REJOICING FOR WOMEN.

PLEASED THAT THEY MAY GO TO YALE.

CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW AND OTHERS INDORSE THE POSTGRADUATE COURSE FOR WOMEN.

The announcement which was made last week that after the next academical year of Yale University the post-graduate course, carrying the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, would be opened to both sexes, was received with many signs of approval by all who favor the higher education of women. The fact that the conservatism of the famous university of New-Haven has graciously yielded so important a privilege to those women who seek its crowning honors in scholarship is naturally regarded as an advance step of transcendent significance in educational progression. It is also held to be a tribute to the successful conduct of the exclusively female colleges in the country. These have been in operation a sufficient length of time to demonstrate not only that there are women in abundance who possess the ambition to cultivate to the highest possible degree their intellectual faculties, but that the faculties really exist and are capable of equal cultivation with those of the other sex.

The sneers so commonly indulged in a quarter of a century ago, when woman, in her ambitious longings for a broader field of usefulness, expressed discontent at finding herself restrained in paths of learning, have gradually given place to approving words and acts until in the closing years of the nineteenth century she finds herself acceptably, and upon her own established merits, admitted to that more exalted plane which has been hitherto exclusively reserved for occupation by her brother.

No dissenting voice has been heard respecting the action of Yale in connection with the movement. On the contrary, graduates of the university, prominent by reason of their own accomplishments in life, as well as those who, in the quiet pursuit of their chosen business or profession, do not care to discuss the subject for publication, are unanimous in their approval of the step which is proposed. All likewise concur in the wisdom manifested in determining the method by which the work shall be conducted, namely, by throwing open the doors of the university itself, rather than doing the work through an annex, which would mean simply an additional female college to those now in existence.

Speaking on the general subject, and especially upon this feature, Chauncey M. Depew, who has been for many years president of the Yale Alumni Association of New-York, says:

"This departure of Yale is upon the same conservative lines which have characterized the development of that university. She does not establish an annex and thereby seek to do the work which is so admirably performed by Wellesley, Smith and Vassar; but she does throw open her resources for a post-graduate course to the graduates of those institutions. They give about the same education and very much the same curriculum at these female colleges as do the great universities for young men. There is a constantly increasing demand for specially instructed and accomplished instructors in female colleges and academies. Most of the young lady students in the post-graduate course will be those who have come from Wellesley or Smith or Vassar, who are fitting themselves to be teachers. But of course there will be many others who will pursue special courses because of their interest and enthusiasm in particular lines of study and investigation. The movement differs from the principle of the annex as only another female college, and not as good as those institutions which are specifically designed for girls, while this post-graduate course furnishes opportunities for those who have exhausted all the advantages of college and the annex to secure all the advantages in the departments which they have selected or their life work that are possible in the best universities of Europe."

David M. Hold, president of the Home Fire Insurance Company, says:

"As I understand it, it is adapted for women who have been graduated from female colleges, to avail themselves of a university post-graduate course. Or I suppose any woman who may pass the necessary examination can avail herself of the advantages offered. I think most decidedly that it is a good thing. I believe in the higher education of all women who are inclined to seek it, whose natural talents, natural dispositions and condition of health are such as to justify them in advancing their educational accomplishments. I do not believe in forcing all young women to an advanced position of scholarship, because many of them are unfitted by disposition or inclination or health or position in society for such advanced conditions; but such women as have an ambition for higher scholarship should most decidedly have an opportunity to acquire it. Of course, I assume this opportunity for higher education will be utilized mainly by women who want to fit themselves for teachers of a higher character, and this is altogether desirable. As the character and the acquirements in scholarship on the part of teachers are increased so will the character and capacities of the schools for supplying higher education to women be developed and increased. As the capacity of the teacher is increased the standard of the colleges in which they teach will be advanced. Therefore, the plan is most desirable and I am glad to see the movement begun in Yale."

Ellis H. Roberts, Assistant United States Treasurer in this city and a graduate of Yale, said:

"While I should not be in favor of coeducation at Yale for the earlier years, it seems to me that when women have gone so far in studies as to have taken degrees they can be safely introduced into any circles where education is prosecuted, and they have postgraduate courses. It is time, in my judgment, for our highest institutions of learning to open their doors wide to all women who have proved their adaptation to study by attaining degrees."

Dr. J. Lewis Peet said: "I regard it as a very desirable addition to the course of study at Yale. I think that women are showing themselves capable of reaching the same heights as men in education, and that any college that gives them the highest opportunities for education will not only benefit them but benefit itself. Moreover, it will be a stimulus in every department to elevate women. It is one of the developments of this Christian era, and I cannot look upon it in any other way than with enthusiasm and approval."

Edmund Clarence Stedman expressed satisfaction that Yale should have taken the initiative in this important matter.

"I was delighted," said he, "when I heard of it, because I think it is another step toward placing Yale in the highest rank of universities. The arts may now be called liberal in more senses than one in that they are opened to all, whether masculine or feminine. Yale could not have done anything more to her advantage than by taking this very step. She has already been first in war, first in peace, and now she will be first in the hearts of her countrywomen."

