

Amusements.

AMBERG THEATRE—8:15—Poor Jonathan.
MUSIC THEATRE—8:15—A Jolly Scourge.
BROADWAY THEATRE—8:15—The Lion Tamer.
CASINO—8:15—Child of Fortune.
COLUMBIAN THEATRE—8:15—Money Mad.
DAILY THEATRE—2-8:15—The Foresters.
EDEN MUSEE—Figures.
FOURTEENTH STREET THEATRE—8:15—Polly Middle.
GARDEN THEATRE—8:15—Hearts, Husband and Wife.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—8:15—Lost Paradise.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—8:15—Lost Paradise.
HARRISON'S THEATRE—8:15—Lobby and the 4000.
HERRINGMAN'S THEATRE—8:15—37. Whirlwind's Widows.
HOVE'S MADISON SQUARE THEATRE—8:30—A Trip to Chatham.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—8—Vaudeville.
LYCUM LYCUM—8:15—The Goldsmiths.
LYCUM LYCUM THEATRE—8:15—Merry Melodrama.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—2-8:15—Circus.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN CONCERT HALL—2-30—Piano Recital.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—8—Leah.
MUSIC HALL—8:15—Aids and Galop.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Annual Exhibition.
NEW PARK THEATRE—8:15—Count Caspar.
NIBLO'S GARDEN—8—Vaudeville.
PALMER'S THEATRE—8:15—Colonel Carter, of Cartersville.
Polo Grounds—4—Baseball.
PROCTOR'S THEATRE—8:15—Across the Potomac.
STANDARD THEATRE—8:15—Incog.
STAR THEATRE—8:15—The American Minister.
TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE—8—Vaudeville.
UNION SQUARE THEATRE—8:15—Spooks.

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Business Notices.

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New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY. THURSDAY, APRIL 21, 1892.

FOURTEEN PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.—Explosions, due to Anarchists, occurred in three Spanish towns. Great damage was done to property and several lives were lost by a storm in the Tyrol. The chief cashier of the Rothschild's banking-house at Frankfurt has absconded; he is alleged to have embezzled 1,000,000 marks. The King of Dahomey threatens to destroy Porto Novo and other French posts if any of his towns are attacked. Congress.—Both branches in session. Senate: Senator Teller spoke on Senator Morgan's silver resolution. House: The Noyes-Rockwell debate was continued. Domestic.—The Legislature will be called to meet in extra session on Tuesday. The majority report of the joint Judiciary Committee, exonerating Judge Maynard, was adopted by both houses. Governor Flower signed the "Huckleberry" Railroad bill. The Pennsylvania Republican State Convention was held at Harrisburg. The Massachusetts Republican State Convention was held in Boston. It was decided to cast the vote of Indiana for Cleveland at the Chicago Convention. The plurality of Foster for Governor of Louisiana will reach 30,000. City and Suburban.—There were rumors that a further "shake-up" of the police force was to come. Ex-Congressman Herr delivered an address before the Brooklyn New-England Society. More committees on the Grant Monument Fund were appointed. A custom house broker and his clerk were arrested, charged with bribing a Government weigher to make a false return. Fire, supposed to have been started by strikers, damaged a Brooklyn malting company's warehouse to the extent of \$90,000. It was announced that Captain William Somers Hayes would be made president of the Union Pacific Railroad. Messrs. Lipschutz and Showalter began a match for the chess championship of America. Miss Walters recovered a verdict for \$25,000 from Louis Seckels for breach of promise of marriage. Stocks opened weak, rallied sharply, and closed higher, but not strong. The Weather.—Forecast for to-day: Showery conditions. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 61 degrees; lowest, 44; average, 51.7-8.

The bill providing for a women's reformatory for this city was passed by the Senate last evening, but in an amended form—Brooklyn being omitted and Westchester County inserted—so that it must be returned to the Assembly. The reason for the amendment is not clear, but the measure is one that should be passed before the adjournment, in spite of its altered form. If the amendment was intended to kill it, Assemblyman Sulzer should see to it that this result is not accomplished.

The sweeping changes among the police captains which were made on Tuesday are to be followed by transfers of sergeants and roundsmen, though these are not likely to be so general. Of course the patrolman is the ultimate unit to be affected if a real improvement in the force is to be secured, and roundsmen and sergeants are the officials with whom the patrolmen are brought closely into contact. The proposed change, by doing away with personal favoritism or hostility, will produce a good effect and stimulate activity on every post in the city.

