Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—8—The Black Crook.
AMBERG THEATRE—8—Child of Fortune.
AMERICAN ART GALLERIES—7:30 to 10:30—Exhibition.
AMERICAN FINE ART SOCIETY—9 a. m. to 10:30 p. m.—Loan Exhibition.
BIJOU THEATRE—8—A Mad Bargain.
BROADWAY THEATRE—8—Ninety Days.
CARNEGIE MUSIC HALL—10 a. m. until 10 p. m.—The Dore Gallery—8:30—Concert.
CASINO—8:15—Bagoche.
CHICKERING HALL—8—Concert.
COLUMBUS THEATRE—8—Amie Pixley.
DALY'S THEATRE—11—Lenten Matinee—8:15—Twelfth Night.
EDEN MUSEE—The World in Wax.
EMPIRE THEATRE—8:15—The Girl I Left Behind Me.
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE—2:15—Cavalleria Rusticana and La Locandiera—8—Faust.
GARDEN THEATRE—8:15—Grofle-Girofla.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—8—Across the Potomac.
HARRIGAN'S THEATRE—8—Mulligan Guards' Ball.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—8:15—The County Fair.
HOYT'S MADISON SQUARE THEATRE—8:30—A Trip to Chinatown.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—8—Vaudeville.
LYCEUM THEATRE—2—8:15—Americans Abroad.
MUSIC HALL—8:15—Concert.
PALMER'S THEATRE—8:20—Lady Windermere's Fan.
STANDARD THEATRE—8:15—The Sportsman.
STAR THEATRE—8:15—On Probation.
TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE—8—Vaudeville.
UNION SQUARE THEATRE—8:15—Richard III.
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New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

THURSDAY, MARCH 9, 1893.

TWELVE PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.—The trial of the men accused of corruption in connection with the Panama Lottery Bonds bill was begun in the Assize Court in Paris: Charles de Lesseps testified at great length. ==== The leaders of the Conservatives held a conference at the Carlton Club, London, and approved Mr. Balfour's leadership of the party. ==== The Reichstag committee rejected estimates for the increase of the German Navy, against the protest of Chancellor von Caprivi. ==== Dr. Gallagher, sentenced to life imprisonment for complicity in dynamite outrages, is not to be released. ==== The prospect of annexation has raised the prices of real estate and caused great enthusiasm in Hawaii.

Domestic.—A joint hearing on the Greater New-York bill was given by the Senate and Assembly Committees on Cities. ==== Governor Werts of New-Jersey, vetoed the bill taking the power of appointment out of the hands of Mayor Wanser, of Jersey City. ==== Application was made at Indianapolis for a receiver for the "Monon" road. ==== President Seth Low, of Columbia College, gives $5,000 to Brook's Memorial Fund of Harvard University. ==== Miss Julia Hall, the young woman who disappeared from her home twice in November last, committed suicide at Middletown, Conn. ==== The winner of the Oxford-Cambridge boat race has been challenged to row the winner of the Yale-Harvard race at New-London.

City and Suburban.—An earthquake shook the city early in the morning. ==== General Eckert was elected president of the Western Union Company. ==== Baseball men adopted their schedule of dates for games. ==== The New-England Railroad's report was filled with severe criticisms and grave charges. ==== Vigorous protests were made against the Saxton bill, regarding the employment of children under sixteen years of age. ==== Stocks dull and irregular, and, although last prices were not the lowest, final changes were generally declines; money on call was easier, ruling at 12 and closing at 3 per cent.

The Weather.—Forecast for to-day: Fair, followed by showery tendencies, but clearing at night; warmer. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 48 degrees; lowest, 34; average, 40 3-4.

The first official action of the Park Commissioners in reference to the proposed botanic garden was taken yesterday. It consisted in the appointment of a committee of well-known citizens interested in the project to determine the best site for the garden, and in the adoption of a resolution asking for an amendment of the law so as to permit the placing of the garden in any of the trans-Harlem parks. Why a change from Bronx Park should be considered is not clear. The proposed site on both sides of the Bronx River has been supposed to possess unquestionable advantages not to be obtained elsewhere.