Sherman W. Knevals said: "As Yale seems to bear about the same relations to New-York as Harvard does to Boston, I think it will prove an excellent field for the women of this section. This action will not of course in any manner interfere with what are exclusively women's colleges. It is simply in the nature of a supplement to these. A movement of this character is no longer an experiment. In my judgment the presence of women refines the young men. The postgraduate course for women gives them better advantages than they would otherwise have. I approve entirely of the step that has been taken. Harvard has what is termed, I believe, an annex; but the plan of Yale contemplates something superior to that, in my judgment."

A LUNCHEON GIVEN BY MISS BUTLER.

A luncheon was given on Saturday by Miss Butler, No. 78 Park-ave., to the Woman's Advisory Committee of the University of the City of New-York, to introduce three newly elected members. Those present were Mrs. W. H. Cochran, Mrs. Eugene Smith, Mrs. R. M. Hoe, Mrs. F. W. Downer, Mrs. Henry Draper, Mrs. B. Church, Mrs. Field, Mrs. W. W. Hoppin, Mrs. Benjamin Williamson, jr., Mrs. Charles Butler, Chancellor MacCracken, of the University; Mrs. MacCracken, Professor Allen, Professor Shirmer, Professor Shaw and Vice-President Frissell, of the Hampton Institute. After the luncheon there was an informal discussion.

Business chances, bargains of various sorts, and wants of all kinds are mentioned in the many columns of short advertisements on the ninth page of The Tribune this morning.

TO PERFORM IN AID OF KINDERGARTENS.

A benefit performance in aid of the funds of the New-York Kindergarten Association will be given on Friday evening in the ballroom of the Lakewood, at Lakewood, N. J., under the auspices of Richard Watson Gilder, president of the association; Mrs. Grover Cleveland, first vice-president; Mrs. Hamilton W. Mabie, second vice-president; Mrs. Sydney Webster, third vice-president; Mrs. Daniel G. Remsen, secretary, and Professor Jasper Goodwin, treasurer. Robertson's comedy, "Caste," will be presented by a company of actors from New-York, including Miss Marguerite St. John, who will take the part of Polly Eccles. Tickets at $1 25 may be had at the Lakewood.

FOR INFRINGING A CASH REGISTER PATENT.

A suit was brought in the United States Circuit Court here on Saturday, by the National Cash Register Co., of Dayton, Ohio, against the Kruse Cash Register Co., of this city, for infringement of valuable patents used in cash registers.

MRS. RICHARDS TO LECTURE ON GEORGE ELIOT.

Mrs. Maria T. Richards, of Providence, will deliver a lecture on "George Eliot," this evening, in the Lenox Avenue Unitarian Church, at Lenox-ave. and One-hundred-and-twenty-first-st. Mrs. Richards has given this lecture several times before in the parlors of prominent women in the city and at the Berkeley Lyceum. It has always been well received and appreciatively listened to. After a short biographical sketch, the lecture is devoted to a critical discourse on George Eliot's position as a novelist and a review of the psychological and analytical character of her works. Her social theories, her realism and her position and deficiencies as a religious teacher, will be shown, and her great work, "Daniel Deronda," will be used as an illustration for these different points.

MAURICE GRAU TALKS OF HIS PLANS.

TO GIVE WAGNER'S OPERAS, BUT NOT IN GERMAN.

Maurice Grau, of Abbey & Grau, came to New-York yesterday from Boston for the first time since signing the three years' contract for the Metropolitan Opera House. The object of his trip was to meet Mrs. Grau and his daughter, who arrived from Europe on La Bretagne. He will go to Boston again to-day. In conversation with a Tribune reporter yesterday, Mr. Grau confirmed the announcement that during the next three years there were to be no operas in German at the Opera House. He added, however, that that decision did not mean that New-Yorkers were to hear no German operas. On the contrary, he declared, a number of Wagner's operas would be given, but either in Italian or French.

Among Wagnerian works at present decided upon, Mr. Grau said, were "Tristan and Isolde," "Flying Dutchman," "Lohengrin," "Tannhauser," and the "Meistersinger." "The reason for our decision," continued Mr. Grau, "lies in the belief that the people appreciate French and Italian operas more than the German. And then, from the list of Wagner's operas which I have just given you, you can see that we do not intend to neglect that composer. His operas, however, can be given just as well in Italian or French as in German. That was proved by the recent performance of the 'Meistersinger.' In all probability a better representation of that opera was never seen or heard in this city."

As to the other operas to be given during the coming three years, Mr. Grau said that it was too early to speak authoritatively. There would be new operas in the list, however. He could give no list until he went to Europe. As to the artists who were to be in the future company, Mr. Grau could also give little information. "Up to the present time," he said, "I can only mention two, the De Reszkes. Negotiations are going on with others at the present time, however, and many contracts may be signed before my departure for Europe, between the middle of April and May 1. The artists, however, will be all of the first-class."