Merely the expected happened in the adoption by the Senate and Assembly of the white-washing majority report upon the Maynard case. The action of both bodies was purely perfunctory, apart from the earnest speeches of Assemblyman Husted and Senators Saxton and O'Connor. Every single Democrat responded meekly to the party lash and obeyed the order that the report must be adopted. The people still have their account to settle with Maynard, and with the Democratic party. The account is a long one, and the next election will take place in a little more than six months.

No conclusion was reached in the Noyes-Rockwell case yesterday, as had been expected, but doubtless the final vote will be taken to-day, and then it will be known how far the arguments made in private in behalf of Rockwell have been effective. Our Washington

correspondent directs attention to the fact that Republican members are being paired with Democrats who favor the majority report, which, as is well known, is adverse to Senator Hill's crony, Rockwell. No such pairs should be valid, in view of the grave doubt which exists as to whether the "conteste" can drum up enough votes to defeat the committee's report.

Republican conventions to choose delegates-at-large to the Minneapolis Convention were held yesterday in Massachusetts and Pennsylvania. They were marked by harmonious action and a spirit that shows the party to be in admirable condition. The platforms are strong presentations of Republican doctrine, and give the heartiest approval to the Administration of President Harrison and the work of Secretary Blaine. It is noticeable that both platforms emphasize the demand for a free ballot and a fair count for every voter, as essential to the maintenance of the Republic. The two platforms and the account of the convention in Boston will be found on the eleventh page.

THE TAMMANY LEGISLATURE. The worst Legislature that ever cursed the State of New-York with bad laws, or disgraced free institutions by a constant and continuous exhibition of bad manners and bad morals, adjourns to-day. It has made the most infamous record of lying, thieving and stealing partisanship of the whole century. It is not necessary to recapitulate the shameful catalogue of its crimes against honest elections, against an upright judiciary, against justice and fair play, against the entire body of citizens and taxpayers. The whole interval between the rape of the State Senate and the brazen vindication of the chief criminal in the transaction has been occupied with devising and carrying out partisan schemes for perpetuating the sway of Tammany Hall over the State and extending it as far as possible over the Nation. It has stood up as nothing, hardly hesitated at any step in its progress, even when the outrageous character of some of its transactions roused public indignation and excited a popular uprising.

The mischief is done. It is no doubt true that many of those who were instrumental in bringing this Legislature upon the State and putting a weak figurehead for David B. Hill in the chair of the Executive are sincerely sorry for the mischief they have caused. Since Mr. Hill began his machinations for seizing the Senate there probably has not been an hour in which they have not contemplated their campaign work with mortification and shame. The Legislature has performed scarcely a single act in which they can take either pride or satisfaction, and the Governor they were so fierce to elect has turned out to be a ridiculous nobody without courage or brains. It was an uncommonly bad piece of work on their part. The worst of it all is that they not only sinned against light last fall, but that there is no reason to doubt even now, after their mortifying experience of the last four or five months, that some of the most prominent and influential of them would do the same thing over again under similar circumstances. Grover Cleveland would take the stump for Hill's ticket. Messrs. Fairchild and Anderson and the rest would fall into line in support of the creatures of Tammany, and "The New-York Times" would occupy itself chiefly with discoursing upon the iniquity of a Republican member of Congress whose name appeared on a circular asking for subscriptions to the usual campaign fund.

Indeed, it is extremely probable that within a few months we shall see them repeating the performance of last fall. They may not be urging their friends to vote for the man who organized that conspiracy, for it is not likely that David B. Hill will be the candidate; but they will be working side by side with David B. Hill and Richard Croker, and Isaac H. Maynard and Sheehan and Bush, and the whole lot of them, and in the Tammany interest. We do not doubt that they are sincerely sorry for the wretched work they made of it last fall, but we are very much afraid that their sorrow is mainly because the Albany creatures have so overdone their work as to create a popular reaction against Tammany and the Democratic party. Honest voters who were misled by these so-called reformers last fall will do well to make something more than a mere passing note of the transactions at Albany of the last four or five months. They contain rather an important lesson for the future. They are the ripe fruits of Tammany; and only what may be expected whenever Tammany gets its opportunity.