The fight over the Fire Island bill was on in the Senate yesterday and assumed an acute phase. The Brooklyn Democrats are now calling it the "Fire Island steal," and their idea, as expressed by Senator McCarren, is that Governor Flower should be reimbursed for his outlay of $50,000, but that the bargain made by him should be repudiated. In spite of their opposition the bill was advanced, but of course it cannot be passed without their votes unless several Republicans support it. Evidently Mr. McLaughlin has reasons of his own for holding this club over the Governor for some time to come.

An important hearing in reference to the bill providing for a popular vote on the question of consolidating New-York and its near neighbors was given at Albany yesterday by the two Committees on Cities. A large delegation was present from Brooklyn to urge the passage of this measure, and strong arguments in its favor were presented. Nothing was said on the other side except by Senator McCarren, and he did not speak to the question under discussion. In behalf of the Brooklyn officials an amendment was proposed, but the advocates of the pending bill insisted on its passage as it stands, or not at all. Whether the bargain said to have been made by Mr. McLaughlin last week for the defeat of the Consolidation bill is in force now was not disclosed.

Delay is the order of the day for the race-track men in Trenton. They went through the farce yesterday of giving a committee hearing to the opponents of the repealing acts, and, not satisfied with that, agreed to hear these people still further to-day. Their plan apparently is to tire out the advocates of repeal, or else keep the thing dragging along until they can secure a final adjournment. The pressure on the disreputable element in the Legislature must be redoubled.

Governor Werts dealt the partisan majority in the New-Jersey Legislature a severe blow yesterday when he vetoed the bill curtailing the power of appointment exercised by the Mayor of Jersey City and indefinitely extending the terms of a number of Democratic officials in that town. This bill was, of course, aimed at Mayor Wanser, who is a Republican, and it was to be followed by other measures of the same character. The Governor finds some constitutional objections to the bill, but his main objection is its rank partisanship. It is, he says, "a mere device to evade the popular will as legally expressed in a recent local election. It subverts municipal home rule, and practically establishes government by legislative commission in its stead." Such plain-spoken dealing with the Legislature is sadly needed at Trenton. In view of the present widespread agitation in New-Jersey, the majority will be likely to go slowly in the overriding of vetoes.

TO CLOSE THE CITY POOLROOMS.

Senator Saxton in the Senate at Albany and Mr. Prescott in the House have introduced an amendment to the Ives Pool act intended to overcome the preposterous subterfuge under which, up to this time, the poolsellers in this city have escaped punishment for their notorious violations of the law. The amendment undertakes to do what everybody supposed was already accomplished by the Penal Code and the Ives Pool act combined, until District-Attorney Nicoll, the Police Department and some of the lower courts proceeded to show how the law could be evaded. Among the institutions of vice in this city few are more thoroughly efficacious than the poolrooms. The crowds that frequent them are composed mostly of young clerks, salesmen and workingmen, to whom the almost invariable losses they encounter are a serious affair and a peculiar inducement to crime. Whatever may be thought of the policy of permitting bookmaking on the racetracks of duly organized racing associations during racing days, there can be no doubt that these poolrooms ought to be broken up. It is not an extravagant estimate to say that at least $600,000 a week, drawn mostly from the pockets of men who do not earn more than $20 a week, change hands in these poolrooms. It is a form of gambling particularly vicious, and harmful to the life of New-York to an extent that cannot be calculated. While we have never believed that Mr. Nicoll's claim that he needed more legislation in order to convict the poolsellers was well founded, it is highly desirable to leave not the remotest possibility of a defect in the law. The amendment, therefore, should pass.