Mr. Grau was unable to say whether Madame Patti would be in the company. "I do not know," he added, "that she wishes to be a member of the company." Nor would the manager speak of the alleged quarrel between Madame Patti and Madame Scalchi. Although Mr. Grau said that it was too soon for him to speak of the financial results of the season just closed, he expressed his pleasure at its success. "It has been a great success financially and artistically," he continued, "and we are naturally delighted at that. I shall not be able to speak in detail of the financial results of the season until after the supplementary season. There is also nothing in particular to say of the supplementary season. The only other opera not yet given will be, as advertised, the "Flying Dutchman."

Mr. Grau is greatly pleased at the success of the company in Boston.

REHEARSING FOR "COLUMBUS."

BARNUM & BAILEY'S GREAT CIRCUS OPENS TODAY.

Another full-dress rehearsal of the spectacle of "Columbus and the Discovery of America" was given last night in Madison Square Garden in the glare of thirty-eight calcium lights and 2,800 incandescent lights. The call was made for 7 o'clock, but it was nearly 9 o'clock before the first scene in the piece was presented, and nearly 1 a. m. when the rehearsal was finished. The entire space on the Fourth-ave. side of the building is occupied by a stage. Three sets of elegant scenery, showing the cities of Granada and Barcelona, the Alhambra palace and the port of Palos, extend across the entire end of the Garden. The spectacle as presented last evening before a large audience of invited guests was simply superb and showed the most careful attention and study. There can be no question whatever about "Columbus" being the finest production of its kind ever devised, and Mr. Bailey states it is the most costly. There are 3,000 beautiful costumes used, three sets for each of the 1,200 characters, and the harmonious blending of the colors in the ballet and pageants and their splendid effect is excellent. The many lights in the building are reflected in a thousand different ways from the shining breastplates and rich armor of the Spanish and Moorish soldiers. The ballet of 500 dancers is a triumph and the procession of Columbus's entry into Barcelona a fine affair.

The first performance will take place this afternoon and then there will be one spot in the city where tired man can escape from the dreariness of civilization, a place which was once Madison Square Garden, but is now Africa, Asia and Australia, jungle and prairie; a place where the human being seems to have forgotten his acquired habit of walking sedately on the ground, and in place of it, swings dizzily from heights, leaps and cavorts on dashing horses, recklessly risks his limbs over hurdles; all to the accompaniment of roars and howls from beasts gathered from every corner of the world. Of course, everybody knows that it is Barnum & Bailey's great show that has worked this transformation in the Garden. The performance will begin this afternoon at 2 o'clock, and for weeks there will be performances twice a day, once in the afternoon and once in the evening, except on Sunday.

The employes of the "greatest show on earth" have swept through the Garden like a devastating army. The partitions between the boxes have been torn down, the seats have been increased wherever it could be done without interfering with the comfort of patrons, and the arena has been covered with earth. The sawdust, the horses and the other animals bring back to the callous man memories of the time when, as a youngster, he sat, rapturously eating peanuts, while he was alternately devoured by love for the female bareback riders, stirred to his heart by the feats of the acrobats, or convulsed by the wondrously witty jokes of the clown.

NOTES OF THE STAGE.

The Rosenfeld brothers have changed their plans in regard to the appearance here of Miss Adele Sandrock, who is expected to arrive on the Aller to-morrow. She was to play at the Thalia Theatre, but it has now been decided to place her in the Academy of Music, where she will be seen for the first time on March 28, in "Eva."

Palmer's Theatre will be closed this evening, and to-morrow night the first performance of "Colonel Carter of Cartersville" will be given.

Miss Gracie Wilson, the pretty and vivacious young actress who played the part of "Gloriana" in the play of that name at Herrmann's, is now rehearsing a new soubrette part in which she will shortly appear.

Beginning this evening, the prices for reserved seats in the New Park Theatre, will be reduced to $1. Mr. Dunlevy, the manager, has had this change in view for a year, and has now resolved to try it.

A RELIGIOUS REVIVAL AT FRANKLIN.

Franklin, Penn., March 20.—This place is now experiencing a religious revival. A series of meetings is now being held in nearly every church, and up to date there has been over 500 conversions. At the Evangelical Church alone, 130 converts have been added to the membership. As a result of the several revivals, first-class theatrical attractions are playing to extremely light houses, and all other entertainments are neglected; business is being forgotten, and all go to meeting at all hours of the day and night.

MR. SPRINGER STILL CONFINED TO HIS BED.