THE BEHRING SEA BARGAIN. If any arrangement for compensating the losses inflicted on both sides by the Behring Sea modus vivendi can be considered equitable, certainly it is the one which has been agreed upon. In its terms this arrangement embodies, if not further concessions from Great Britain, at least evidences of a fairer and more conciliatory spirit than Lord Salisbury has recently manifested. When, abandoning his position, so indiscreetly assumed and so stubbornly held to, that no modus whatever should be entered into for this season, he asked simply that a compensatory clause be added to the old modus, the President was quick to indicate a disposition to agree. There were objections to this course. It involved the dangerous principle of consequential damages. It was not an easy thing to ascertain how many seal the poachers might have taken had they been subject to no interruptions. The obvious meaning of Lord Salisbury's suggestion was that, in the event of the decision of the main question in England's favor, this entire possible catch should be paid for. We did not believe that the President would accept this proposition in precisely this form, and it turns out that he has done something very different. The question of damages has been made to turn on the findings of the arbitrators as to whether any seal might safely be taken this year on sea or land. They are to say how many, if any, and in case Great Britain's claim to the right of pursuing the sealing industry in the open sea is upheld, our Government is to pay the Queen's Government that sum which, in the arbitrators' judgment, and under all the circumstances of the case, is fair compensation for the loss of that number of seal which would have been a proper as well as a probable catch. On the other hand, if our claims are upheld, Great Britain is to pay this sum to us.

It will be seen that the risks of consequential damages are by this arrangement reduced to a minimum, and in view of the situation into which Lord Salisbury's unfair and uncandid tactics had brought the controversy, we may congratulate ourselves on having made so good a final bargain. The modus having been ratified, our part of the engagement is complete. Americans are heartily tired of this dispute, and ask of the Government now only that the terms of the modus shall be rigidly enforced, and that the presentation of the case to the arbitrators shall go forward with all the dispatch that is consistent with safety. False and malicious things have been said persistently, and in deliberately offensive terms, concerning our people and our Government, by the English press throughout this discussion; and for the

present, at least, we have had enough of controversy with England.

THOU SHALT NOT STEAL.

The most impressive sentence in Mr. Cleveland's recent speech in Rhode Island was this: "The Ten Commandments are thousands of years old; but they and the doctrine of tariff reform will be taught and preached until mankind and the Republican party shall heed the injunction 'Thou shalt not steal.'"

It was hardly necessary for the ex-President to make an excursion into New-England and to insult the Republican party in order to emphasize the eighth member of the Decalogue. The Democratic party of his own State, which he and his friends labored last fall to entrench in the stronghold of political power, has been for six months flagrantly violating the command "Thou shalt not steal." That party stole the State Senate by a series of outrages unparalleled in the political history of the country. Having secured control of the Legislature by revolutionary processes and downright robbery, the same party ordered a fraudulent caucus and a partisan gerrymander of the Congressional districts, and began a series of assaults upon protesting communities in various parts of the State. One legislative crime has followed another until a crowning outrage has been reached in the passage of the Inspectors Act, the sole purpose of which is to enable knives in every voting district of this town to steal the next election in this State, and possibly the Presidency.

Mr. Cleveland needs to revise that rhetorical passage so as to fit it to the thieves and brigands of his own party. This is what he ought to say to the people of his own State: "The Ten Commandments are thousands of years old; but they and the doctrine of political reform will be taught and preached until mankind and the Democratic party shall heed the injunction 'Thou shalt not steal.'"

ONE KIND OF PATRIOTS.

Ah, think, Messrs. Democrats of the House, by all means cut down appropriations for the new Navy. It has appeared to the somewhat experienced observer that even Democracy had exhausted its capacity for making itself odious and helping the Republicans. He owes and tenders an apology. It did not occur to him that any American would be found to oppose measures for the defence of our flag, our commerce and the honor of our people. But Democrats are found, it seems, to have chosen this additional way to make the country understand and appreciate their kind of patriotism.

When the Hon. Cheese-Paring Holman is at the front, it may be expected that a peculiarly Democratic stripe of patriotism will be illustrated. It is the kind of patriotism which cuts down the pensions due under the law to Union veterans and their widows and orphans, so that the appropriations for the coming year, as fixed by the Democratic House, are likely to be about \$15,000,000 short. The widows and orphans of soldiers must wait until after the Presidential election, for Democratic patriots think it much more important to make a fraudulent pretence of economy than to provide the money to meet a sacred obligation. There is a possibility that the deficit may not be as much as \$15,000,000, for a little of the appropriation for the current year may remain unexpended. But not the slightest harm would have been done to anybody if, out of the several hundred millions lying in the Treasury, there had been appropriated enough to avoid all risk of suffering and humiliation to the pensioners of the Nation. If the whole had not been required it would have remained in the Treasury subject to future demands. The point was that Mr. Holman and his party would not then have been able falsely to pretend that Democratic economy had saved the country \$15,000,000.