Elsewhere in to-day's issue of THE TRIBUNE is printed a description of the proceedings of the poolrooms and of the crowds to be found in them. Something is said, too, that throws light on the fact that they continue to exist in spite of our gambling laws. There is not the smallest doubt that they are protected by Tammany Hall in conducting their unlawful business, and that the excuses of officials for not executing the law are due to the interference of the high authorities in Tammany. The pretence that pools are not actually sold by the poolsellers, but that they merely do a "commission business" as the representatives of bookmakers on the tracks, is so shallow a pretence and so easily exploded, that we should be amazed at the audacity of those offering it if audacities of this kind were not so common. In all these places bets are received up to the very second when the horses are at the post, so that it is physically impossible to transmit them to the tracks. Nothing is easier than to obtain the evidence that they are not so transmitted. The betting that is done in the poolrooms is just as much betting as that which is done on the track, and if gambling can be done or proved in any event, it is done in these poolrooms and can be proved against them.

Another purpose served by the amendment offered at Albany yesterday is to make the acts it condemns felonies, triable in the higher courts, and not by Police Justices and at Special Sessions. One of the most serious difficulties attending a proceeding against the poolsellers arises from the fact that they must be taken before Tammany Hall Police Judges, who for the most part let them go, and never punish them except by the imposition of a small fine. This, of course, has no deterrent effect, and unless the Legislature wishes to abolish all provisions of law against gambling and to pronounce it innocent, it is an obvious duty to render the law so stringent and complete as to prevent politicians and gamblers from trifling with it. It was the purpose of the Ives Pool act to confine all poolselling and betting to the legitimate racetracks during a certain specified period and under certain peculiar conditions, and this amendment, reinforcing that purpose, will be effectual in preventing its evasion. If it passes, the poolshops must be closed or public officials must confess themselves guilty of a deliberate conspiracy to break the laws and to allow them to be broken, and in the wreck of the poolrooms the frauds and abominations practised at Guttenburg and Gloucester will inevitably disappear.

A GREATER BROOKLYN.

Mayor Boody in his annual message advocated the annexation of the county towns to Brooklyn. As Mr. McLaughlin is known to favor this policy very strongly, the Kings County delegation can probably be depended upon to carry any measure of this nature through the Legislature. As these towns already have a population of 30,000, they have outgrown the conditions of rural government and will be greatly benefited by incorporation with the city. They are now suffering under two apparently irremediable evils: dependence upon special legislation at Albany and misgovernment by gangs of local politicians. Unquestionably their prosperity would be promoted by annexation, if it could be accomplished under adequate safeguards.

The citizens of Flatbush, not being content to be left to the legislative devices of Brooklyn politicians, have taken measures to anticipate the inevitable development of this policy. An annexation bill has been prepared by prominent residents, and has been introduced into the Legislature this week. It was read in detail and discussed for several hours on Monday evening at a large and influential meeting of citizens at the Town Hall. While no direct vote was taken upon it, the sentiment of the meeting, as indicated by the speeches and the applause, was overwhelmingly in favor of the enactment of the measure. Assemblyman Finnegan, who presided over this conference, could not have made any mistake concerning the conditions of local opinion respecting this bill. It is heartily approved by all classes outside the little junta of politicians that has been misgoverning the town.

The necessity for the passage of this Annexation bill is shown by an iniquitous series of measures relating to the town introduced at this session. One of them has passed both chambers and is now before the Governor. It is an act providing for the lighting of the streets of the town without advertisement, competitive bidding or any of the ordinary safeguards. It is a measure which the Governor ought promptly to veto as a corrupt job on its face. The other bills are even worse, and if enacted will heavily increase the burdens of taxpayers. All this special legislation is in the interest of a small but exceedingly rapacious gang of politicians, who have been "working" the town for their own benefit for years. The only genuine measure of relief for this attractive suburb of Brooklyn is the Annexation bill, which has the support of the main body of citizens without reference to party lines.

WILL LANSINGBURG SUBMIT?