Washington, March 20.—The condition of Chairman Springer, of the Ways and Means Committee, continues to improve, but he is still confined to his bed. After the critical stage of his illness had passed, and about the middle of last week, there was a recurrence of the nervous cough, which the physicians had found to be dangerous during his greatest prostration. For some time renewed alarm was felt, as the harassing cough made it impossible for him to sleep; but yesterday morning the cough again abated, and last night Mr. Springer was enabled to secure six hours of restful sleep. He is much better this evening, and is able to eat heartily of solid food. If the improvement, which is slow, continues henceforth, he hopes to be able to leave here in a week or ten days for Fortress Monroe for two weeks of recuperation. The tariff discussion will probably close the latter part of April, and Mr. Springer still expects to make the closing speech.

SECRETARY BLAINE AND MR. MORRILL.

Washington, March 20.—It was stated at Mr. Blaine's house this evening that the Secretary had passed a comfortable day and that he continues to improve steadily.

Senator Morrill continues to improve slowly. Last night he rested easily and to-day he was comfortable. His physician reports him as doing nicely.

MRS. BALDWIN'S GREAT HEROISM.

Mrs. Homer Baldwin, who on Saturday had her eyes removed and her hands amputated at Yonkers, was better yesterday than she had been in weeks. She is in a more hopeful frame of mind, and this her physicians considered a good sign. They hope to save her life, notwithstanding her terrible condition.

HANDS OFF CENTRAL PARK!

THE OPPOSITION GROWING STRONGER.

LABOR MEN AND WEALTHY CITIZENS ALIKE DENOUNCE THE RACETRACK SCHEME.

The Democratic State Legislature and Governor Flower were roundly denounced yesterday by the Central Labor Union. The passage and signing of the bill authorizing the construction of a racetrack through Central Park was the cause of this unusual action. Workingmen came from all parts of the city to the regular weekly convention of the Central Labor Union to see that their representatives denounced the outrageous racetrack law, and insisted upon its immediate repeal. James P. Archibald, the recognized leader of the Central Labor Union in almost every movement in which that body takes part, brought the subject to the attention of the delegates by introducing a set of resolutions denouncing the law as an outrage, and demanding its repeal.

A long discussion followed, in which most of the delegates participated. No one spoke against the adoption of Mr. Archibald's resolutions. The speakers used the strongest language, and as the discussion proceeded they became greatly excited. No more genuine earnestness could have been shown had the question related to a strike of all the workingmen of New-York. Mr. Archibald said that the passage of the bill and the prompt action of Governor Flower in signing it was the most impudent trick played upon the people of this city by selfish politicians in many years. It was the very kind of class legislation to which organized labor was bitterly opposed, regardless of the political complications involved in it. Mr. Archibald appealed to the delegates to attend the mass-meeting which will be held to demand the repeal of the law. If the law was not repealed, the Assemblymen and Senators who voted for the bill, as well as Governor Flower, would certainly hear from the workingmen at the coming elections. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

"Whereas, In the judgment of the Central Labor Union, the construction of the proposed racetrack along the west side of Central Park is an outrage and a menace to the rights of our citizens and an improper appropriation of public property for private use, therefore be it

"Resolved, That Central Park should be reserved as a safe and quiet place of pleasure and recreation for the people of this city; and the Central Labor Union, representing at least 65,000 people, demands the prompt repeal of this obnoxious law; and be it further

"Resolved, That a committee from the Central Labor Union be authorized to give expression to our views at the proposed mass-meeting."

The following delegates were selected to attend the mass-meeting: James P. Archibald, Jacob H. Latzer and William H. Connolly.

At a special meeting of the New-York State Engineers' Society, at their rooms, No. 305 West Thirty-fifth-st., yesterday, it was resolved, "that we demand the repeal of the bill which was hurried through the Legislature and signed by Governor Flower with such indecent haste, providing for a seventy-foot racetrack in Central Park. The preservation of our parks to the free use of our people has long been one of our most cherished interests. We protest against this most impracticable vandalism, which is only the entering wedge to ruin and destroy the gem of all our parks and the only one to which the people have cheap and easy access. Resolved, That a committee of two be appointed to arrange mass-meetings and do all in their power to repeal this obnoxious legislation."

The temporary committee which has in hand the movement to repeal the "racetrack" act has been actively pushing its work during the last two days. A meeting of the committee has been held and arrangements for a mass-meeting discussed. It has been decided to hold the meeting in Cooper Union on Friday evening of this week. Among those who have thus far consented to speak in favor of repeal are Joseph J. O'Donohue and Elihu Root.

Lists were circulated in the clubs yesterday to test the feeling of clubmen on the act. They have been largely signed.

Said a member of the committee yesterday: "A stroll along Eighth-ave., from Fifty-ninth-st. to One-hundred-and-tenth-st., this morning, gave me good opportunity for testing public opinion on the West side. I ran against many people who had also evidently started out with the idea of seeing the lay of the land. Each was asking the other how the forty-foot trap rock promontories along the avenue were to be disposed of, and what was to become of the groves, lakes and valleys along the line. At the "Beresford," "San Remo" and "Dakota" petitions were under way expressing unanimous disapproval of the new measure. Reduced valuation and rents and deterioration in the class of tenants were among the results expected."