Yes; it is an interesting variety of patriotism. It is that which takes the side of Great Britain in every controversy between Great Britain and the United States, and of Italy in every controversy between Italy and the United States, and of Chili when a mob murders American seamen in the streets of Valparaiso. Always deeply in sympathy with foreigners, always profoundly convinced that this country must be in the wrong and that it ought to apologize or get thrashed, these peculiar patriots are lovers of Chili, of Italy, of Canada and of Great Britain by turns, but have never been detected in taking the side of their country. Lord Salisbury, in their estimation, has the best of it all the time, and so has any other foreign minister or ruler who happens to be contesting a claim against this Nation. Truly, it is a beautiful patriotism for these Democrats to save their sympathies for a foreign Power. They profess to be the only sincere and true patriots in the country. But they are not the kind that in some other countries obtain much honor, or meet patient toleration.

A year ago, if any ill-conditioned Republican had asserted that a Democratic House would refuse essential help to the new Navy, and would cut down pensions for widows and orphans of Union soldiers, he would have been scornfully rebuked as a slanderer, and pointed to ex-Secretary Whitney, under whom the new Navy grew splendidly, and to Physical Wreck Black, who was so much in favor of pensions that he drew about the biggest himself—in addition to his salary. But now Mr. Holman, as chairman of the House Committee, has explained his conviction that the people can improve in a few hours all the defenses they may ever need, and a Democratic House has come near agreeing with him.

THE HUCKLEBERRY BILL A LAW.

The citizens of New-York cannot fail to realize that in Governor Roswell P. Flower they have an enemy of their common interests. The metropolis has done much for the Governor, but if it had been the breaking instead of the making of his prosperity he could hardly treat it worse than he has been treating it since he was placed in the Executive Chair. The Speedway bill provided for the degradation and spoliation of our noble Central Park, the chief source of recreation and refreshment for the masses of New-Yorkers. He ought to have killed it as soon as it came into his hands. But he signed it without affording those opposed to it the common courtesy of a hearing. The act revealed the quality of the man.

Yesterday, in obedience to the gang, he committed another gross outrage upon New-York by signing the Huckleberry bill, so-called. Of all the jobs which have been put through at Albany this session this one is perhaps the most subversive of the welfare of the future of our city. It looks to the enrichment of a ring of politicians—with the notorious "Ed" Murphy, chairman of the Democratic Committee, at its head—at the expense of the many. It binds the Annexed District hand and foot, and delivers it over to this utterly selfish and unscrupulous monopoly, which is as full of greed as it is destitute of public spirit. It practically gives away to these men a franchise of enormous value. They are clothed with full authority to put a network of street railroads over the Annexed District, and for the privilege which is worth millions they pay nothing to speak of, while the rights of the people of the metropolis in the future of the district are seri-

ously imperilled. This is the flagrant swindle to which the Governor yesterday affixed his signature. Realizing that he was striking a blow at the city, he placed a "memorandum" on the bill, in which he attempts to justify his action. It deceives no one—least of all himself. If the memorandum told the solid truth it would state that the Governor, having been called upon to decide whether he would offend "Ed" Murphy and his associates of the street against ring or protect the Annexed District against their shameless raid, decided in favor of the ring.

THE DUTY OF GOVERNOR FLOWER.

Ever since he entered public life has Governor Flower confronted so serious an emergency as now. If he signs the infamous Election Inspectors bill he will be censured and condemned, not only by every Republican in this State, but also by tens of thousands of honorable Democrats. He will lower himself in the opinion of even bitter partisans. Some narrow-minded, intense and unscrupulous Democratic partisans desire that this bill become a law in order that their vote in New-York City may be swollen by fraudulent means, but even these men cannot fail to look with contempt upon the Governor if he should make himself an instrument of their foul purposes. Unscrupulous men always despise the tools whom they have occasion to use even if these tools are of service to them. If Governor Flower will veto this bill he will do more to regain the good-will, esteem and confidence of respectable people in all parts of the State than any single act of his cheer since he went to Albany has done.