It is evident from all accounts that Lansingburg, Rensselaer County, was the scene on Tuesday of crimes of the most revolting and alarming sort—crimes against government of the people. The charter election was turned into a hideous farce. The village swarmed with repeaters who went from poll to poll voting as often as the bosses who hired them directed them to vote. There was no pretence, even, of fair play. Public-spirited citizens who challenged the bogus voters had their labor for their pains, while some of them were knocked down for interfering. Lawful electors, including well-known residents of the place, were prevented from exercising the right of suffrage because the repeaters had voted on their names. "In one of the districts," a correspondent of "The Troy Times" reports, "a man was seen abstracting ballots. But despite the fact that policemen were present he was allowed to walk out of the place undisturbed. The ballots were counted as lost." A TRIBUNE correspondent states that he saw fifteen men in an alley back of one of the polling-places "changing coats, blackening their faces, and in other ways trying to disguise themselves so that they could go again before the election board and have their votes received. They had voted at one of the polling-places five times, but were anxious to try it again."

Now, this outrageous conspiracy against the ballot-box was organized by Democrats, was put through by Democrats, and had for its object the theft of the public offices of Lansingburg for the benefit of the Democracy. The conspirator-in-chief was Edward Murphy, jr., United States Senator and chairman of the Democratic Committee. It was at Mr. Murphy's request—or, rather, on his demand—that the last Legislature, trampling upon the principle of home rule, passed a law which so amended the charter of Lansingburg as to open the way for the outrages which were perpetrated on Tuesday. Under the amended charter the appointment of election inspectors was taken out of the hands of the Village Trustees and given to the Democratic Board of Police Commissioners. The change meant knavery and nothing else, and Tuesday's carnival of fraud and corruption was its legitimate outcome. The machinery of elections was controlled entirely by Democrats, heelers of Murphy, capable of any rascality which might be asked of them, and the Republicans were at their mercy. "The Republican voter," says our correspondent, "looked in vain for a Republican watcher or poll clerk at the polling-places; he could not find one. All the men on guard were Democrats, and they were Murphy Democrats. Senator Murphy's orders were not to allow a Republican inspector to serve, and no Republican did serve."

It is a sickening story. There can be no decent man anywhere who believes in popular government and therefore resents the pollution of the ballot-box who will not be filled with indignation as he reads it. But black as is this chapter of the history of Lansingburg, it will look infinitely blacker if the honest people of the village fail to prove equal to the emergency which confronts them. They ought to band themselves together, without regard to party lines, strong in the determination to apprehend and punish the repeaters and their bosses. Do citizens of Lansingburg care for their own reputation? Do they believe in an honest count of honest votes? Are Edward Murphy, jr., and his heelers above the law? These are pertinent questions. They grow out of the atrocities of Tuesday. What are the answers to be?

THE SITUATION AND THE REMEDIES.

It is not the desire of THE TRIBUNE to increase in the least the embarrassments of the Administration in its efforts to preserve the soundness of the currency. On the contrary, all possible encouragement will be given to those efforts, and earnest hopes for their success are not lessened in the least by perception of the fact that the difficulties to be overcome are in great measure consequences of the Democratic victory last November. Be the causes what they may, the country now has to depend upon President Cleveland's Administration for what aid Government can give, and heartily rejoices at indications that the President and Secretary Carlisle mean to do all they can to maintain gold redemption.

It is therefore in no spirit of captious criticism that a suggested sale of bonds is considered. In emergencies which may arise, this resource would be the necessary and only practicable mode of preventing depreciation of the currency. But it may be doubted whether the time for that last resort has yet come, for it would tend to arrest the operation of other remedial forces which are even now at work. On Tuesday one Southern bank, owing $200,000 to New-York banks which it had loaned to speculators in cotton, was informed that the money must be paid even if the cotton had to be sold. Liquidation of that sort would soon increase exports of products, and it would be cheaper for the country to send cotton, wheat and pork to Europe than to send bonds thither.