Another member of the committee said: "I did find in certain sections a strong feeling in favor of the new driveway." When asked to name the sections, he replied: "The roadhouses and taverns in the neighborhood."

Citizens opposed to the Central Park racetrack should cut out the annexed blank, insert name and address and sent it directly to J. J. Chapman secretary of the committee, at No. 67 Wall-st.:

Please add my name to the list of those citizens who favor the repeal of the Central Park Driveway act.

Name .....

Address .....

To J. J. Chapman, Secretary Temporary Committee, No. 67 Wall-st.

Are you in need of anything? Then examine the many columns of short advertisements on the ninth page of The Tribune to-day.

POLITICAL ODDS AND ENDS.

INDIAN TERRITORY DEMOCRATS.

McAlester, I. T., March 20.—The first Territorial Democratic Convention ever held in the Indian Territory met at this place yesterday and elected delegates to the Chicago Convention as follows: W. C. Jackson, of Muskogee; S. E. Jackson, of Ardmore. The object of the delegation is to obtain recognition from the National Democratic Convention, and go uninstructed in regard to the nomination of President and Vice-President. It will also advocate the conferring of full jurisdiction upon United States Courts in the Indian Territory which is now exercised by the Fort Smith (Ark.) and Paris (Tex.) United States Courts. It is the sense of the convention and assembly not to interfere with tribal relations of the five civilized tribes composing the Indian Territory.

TABLING SILVER AND TARIFF RESOLUTIONS.

Austin, Tex., March 20.—The Senate yesterday tabled the House resolution instructing Texas Representatives and Senators to vote for free silver. A substitute declaring tariff reform to be the paramount issue was passed, then reconsidered, and the whole business put to sleep. The action, on the whole, may be taken as a strong expression of the Senate favoring tariff reform and Mills for Senator.

NEBRASKA DEMOCRATS IN CHICAGO.

Chicago, March 20.—A committee of prominent members of the Jacksonian Club of Omaha arrived yesterday at the Sherman House, and to-day arranged for headquarters for 1,000 Democrats who will attend the National Convention. The committee consists of Representative George J. Sternsdorff, Judge George Holmes, jr., John F. Murphy, Hugo Melchoir, J. S. Walters and Colonel T. J. Hickey. Judge Holmes and Mr. Murphy are for Hill, while the rest favor Cleveland, with Boies as a possible second choice.

"Nebraska will send an unINSTRUCTED delegation," said Mr. Sternsdorff. "Our club and the Democracy of the whole State are divided on the Presidential question. We shall, however, stand by the nominee, whoever he may be, and with some possibility of obtaining a few electoral votes. There was some talk of Michiganizing the State, but Governor Boyd has refused to call the necessary special session of the Legislature. We shall therefore bring about a fusion between the Farmers' Alliance and the Democrats. The Farmers' Alliance will unquestionably carry the State, and if they nominate Van Wyck for Governor, he will be our next United States Senator, beyond any question."

A SISTER OF CHARITY TRANSFERRED.

Sister Martha, recently of the orphan asylum at Fifth-st. and Fifth-ave., has been transferred to the mother house of the community, at Mount St. Vincent's on the Hudson. She has been elected assistant superior of the Sisters of Charity. The health of the superior, Sister Regina, has been steadily declining, and Sister Martha will be acting superior. She has been in the society about thirty years, and is noted for administrative ability. Her removal from Fifth-ave. to a more important place has caused considerable regret among a large circle of friends.

Every one who wishes to buy or rent a house in town or country should examine the little advertisements on the ninth page of The Tribune.

ONE SORT OF TREATMENT FOR INSANITY.

From The Chicago Tribune.

Attorney for Defendant—"Now, doctor, you have testified that an excitable man, under the influence of sudden passion, may be carried away for the moment and unable to control himself. Have you not?"

Physician (on the witness stand)—"Yes."

"Then he is insane for the time being, is he not?"

"To a certain extent he is."

"And if this sudden insanity is caused by anger he is likely to inflict deadly injury on the one who has angered him?"

"He is."

"Then, doctor, is not such a man simply a subject for medical treatment?"

"In my opinion he is."

"That's all."

Attorney for the Prosecution—"One moment, doctor. What would you prescribe for an insane patient of that description?"

"A dose of hemp."

"That's all."

SELECTIONS FROM THE MAIL.

A STRONG PROTEST FROM MOUNT VERNON.

NO DESIRE, ON THE PART OF SOME CITIZENS, TO BE ANNEXED TO THIS CITY.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: I have just read in your issue of to-day a statement that there is a petition before the Municipal Consolidation Committee from certain taxpayers in this village, praying to be included in the scheme of consolidation with New-York City. Such petition is entirely misleading if therefrom it is sought to be argued that there is here any preponderance of public sentiment in favor of such annexation. The fact is directly to the contrary. There is now before the Assembly at Albany a bill for the incorporation of this village, together with certain additional portions of the town of Eastchester, into the city of Mount Vernon. This bill or proposed charter was prepared under the auspices of the Board of Trustees of this village. The committee was composed of the village president, the village counsel, and three of the trustees, myself being one of such trustees.