In THE TRIBUNE and in other journals a great many interviews with fair-minded Democrats have been printed, in which this outrageous measure has been condemned as strongly and severely as it has been denounced by Republicans. Does Governor Flower propose to cast his fortunes with the evil and wicked element in his party, the element that is bent on carrying elections by intimidation, by brokering, by corruption, by dishonest counting and by fraud of every sort, or will he prefer to earn the support and favor of the better classes of his own party, and of the men who believe that a victory at elections is worse than useless, that it is positively injurious, if it is obtained by indefensible methods, by the dishonest manipulation of votes and by tampering with the returns?

We appeal earnestly to Governor Flower to think well, to deliberate carefully before he consents to affix his signature to one of the most disgraceful and detestable measures ever passed by any Legislature in the history of the world. THE TRIBUNE has pointed out in the clearest possible manner again and again that this bill could have no good motive. The men who have been pushing it have not ventured to excuse or defend it. They have simply insisted that it would give the Democratic party certain advantages in New-York City, and have forced it through the Legislature in the face of the indignant protests of great numbers of honorable men of both parties. Governor Flower cannot discover anywhere an argument to justify him in signing this bill. Reason, fairness, justice, equity, honesty, all urge him to veto it. If he signs it he becomes a party to as base and wicked a conspiracy as ever blackened the annals of New-York State. If he signs it he will be doing all in his power to restore and repeat the Tweed infamies and villainies in this city. Will Governor Flower range himself on the side of honest elections, or will he become the active ally and supporter of fraud?

ARIZONA BONDS.

The vote in the Senate on the Arizona bond question exhibits in strong light the folly of the silver fanatics. The bill as reported, and as it had been passed by the House, was asked for by the Territory. The people of both parties in Arizona earnestly desired its passage, because they could save a large amount of money, and lift from the future inhabitants of the coming State a great burden. If the proposed bonds could be placed. The leading men of both political parties, among whom was the Governor of the Territory, had visited the East some time ago, and had labored with earnestness and ability to place the bonds previously authorized by Congress, which were made payable in "coin" or "lawful money of the United States." They consulted skilled and experienced bankers, negotiators and brokers, labored hard here and at Boston to satisfy capitalists that the proposed bonds were a good and safe investment, and were finally obliged to return entirely unsuccessful, and convinced that nothing could be done unless the bonds could be made payable, principal and interest, in gold.

It was after this experience that the bill was proposed on which the Senate voted on Tuesday. It was offered for the purpose of enabling the Territory to borrow the money it needed for the extinguishment of a large floating debt now bearing 10 per cent interest, and for improvements of great value, and it authorized gold bonds because it had been found impracticable to sell others. On this ground the Democratic House had passed the bill, its especial provision having, perhaps, escaped the notice of the silver fanatics. Even if bonds payable principal and interest in lawful money or in "coin" could have been sold at all, it would have been at such a discount or at such a high rate of interest as greatly to increase the burden of the people. It was clearly for their interest to borrow at the best possible rate, and therefore they asked authority to issue gold bonds.

But the silver fanatics of the Senate would not permit the people of Arizona to borrow on the best possible terms. They must find somebody to take a "lawful money" bond, that is, a silver bond, or else they must get along without borrowing at all. Such was the vote of 28 Senators against 24, to strike out the words making the 5 per cent interest payable in gold, and to insert instead the words "in lawful money of the United States." Senator Kyle, who made this motion, and Senator Peffer, who were two Alliance men who voted for the amendment, and eight Republican Senators voted with the Democrats for the change, namely, Messrs. Teller and Wolcott, of Colorado; James and Stewart, of Nevada; Hansborough, of North Dakota; Dubois, of Idaho; Mitchell, of Oregon, and Allen, of Washington. There were eighteen Democrats, including Senator Hill, of New-York, and Senators Blodgett, of New-Jersey, and Gibson, of Maryland, who voted for this senseless amendment, while only two Democrats, Messrs. Palmer, of Illinois, and Gray, of Delaware, voted to give the people the right to borrow money on the best possible terms, issuing gold bonds if they pleased. Opposed to the amendment, and voting to give the people the right to manage their affairs in their own way, were twenty-two of the thirty Republicans present. Senator Sherman, who would have opposed the amendment, was absent, and generally paired with Senator Carlisle, who is, however, understood to be opposed to free silver coinage also. Had these two votes been added, the majority on the free-coinage side would have been only two.

