. We have been treated to another surprise this morning in the first shower we have seen in California. I congratulate you that it rains here. May all the blessings fall on you like this gentle rain. (Cheers.)

Postmaster-General Wanamaker, Secretary Rusk and Mrs. Harrison were also introduced to the crowd and were loudly cheered. At Redding the President and party were greeted with a National salute and showers of bouquets from a throng of school-children. The President addressed the throng, saying:

My Fellow-Citizens: It is very pleasant, as we near the northern line of California, after having traversed the valleys of the south and are soon to leave the State in which we have had so much pleasurable intercourse with its people, to see here, as I have seen elsewhere, a multitude of contented, prosperous and happy people. I am assured that you are here a homogeneous people, all Americans by birth or by free choice, lovers of one flag and one Constitution. (Cheers.) It seems to me as I look into the faces of these California audiences that life must be easier here than it is in the old States. I see absolutely no evidences of want. Every one seems to be well nourished. Your appearance gives evidence that the family board is well supplied, and gladness on your faces is evidence that in your social relations everything is quiet, orderly and hopeful. I thank you for your friendly demonstrations. I wish it were possible for me to do more in exchange for all your great kindness than simply to say "Thank you." But I do it fondly—but I do thank you, and carry away from your State the very happiest impressions and very pleasant memories. (Cheers.)

The Presidential party passed through Delta about noon, and at Dunsmuir the President shook hands with a large number of old soldiers and thanked the citizens for their reception.

THE PRESIDENT WILL GO TO CAPE MAY.

Washington, May 4.—"The Post" says: "When the President and Mrs. Harrison return from their Western trip they will then take up their residence at Cape May Point. Before leaving for the West Mrs. Harrison gave orders as to the improvements she wished made on the residence and grounds. It is Mrs. Harrison's intention to have a number of improvements and changes made in the White House during her absence. The President will spend as much of his time as possible at Cape May Point."

CONSIDERING THE NATIONAL HEALTH.

Washington, May 4.—The National conference of State Boards of Health began its second session today. Dr. J. M. McCormack, of Kentucky, the president, announced the first paper of the day as from Kentucky, proposed by the State Board of Health: "What should State and local boards of health teach, and what should they do, to prevent consumption?" The paper showed the contagiousness of tuberculosis, its increase in direct proportion to age, and the liability of infection from animals. Dr. McCormack suggested as treatment sanitary supervision; prevention of overcrowding and regulation of climate if possible; education of the people as to what tuberculosis was. It was spreading among negroes, he said, because in independence they were not so well housed and fed as they were in slavery.

Proposed by the Provincial Board of Health of Ontario: "Would