The proposed charter, when completed, was submitted to the full Board of Trustees, all its provisions fully explained and discussed, and, on motion, received the unanimous approval of the board, irrespective of party; and the village counsel was directed to take the same to Albany and deliver the same to Mr. William Ryan, our Representative in the Assembly. This proposed charter has received the unqualified approval of all the village papers, four in number, of which two are Republican, one Democratic, and one independent. I take the responsibility of asserting that fully four-fifths of the intelligent taxpayers of this community are in favor of the incorporation of this village into the city of Mount Vernon, in preference to annexation to the city of New-York, and I do not say this as a careless assertion, but after consultation and interchange of opinion with the most thoughtful and public-spirited of our citizens. The bill incorporating the city of Mount Vernon has had one reading before the Assembly, and was thereupon referred to the Committees on Cities of that body. A hearing upon the bill was given to all parties interested in the matter, and on March 1 a committee of the Board of Trustees, representatives of our local papers and a number of our leading citizens went to Albany and appeared before the committee in favor of the proposed bill. Absolutely no one appeared in opposition, and immediately thereafter the committee reported favorably by a unanimous vote thereof. The bill is now before the Assembly for a second reading, and unless some political influences outside of this village are brought to bear upon the Legislature the bill will undoubtedly pass.

All the local sentiment represented by the petition to which you refer is originated by certain of our residents who hold office under the New-York City Government, and who, fearing for the stability of their official heads on account of their non-residence, are anxious to drag this whole community into the city of New-York to subserve their personal advantage. And they have induced to sign their petition a number of that class of our respectable fellow taxpayers, who, from ignorance of public affairs, and from a desire to grant a favor to a friend and neighbor, are willing to sign any petition presented to them which may on its surface appear harmless. I know this to be a fact from conversation had with a number of gentlemen whose names appear upon that petition.

I ask your indulgence for consuming your valuable space by a communication of this length, but I deem it my duty to protest against the false impression your editorial is likely to create.

EDGAR K. BROWN.

Of the Board of Trustees of the Village of Mount Vernon.

Mount Vernon, N. Y., March 12, '92.

A TRIBUTE TO LUCIUS C. ASHLEY.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: The death of Lucius C. Ashley, whose funeral took place this morning at Calvary Church, seems to merit more than a passing notice. As one who knew him intimately for many years, who knew his gentle nature and delighted in his companionship, I beg space for a brief tribute. He was refined, cultured and sympathetic. From his extensive travel and his familiarity with the languages and literature of Europe, and his comprehensive reading generally, he possessed a well-rounded mind and character. As a lawyer he evinced not only great capacity for labor, but much readiness in digesting intricate questions of law and in expressing his views thereon with clearness. He realized that there was only one way to do anything, and that was emphatically the right way. As a philosophical thinker and lover of his fellow-men he did all that lay in his power to raise them to a higher plane—morally and politically. As a companion in travel or by the fireside, he was entertaining. He was not only genial, but witty; not only witty, but wise; not only wise and noble, but educating. His nature was somewhat metaphysical and poetical. He loved to hold communion with Nature's visible forms, and allow his fancy to wander where the mind perchance could see "tongues in trees and books in the running brooks"—for he saw good in everything. His mind was intuitional, and he instinctively contemplated men, their natures and the life to come. He loved, like so they,

"Uncontrolled, as in a dream,
To muse upon the course of human things;
Or, following upon thought's audacious wings,
Into futurity the endless stream."

His habits and tastes were social and literary, and he drew around him the refined and cultivated. In him frankness and substantiality were marked characteristics, and these always inspire confidence and cement friendship. While his death is most deeply deplored by his immediate family, those who knew him well can but mourn the loss of his companionship. In the realization of the sweet resignation which possessed him—for he considered death but a transition—and the deep contemplation which made his life sublime, we may say of him:

"Thy day has come, not gone;
Thy sun has risen, not set;
Thy life is now beyond
The reach of death or change,
Not ended—but begun.
O noble soul! O gentle heart! Hail! and farewell."

JOHN FREEMAN BAKER.

New-York, Feb. 29, 1892.

THE POLICY OF TRUTH.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: As Mr. Burton's clever letter "In behalf of liars" is apparently intended to be taken seriously, you will perhaps insert a line from one who differs from him entirely as to the necessity of regarding lying as a fine art, or otherwise than as one of the many base and deplorable consequences of our weak human nature. It is sad to see our ideals shattered, and to have the Father of his Country introduced in the new character of a model liar, instead of as the incarnation of honesty and truth, and almost equally sad to have Lord Beaconsfield, for no particular or stated reason, also enrolled among the noble army of liars.