Bond sales would be received by speculators with a shout of rejoicing and upward bound of prices, as was plainly indicated by the course of the stock market when rumors of negotiations were circulated late on Tuesday. But this would only aggravate one of the chief difficulties now existing, which is that enormous stocks of products are held at such prices that exports are reduced and are largely exceeded by imports. Higher prices would only mean smaller exports of products, and larger balances in the near future to be met by exports of gold. Higher prices for securities, so long as the existing distrust remains respecting the action of the next Congress and the effects of continued purchase of silver, would only invite larger sales of stocks and bonds by foreign holders.

Before long a sale of bonds would result in a contraction of currency which the Street evidently does not anticipate. For it would take gold from the banks and other institutions into the Treasury. The reserves of these banks and other institutions would then have to be replenished by contraction of loans in order to get more legal tenders. The gold is now part of these reserves, but the bonds could not be so used. If it is said that foreign negotiations would bring gold from abroad, it may nevertheless be taken as certain that no sale will be made in such fashion that no American firm or bank will have a chance to bid.

Should foreign houses undertake to furnish part or the whole of the gold, they would have to obtain it in money markets which are already in such condition that Austria found it advantageous within the last ten days to contract for $5,000,000 gold here rather than in London or in Paris. This state of things would affect foreign holders of American securities. The Rothschilds, for instance, have not millions of idle gold in their vaults to pay for bonds, but would obtain gold by selling other securities, or calling other loans, or placing part of the bonds with their customers. In either case sales of less attractive American securities would naturally follow. When foreigners had sold $10,000,000 worth of securities in New-York, for which Brown Brothers might have to send gold to London, while the Rothschilds had taken $10,000,000 United States bonds for which they were to remit gold to New-York, it is clear enough that the gold would not go across the ocean either way. In effect it would be taken from the market here into the Treasury.

Contraction of loans in American monetary centres would presently counteract the exhilarating influence of a sale of bonds. Then there would come into operation again the same remedial forces which now tend to break up speculative combinations, to force sales of products, and to increase domestic exports. It does not seem clear that it is necessary at this time to arrest the operation of this remedy, the only one which can have lasting value.

ISAAC PUSEY GRAY.

In the matter of Isaac Pusey Gray we desire it to be distinctly understood that we hold a position of strict neutrality. That is to say, the question being as to whether he shall go away somewhere to represent this country in a diplomatic or consular capacity or stay at home and continue to be "mentioned" about once in fifteen minutes by the clock for anything that happens to fall empty, we favor, as pretty much everybody appears to, his going away somewhere. What we are strictly neutral about is as to where he goes. Having thus frankly expressed our views on the proper disposition to be made of Isaac Pusey Gray, we desire to say further that in our judgment the impression which prevails all over the State of Indiana that the chief function of the Government and the principal business of the American people is to find a place for Isaac Pusey Gray is in a great measure a delusion and a snare. The germ of this delusion, as we understand, was either borne into the mind of Isaac Pusey Gray himself or spontaneously generated there several years ago, and for a time lay dormant. Once started, however, it grew rapidly, and presently had full possession of him. How soon it took hold of the neighbors and began to spread we do not precisely know, but early last year it appeared by reports from that quarter that it had broken out all over the State, so that the Illinois Democratic State Committee had to establish a quarantine against it at Chicago, while Henry Watterson stood up like a very Heratius Prometheus Jenkins at Louisville fanning it away from Kentucky.