A bright thing it is, truly, to deny the people

of Arizona a chance to get out of their deplorable financial condition. They are willing to give gold bonds, and capitalists stand ready to take such bonds in large amount. But Senators Jones and Stewart, of Nevada; and Teller and Wolcott, of Colorado, refused assistance to the neighboring Territory, and with four other Republican Senators voted with the Democrats and the Alliance members. Even the most zealous advocates of free-silver coinage, one would say, might consent to let the people promise gold and pay gold if they please and find they can save money by doing so. But Senator Hill, of New-York, and eighteen out of twenty Democrats present, voted to refuse even this measure of freedom to the people of a struggling Territory, lest their willingness to pay gold should bring discredit upon the silver fanatics.

THE NEW SYSTEM OF EDUCATION.

We have often commented on the utter foolishness of trying to stop a movement which starts anywhere in the neighborhood of Boston. Sooner or later the Boston idea is bound to prevail, which is only natural when we consider the absolutely bewildering amount of brains of the finest quality concentrated in that haunt of learning and genius. Without Boston this country would be flat on its back.

The latest great idea to appear in Boston is in regard to the educational question. This new Boston notion is, substantially, that education in the past has been done at wrong end foremost, as it were. We need scarcely stop to describe the usual educational course which has always been pursued in the case of youth. A boy is sent to school at an early age and kept there as steadily as the exigencies of good swimming facilities, favorable fishing weather, an excellent squirrel hunting season or (later on) a boat race or a head-ace in the morning will allow until about the time he may be described as budding into full-fledged manhood, when he is graduated from college, and his education is humorously said to be completed. But it has long been observed that after a young man is discharged or escapes from the college he has a great deal to learn of the practical affairs of life, and that while he is learning this he very frequently forgets all that he learned in college. Now what Boston proposes is to give a man his experience with life first and then polish him off in college. The new system will give a boy the plain and eminently practical rudiments of reading and writing, with a touch of arithmetic, and then turn him upon the world with his fresh and impressionable mind, there to pasture for a number of years, and to get his growth physically, travel, engage in business, marry, train up a family—in fact to deport himself like an ordinary male citizen. Then when the proper time arrives, when his mind has been strengthened by business competition, broadened by travel and filled with facts by observation and general experience of actual life, this system would send him to a college there to assimilate and master in two years what the average student under the old plan only imperfectly digests in four. This, Boston says, is the true and the only way to produce the educated man in the best sense of the term.

So far the advocates of the new system have been backward with exact figures in regard to the age when it is proposed to "round up" its students and confine them in the college. We suspect, however, that when the system is put into operation, as it surely will be, it will be found that a man is usually somewhat past middle life before his mind gets into the proper exalted and broadened condition which will enable him to take hold of a college training with the requisite snap. It seems likely that few men, especially when in active business or perhaps in Congress, and with large families to support, will be got into college before they are, say, sixty years of age; while others will no doubt have reached seventy or seventy-five before they pass their entrance examination; and we suppose that the spectacle will not be uncommon of a hoary veteran of eighty winters putting the stock-stones in the Yale-Harvard race. And the thought of athletics suggests many things. Will a man eighty years old, let us say, look out of place in the middle of a football field trying to kick the everlasting daylight out of a football or a fellow great-grandfather as occasion demands? Can a man who has passed the Psalmist's limit gracefully take 'em off the bat in a match game of baseball, with, perhaps, a vigorous young freshman of sixty-five in the pitcher's box? Will a man do his best as a quarter-back with his great-grandchildren looking at him from the grandstand? And how will a sophomore who has voted for fifteen different Presidents look at night tipping over ash cans and stealing signs? Many other similar inquiries suggest themselves to us, but we will forbear. Yet the questions that we have asked are important and we put them in a serious spirit. We want to hear more from the advocates of the new Boston educational system.

The Legislature which adjourns to-day must have convinced the people of the State that they have had enough of Democratic control in Albany to last them for at least a quarter of a century.