The excuse for this note, however, is furnished by your correspondent's statement "that to rise in business, in society, in politics or anything outside the domain of pure science a person must be a skilful liar." Ab uno disce omnes, and if your correspondent's allegation be untrue as regards business, it is probably equally untrue in the other fields mentioned. The only place whence one sometimes hears similar assertions regarding commercial matters is, strange to say, the pulpit, and one can generally fairly attribute them to the preacher's ignorance. In this city of New-York, where the majority of the daily vast transactions are only possible on a basis of a belief in the truthfulness of your fellow-man, it might safely be wagered that few responsible merchants would agree with Mr. Burton's advocacy of the utility of lying, and they would probably tell him that any youth acting on his recommendation would be certain not of promotion but of expulsion. While most of us at one time or another have failed to state the truth, or the whole truth, or nothing but the truth, and while there may occur cases like that cited by Dr. Johnson of an excusable lie told to save a victim from a would-be murderer, yet let us recognize always that lying is a vice and a cowardly vice, to be regretted by the sinner, and condemned by civilization. F.

New-York, March 8, 1892.

GENERAL CULLUM'S NEAREST RELATIVES.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: In the obituary notice of General G. W. Cullum, in your issue of February 29, you state that his nephew, A. C. Huldekoper, of Meadville, was the "nearest of kin" to General Cullum. This is a mistake. The General had a sister living in Keokuk, Iowa, Mrs. Malvina Hassall, wife of the Rev. R. Hassall, and the only surviving one of General Cullum's family. R. HASSALL.

Keokuk, Iowa, March 8, 1892.

HAS A MAN NOT A CITIZEN A RIGHT TO VOTE?

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: The Constitution (1, 8, 4,) gives to Congress the sole power to "establish a uniform rule of naturalization throughout the United States." The law of 1802, still in force, requires of an alien, in order to citizenship, a residence of five years in the United States and declaration of at least two years before admission. In one-third or more of the States, according to Andrews, in his "Manual of the Constitution," foreigners not naturalized are by State law allowed to vote. Is this constitutional, or is it in defiance of the Constitution and only by sufferance? A legal friend who has of late carefully studied up the point says that such State laws are not in contravention of the Constitution; in other words, that citizenship is not necessary for suffrage. I am led to think that there may be a general misapprehension on this point, from the fact that of the sixteen or seventeen men (of more than ordinary intelligence) to whom I have recently put the question at the head of the article, all but two unhesitatingly answered "No"—most of them with a decided "Of course not," or other equivalent emphasis. ADDISON BALLARD.

Lafayette College, March 6, 1892.

WHEAT.

EXPORTS IN FEBRUARY—THE ENORMOUS YIELD OF 1891.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: The February report of wheat exports has appeared, and makes the aggregate for eight months a little less than the 164,000,000 bushels reported by the Agricultural Department. The net exports for seven months, according to the complete official Treasury reports, were, flour included, equivalent to 148,400,830 bushels wheat. The official preliminary report for February shows exports, flour included, of 15,188,039 bushels, making the aggregate for eight months 163,588,869 bushels. If the stock brought over July 1 from previous years was no more than 18,134,721 bushels in excess of the minimum never disturbed, as heretofore estimated, and if the crop of 1891 was but 611,804,131 bushels, the quantity remaining after adequate provision for the entire year's consumption should be March 1st only 106,804,131 bushels in excess of that minimum stock. As there is small prospect of exports amounting to 26,000,000 bushels per month, the price of wheat naturally declines. Even on this reckoning, it is plain enough that the quantity carried over next July is likely to be large.

But this estimate deducts the consumption for food during the remainder of the crop year, 100,000,000 bushels, and for seeding spring wheat, 20,000,000 bushels, so that 226,800,000 bushels should at this time be on hand. Instead the quantity reported by the Department as in farmers' hands March 1 is 171,000,000 bushels, while "Bradstreet's" reports of wheat alone at commercial points in the United States 63,832,630 bushels, making 234,832,630 bushels, besides all the flour in the country and the uncounted stocks between the farmers and the reported elevators. On this reckoning, the wheat available for export must be much more than 106,000,000 bushels, and the Agricultural Department must be in error by 30,000,000 bushels or more as to the yield last fall, or else in regard to the quantities in farmers' hands.

When the approximate exhaustion of all known stocks last July is considered, for though larger than in 1882 such stocks were smaller than in any other year of which we have record, it seems difficult to believe that the quantity brought over July 1, 1891, in excess of the minimum stock of July 1, 1882, was largely beyond 18,000,000 bushels. But if it was not much in excess of that quantity, the estimate of yield last fall must have been too low, for it will be generally conceded that the farmers' returns this spring are by no means likely to have stated the quantity of wheat on hand higher than it actually was. From present appearances, 645,000,000 bushels would seem likely to be nearer the actual yield of 1891 than the official estimate. But in any case it is clear enough that this country has more wheat than the world is likely to want this year. W. M. G.

New-York, March 18, 1892.