It was believed in Indiana early last year that the least a grateful country could do for Isaac Pusey Gray was to make him President of the United States. Biographical sketches of him were printed and circulated with that end in view, and there were times in the late winter and early spring when the belief was quite general in Indiana that Cleveland and Hill had knocked each other out and Isaac Pusey Gray had a dead sure thing for the nomination. When the Indiana delegation struck Chicago in June their enthusiasm was a little chilled at finding that, so far as the Presidential nomination was concerned, Isaac Pusey Gray was not considered "in it" by the well informed. They were cast down, but not discouraged. For they said among themselves: "It is not possible that this convention will adjourn without doing something for Isaac Pusey Gray. It will certainly nominate him for Vice-President if he will consent to take it." Being urged thereto, Isaac Pusey Gray magnanimously relinquished his claim to the Presidency and consented to the further sacrifice of taking the Vice-Presidency on the ticket with Mr. Cleveland simply to help Cleveland and carry Indiana. It was very good in him, and everybody said so. Transparencies bearing the names of "Cleveland and Gray" were prepared by the Indiana delegation. After Cleveland had been nominated, the delegation marched into the great Aquarium in a body in a way that seemed to win all hearts. A little later the convention in a fit of absence of mind nominated Mr. Stevenson for Vice-President. This, of course, was not as it should have been. The Indiana delegation felt that they had been trifled with. They were the more indignant because, as it was said, there had been whispered insinuations against Isaac Pusey Gray's literary attainments and moral character.

Naturally enough, Isaac Pusey Gray himself felt hurt, and almost immediately became apathetic. This apathy continued for several weeks, until the whole country began to be agitated about it. One day, along in the summer, the intelligence was flashed over the wires from Buzzard's Bay that Isaac Pusey Gray had met Mr. Cleveland and come away smiling significantly. The significance of the smile was easily interpreted. Isaac Pusey Gray was to be Mr. Cleveland's Postmaster-General. It was a great relief to the whole country to know that Isaac Pusey Gray was provided for. There was great rejoicing in Indiana. Things began to hum everywhere. The rest is familiar. Cleveland was elected. One morning the eye of Isaac Pusey Gray, waiting for his summons to the Cabinet, fell upon the announcement that Wilson Bissell had been asked to take the Postoffice Department and that the other places were filled. Indiana broke then into a wail. From all over the State went up the cry: "Is there then no place for Isaac Pusey Gray?" Again they were cast down, but again they were not discouraged. They will not be so long as there is a place anywhere either empty or liable to become empty. Just now there appears to be a very general desire that he should be sent to Mexico. Whether he will go or not depends largely on how Mr. Cleveland feels toward Mexico. For our own part we are, as already said, entirely neutral as to where Isaac Pusey Gray goes, but we are entirely in accord with the prevailing opinion among Democrats that he should go somewhere.

TRANSATLANTIC SERVICE.

The arrival of the New-York at Southampton under the American flag has been accompanied by many evidences of international comity. As the change of flag was coincident with the transfer of a great commercial business from the Mersey to the Channel, local feeling was readily reconciled to any loss of National prestige from the disappearance of the English colors over this fine steamship. The American Line has acted wisely in changing its base of operations from Liverpool, where it would have met with resistance from mercantile and shipping interests and from natural preferences for the English flag. At Southampton local prejudice has been disarmed by a transfer of business interests which will promote the prosperity of the port. It is, moreover, a more convenient centre for the line's passenger traffic with the Continent, and for its freight business with French and Belgian ports as well as England. Southampton will greet the Paris, the fastest ship afloat, with the same heartiness with which the New-York has been welcomed.

The great event of this season's transatlantic trade is the appearance of the two new Cunarders, which will soon be in commission. These will be the largest ships in the merchant service, and will have the highest development of engine power. Like the Paris and the Teutonic and other recent additions to the merchant marine, they will be experimental ships, and their performance in speed, in consumption of coal and in freight and passenger carriage will be watched with keen interest on both sides of the Atlantic. While the last decade has been one of surprises and marvels in the development of the transatlantic steam service, practical shipbuilders and line managers recognize the fact that there must be limits within which expenditures and receipts will cease to meet economically. The success or failure of these new floating towns will indicate whether these limits have been merely approached more closely or whether they have been exceeded. If they are successful not only in speed and in accommodations as passenger ships, but also as commercial investments, there will be a demand created for greatly increased tonnage, and competing lines will build ships as large, if not larger. If the shipbuilders are shown to have supplied the shipowners with vessels too costly in maintenance to yield adequate returns commercially, the judgment of the American Line in adhering in their ships to be built by the Cramps to the general tonnage conditions of the Paris and New-York will be vindicated.