In endeavoring to excuse the failure of the Police Department and the District-Attorney's office to close the pestiferous city pool rooms, some Tammany apologists say that these pool rooms are protected by law. This is an impudent falsehood. Pool rooms have been suppressed in Brooklyn and Buffalo under the same laws which are in force in this city, and a certain pool-room keeper was convicted here some months ago, and is now serving out his sentence on Blackwell's Island. But this particular pool-room keeper had no "pull" with Tammany. Scores of pool rooms, which have possession of such a "pull," are carrying on operations unmolested. They are protected, not by law, but by Tammany Hall.

David B. Hill had the Legislature of 1892 under his thumb; but it is an undeniable fact that David B. Hill's Presidential boom subsided a much smaller angle in the public gaze than it did when the midwinter convention was held two months ago.

The Legislature at Albany will adjourn to-morrow. Up to this time its record is no worse in any particular, and is far better in important respects, than that made by any of its predecessors for ten years past.—(The World of Yesterday.)

Now let "The World" go on and inform its readers that when Benedict Arnold adjourned since die he left behind him a record for applied patriotism which up to that time was no worse in any particular, and was far better in important respects, than that made by any of his predecessors during the Revolution. If Ananias and Sapphira were still in the flesh what scalding tears of professional envy they would shed as they read "The World's" tribute to the Legislature of 1892!

Senator Morrill, the Vermont veteran, who lately celebrated his eighty-second birthday, has recovered from his serious illness and was able on Tuesday to take his place again in the Senate Chamber. Of course he was the recipient of numerous congratulations, and many others will be conveyed to him from friends and admirers in various parts of the country, who feel a profound interest in this Nestor of Vermont Republicanism and unwearying advocate of the cardinal Republican doctrine of Protection. May many more years of activity and usefulness await him!

The hospital collections in this city at the close of last year reached the large and gratifying total of \$60,293. It is a satisfaction to make record from time to time of the work of the Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association; and in particular it gives us pleasure just now to note the likelihood of the formation of a National Association on the same lines. Several other cities have organized associations similar to ours; and by the affiliation of these and the extension of their activity the work may take on National dimensions. The movement will make a power-

ful appeal to everybody who is aware of what has been done in New-York. This work of beneficence is of the most practical and helpful nature and cannot be too widely extended.

To-day the session of the Legislature comes to an end. A good riddance to the worst kind of rubbish!

The League games will open on the Polo Grounds to-day, when the Giants will show themselves to their local admirers, and, it is to be hoped, will show their skill too. They appear to be in good trim, in spite of the fact that they have not been winners every time since the season began the other day. Of course it is hoped and expected that they will carry off the honors this afternoon, when good weather, or even moderately good, will send a great multitude to the Polo Grounds. Seemingly there is no decline in the popular interest in the brilliant and fascinating game of baseball.

Maynard has got his vindication, but he has lost the respect of the people whose good opinion is worth having.

PERSONAL.

Miss Malvina M. Bennett has been appointed instructor in elocution in the Leland Stanford, Jr., University. Miss Bennett held this place for ten years at Knox College, Illinois. During her incumbency Knox College carried off more prizes in State and interstate contests than any other college in the country.

Ex-Governor James W. Bradburn, of Maine, who was United States Senator from 1847 to 1855, and is now eighty-seven years old, is staying in Washington a few days, and is reported as being a vigorous and hearty old gentleman. The only men now living who were his colleagues, says "The Washington Post," are George W. Jones, of Iowa, and Alpheus Fitch, of Michigan, both eighty-six years old.

The late Amelia B. Edwards was a precocious author. Her first story was written when she was only four years old, and executed in capital letters exclusively.

They talk a little out in Indiana of running "Objector" Holman for Governor. When the Congressman was first consulted in regard to the matter, it is said he discouraged the idea, saying that he could not afford to pay the necessary expense of a campaign, but offers of help were made which, according to an account in the Hooper statesman to consider the scheme a little further.

Senator Hoar and his wife will probably sail for Europe three weeks from next Saturday. The Senator is permitted to use his eyes in writing and reading only a few minutes daily.