DEMOCRATS HAVE NO NEED OF SELF-RESPECT.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Mr. Coudert, standing for the Cooper Institute movement, finds himself in an embarrassing position. That movement, claiming to represent the highest type of Democracy, the cream of Democratic chivalry, limited itself to an attack upon Hill's convention. It was loud in its denunciation of Hillism as expressed in snap-conventions, but as to the Hillism of Senate stealing its silence gave consent. In fact how could it be otherwise, since Mr. Coudert and his friends expect to use for their own benefit the plunder which was seized by Hill. When the convention assembles at Syracuse shall we see Mr. Coudert demanding that Osborne be unseated and the Senate restored to the Republicans? If not, let him not claim for his faction any more political morality than the receiver can boast of as compared with the thief. Indeed, the position of the self-respecting Democrat in New-York to-day is pitiable. He is confronted by what "The Post" would call a tricornate dilemma. He must vote to uphold the baldest knavery, or he must vote for that "abhorrent McKinleyism," or he must be disfranchised. The best thing he can do is to go to Europe.

New-York, March 8, 1892. SPECTATOR.

WHO INVENTED THE CABLE YOKE?

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Kindly correct a statement made in your issue of Sunday, March 6, in an article on the history of cable roads, attributing the perfecting of tunnel with slot opening to E. S. Hallidie. The yoke in use now on the Broadway road, the Third-ave., and the Tenth-ave. and One-hundred-and-twenty-fifth-st. roads is the invention of the late Abel Thompson, of Newark, N. J., and patented by him in 1872. This patent was acknowledged by the Third Avenue Railroad Company, and the use of it for their Tenth-ave. and One-hundred-and-twenty-fifth-st. road, paid for by them in 1883. M. M. THOMPSON.

Gilbertsonville, N. Y., March 8, 1892.

When you fail to find what you want elsewhere, look among the little advertisements of The Tribune. They are on the ninth page to-day.

OBITUARY.

EX-STATE SENATOR JAMES DALY.

Ex-Senator James Daly, after an illness of three months, died at his home, No. 174 Second-ave., early yesterday. Last December he had an attack of the grip, and never regained perfect health. Heart failure due to exhaustion was the immediate cause of death.

Mr. Daly was born in the county of West Meath, Ireland, fifty-three years ago, and made his home in Canada before coming to the United States. He became a resident of this city nearly thirty years ago, and first obtained employment as a drygoods clerk in the establishments of A. T. Stewart and E. S. Jaffray & Co. In 1867 he began to take an interest in politics, and three years afterward accepted an independent nomination for Assembly in the XIVth District. In 1872 he ran on the anti-Tammany ticket for the same office and again suffered defeat, but in 1873 he was successful, and at once took a prominent part in the work of legislation at Albany. Genial, warm-hearted and a man of no mean ability, he made friends rapidly, so that he was easily re-elected in 1874, and became the chairman of the Assembly Committee on Cities. In 1875 he espoused the candidacy of Samuel J. Tilden and ran for State Senator, but failed of success. In 1877, as the anti-Tammany and Republican candidate in the XIVth Assembly District, he was successful, and in the Legislature of 1878 was regarded as the representative of Governor Lucius Robinson in the Assembly. In 1881 Mr. Daly was elected to the Senate as a Union Democrat, and was re-elected in 1883 and again in 1885. In 1888 he ran on the Hewitt ticket for County Clerk, but was defeated with the rest of his associates.

Mayor Hewitt appointed him a Commissioner of Accounts on the death of Commissioner Adamson, in 1888. He was succeeded in 1889 by Edward P. Barker, and soon afterward Controller Myers appointed him Superintendent of Markets and Collector of City Revenue on the death of James J. Kelso. Mr. Daly held the place when he died. Among the important measures affecting New-York which Senator Daly introduced and which became laws were the Subway and the new Croton Aqueduct bills.

The dead man was one of the most popular of the County Democracy leaders, and was one of the founders of the organization. For many years he was the leader of his faction in the XIVth Assembly District, and was prominent in all County Democracy councils for the last ten years. At the County Democracy County Committee meetings, County Conventions and Democratic State Conventions he had been a conspicuous figure. Few New-Yorkers were better known throughout the State. While the New-Amsterdam Club existed he was one of its most devoted members. Rarely did he fail to be present and take part in the numerous caucuses and conferences which were the political feature of the club. Mr. Daly remained a bachelor until about two years ago. His wife survives him.

EX-MAYOR WILLIAM R. SHELTON.

New-Haven, Conn., March 20.—William R. Shelton died here yesterday. Mr. Shelton had held many municipal offices during the past thirty years. He was Mayor of the city in 1877-'79. In 1879 he was a candidate for re-election, but was defeated. Some four or five years ago he suffered a shock of paralysis and had been in failing health since. He was seventy-one years of age.

THOMAS G. WELLES.

Concord, N. H., March 20.—Thomas G. Welles, of Hartford, Conn., son of the late ex-Secretary Welles, of the Navy, died at St. Paul's School, late yesterday afternoon, of pneumon