What must be regarded as perhaps the most uncertain factor of the problem is the remarkable growth of the Atlantic passenger traffic. It has surpassed the most elastic expectations of steamship managers during the last twenty years; and it is hardly practicable for any one to forecast the future expansion of the business. The Atlantic steamers were originally designed mainly for freight, and were gradually enlarged and improved with reference to the summer passenger trade. Now they have as many passengers during the dullest winter months as they carried ten years ago during the busiest summer months. The big, fast and luxurious ships have to a large extent created this increase of passenger traffic by reducing the time and discomfort of the voyage. The new Cunarders are undoubtedly the logical consequences of the enormous trade developed and fostered by the construction of such ships as the Paris, the New-York, the Teutonic, the Majestic and the Bismarck. Whether the end has yet been reached, or has been prematurely anticipated, is one of the Atlantic mysteries to be solved this season.

Our neighbor "The Sun" is right in advising the removal of the Court House from the City Hall Park. But if this is done room enough will be provided for the new municipal building without touching a finger to the City Hall. Undoubtedly this is the best solution of the pending problem. The Tweed Court House is unsightly at the best, and has never given satisfaction to those who occupy it. Razing it to the ground would wipe out the most conspicuous memorial of the most unsavory period in the history of New-York. Let the Court House go, and in its place let a stately and commodious building arise that shall be a worthy companion to the time-honored City Hall, around which the memories of almost a century cluster, and which is worthy of preservation, both for what it is and for what it represents.

The mail pneumatic tube system appears to be a complete success, judging from a dispatch sent by Postmaster Field, of Philadelphia, to Mr. Wanamaker last week. The system is capable of indefinite expansion, and the introduction of it during President Harrison's Administration is one of the things that will help to make that Administration memorable.

Mr. Holman's "government on the cheap" is the largest humbug on record.

There has been a general impression that the hunters of big game in the far West who have done more than any others to exterminate the buffalo and drive elk, bear and other large animals to the inaccessible fastnesses of the Rocky Mountains have been reckless sportsmen from the British Isles, and there has been much outcry against them as the chief offenders. It is gratifying, therefore, to note that Viscount Ennismore, of Ireland, is an exception to the apparent rule. He lifts a warning voice, and says that if steps are not taken quickly to stop the indiscriminate slaughter of big game in the West, the sportsmen will soon have nothing to shoot. He suggests that the killing of large animals be stopped by law for three years, at least. Here is something for the sportsmen of this country to think about.

The disappearance of the Naronic, one of the best-built Belfast steamers in the transatlantic trade, recalls old-time mysteries of the ocean. A new vessel, most scientifically constructed and running in a crowded lane of Atlantic trade, it had all the modern appliances for saving life and remaining afloat. It seems almost incredible that such a vessel should have gone down without leaving behind some wreckage to be seen by passing ships.

Senator Gorman was a prophet as well as a Democrat when he declared a year ago that this was a billion-dollar country.

The Gould Memorial Home and Industrial School is the only Protestant American charitable institution in Rome, and is supported mainly by contributions received from the United States. The founder was Emily Bliss Gould, the wife of Dr. James B. Gould, who was for many years physician to the American Legation. Her last years were spent by this self-denying Christian woman in zealous labor for this home for destitute Italian children, and after her death the American colony appointed a committee for maintaining and enlarging the work. The seventeenth annual report shows that there are now twenty-nine children in this institution, and that they not only receive shelter and care, but are also taught useful occupations, and are trained to support themselves. It is a beautiful charity, which deserves practical encouragement from Americans at home and abroad. The treasurer of the American committee is Miss L. Boorman, of Plainfield, N. J.