Professor von Holst, the German writer on American constitutional history, who has recently accepted a chair in the Chicago University, was once a porter in the Grand Central Railway station, New-York City, having come to this country as an emigrant on account of the predicament in which he found himself after outwitting the Russian Government severely in print while he was yet a subject of the Czar. Though of German extraction and education, he has been in America for many years, and after a residence of five years in America, he returned to Europe, to accept a special chair of American history in the newly established University of Bonn. After he was persuaded to take a like office in Freiburg.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

Five hundred dollars was recently contributed by friends of the American Economic Association for prizes for essays on the "Housing of the Poor in America Cities." The first prize to be \$300 and the second prize \$200. The first prize has now been awarded to Marcus T. Reynolds, of New-York, the second prize to William F. Willoughby, of Washington. D. C. Honorable mention has been given to William W. Longacre, of Philadelphia. The judges were Dr. A. J. Warner, superintendent of charities, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. C. R. Lowell, of New-York City, and Professor Dwight Porter, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

The Emersonian Test.—"I shall not open the door, Harvard," said the Boston wife on 2 o'clock a. m., "until I have satisfactory evidence that you have not been spending the night in the company of D. C. Hoar's husband, who stood shivering on the outside, 'a natural but unbecoming' man. I have been in attendance at an unusually interesting session of the Zoroaster Club."

With clear, distinct enunciation he then repeated rapidly the passage from Emerson's essay on Plato: "Seashore, sea seen from the shore, shore seen from the sea, and the door was thrown open at once.—(Chicago Tribune.)

"The Shoe and Leather Reporter" asks vegetarians what they would do for shoe-leather if their theory was generally practised.

THE ADAPTABLE POEM. They stood beside the open gate, (For summer substitute a gate), She was a blonde of you peer, Your hair was golden, and your eyes, He spoke of love (they all do that), And she? Her heart went pit-a-pat; The week, I think, I have been in attendance, From seventy up to ninety-five, She hung her head, she blushed, she sighed, And she made a somewhat of a mistake, Just take your choice and have her do, Prudently as you wish her to, She did of cetera, and so on, Her name is lovely, or Jim, or Will, Or any name you like the best, But why go on? You know the rest.—(Tom Masson.)

"The Schenectady Evening Star" says that a letter was received in the postoffice of that town bearing a T. as postmark and addressed as follows in German: "Mr. Rev. G. W. Drees, Servant of God, Learned man of Scripture, Preacher over the Sheep, Ducks and Mother-lamb's of the Congregation of God."

Coming Prophetic Events, according to Daniel and Revelation, during next 9 years before End of this Age in Passover Week, April 11, 1901. The great-est War ever known, in 1892—Change of the Kingdom into Ten in 1893—Raphael's Families, Pestilence—A Napoleon to be a Hellenic King in 1894, before his 7 years' Government; sun Syrian King with the Jews on April 21, 1894—The Kingdoms Restored, November 8, 1894 (Daniel xlii: 24; xlii: 14; ix: 27)—Ascension of 144,000 Living Christians to Heaven without Death, in 1895—The Kingdom of the Saints, November 8, 1895, to January 29, 1901—Christ's Present on Earth, and His Coming, in 1901—(Advertisement in English Church Paper.)

O man with the gloomy liver, cease to deplore your fate; get out toward the river, and go to digging bait.

"Togmy—Law, w'y do they call taking a man's money from him 'bleeding him?'"

Mr. Flex—Because it robs him of his circulating medium.—(Indianapolis Express.)

"The Portland, Me., Express" says that in the famous Douglas-Lincoln campaign which was fought in Illinois in 1858, Mr. Lincoln, being then engaged in newspaper work, reported the speeches and the incidents of the canvass for a Philadelphia newspaper. In his last letter before the election he wrote, "The State will go for Douglas. He will be elected Senator, but Lincoln will be the next President." The prediction was ridiculed, but its outcome proved Mr. Lincoln's sagacity as a prophet. Two years later he was in Peoria when the committee informed Mr. Lincoln of his nomination, and was gratified to hear the future War President say, as he took out a printed slip containing the prophecy, "Young man, you see that I have kept your prediction."

Approxos of "Veretum"—the art (1) of telling the truth and (2) of making the truth—here is a little anecdote of the Rev. Dr. Bartol: A well-known Boston lady said to him: "The perfect sincerity of your preaching is well known to me. Let it be dissolved then, be the doctor's sledge-hammer reply.—(Boston Transcript.)

GIVING IT UP AS HOPELESS!

From The Boston Herald.

Calmed Dan Lamont is going over to join Mr. Whitney in Europe. The Cleveland boom seems to be running itself.

WAS THE MONGOLIAN TRADEMARK ON THEM?

From The Philadelphia Inquirer. It would be just like Congressman Geary to charge those California earthquakes to the fact that his anti-Chinese bill hasn't gone through.