In the last House of Representatives the Democrats had a majority of nearly 150. In the next one they will have a majority of about eighty. Will they be able to accomplish less or more with the eighty than they did with the 150?

PERSONAL.

Sarasate and Paderewski have both agreed to produce compositions for the Norwich Triennial Music Festival next October, and perform them themselves.

Lord Winchelsea is about to found a weekly paper in England, which is to be the organ of the movement for a union of all classes of agriculturists. An Earl in the role of an editor, and editor of this sort of paper, is something of a novelty across the water.

The proposition to send "Joe" Jefferson off on a foreign mission, for which certain gossips are responsible, does not meet with the approval of "The Richmond (Va.) State," which says: "It could not give him any eminence or add to his deserved and well-won fame. As the matter now stands he is at the head of his profession in America. He has given strength and dignity to that profession. . . . He represents the best type of actor, and as such has a prominence that a mere position in the diplomatic service would impair in a measure, as it would take him 'out of harness.'"

The Rev. Charles Parkhurst, D. D., Editor of "Zion's Herald" (Boston), has just completed a course of lectures on "Christian Evidences" at Lasell Seminary, Auburndale, Mass.

Sir Richard Temple, who has been in politics ten years or more, has kept a careful chronicle describing men and events in the House of Commons all this time. It now exceeds 400 pages of closely-written manuscript. He shows it occasionally to friends, but does not intend to publish it.

Professor David Masson, whom the Queen has appointed historiographer for Scotland, was an editor in that country at the age of nineteen; but afterward found his way to London and became a contributor to "Frazier's Magazine" and other periodicals. In 1852 he was appointed to the chair of English language and literature at University College, Cambridge. This he resigned in 1865 to accept the place he now vacates of professor of rhetoric and English language in the University of Edinburgh. During many years he has been a constant contributor to periodical literature, his best known articles dealing with Carlyle, Dickens and Thackeray, Rabelais, theories of poetry, Shakespeare and Goethe, De Quincey, and including numerous essays, biographical and critical.

MUSIC.

MR. WALTER PETZET'S CONCERT.

In Chamber Music Hall last night Mr. Walter Petzet, a young musician, who has been a teacher in the Scharwenka Conservatory for something more than a year, introduced himself to the general public in the dual capacity of composer and pianist. Mr. Petzet had excellent helpers in the persons of Mrs. Theodore Toedt, soprano; Johannes Miersch, violin, and Alexander Rihm, accompanist, and his concert was an exceedingly enjoyable affair, not only in what he offered on the occasion, but for what it promised for the future. A musician's bed is not one of roses anywhere, least of all in New-York, which is just now crowded with young artists from the music schools of Europe, anxious to win fame and fortune in the country which, under the inspiration of the old tales, they persist in looking upon as El Dorado. When the newcomers find their field overcrowded in every part it is no wonder that they strive anxiously for a hearing. Mr. Petzet spent the first years of his sojourn in the Northwest, but like many another musician of talent, the allurements of New-York brought him here, and feeling that his light was hidden under a bushel he adopted the only means which seems to offer to place it so that it might be seen of men. His proceeding was a dignified one, and it is a pleasure to record the fact that he disclosed himself as a musician of fine talents and honest purposes. Of his own works he produced a sonata for pianoforte and violin, three songs and a pianoforte concerto. The songs, which were sung in a finished and musicianly style by Mrs. Toedt (an artist who never disappoints her hearers) proved more attractive than the instrumental numbers, probably because in them the composer's fancy was less hampered than in the larger forms, but in all the original music there were noticeable good taste and devotion to a lofty ideal. To display his skill as a pianist Mr. Petzet played Liszt's transcription of the music of "Tristan and Isolde," Rheinberger's Toccata in C, and Beethoven's sonata in C sharp minor. That he is a player of good parts, the stupendously difficult Toccata proved. He has no affectations, and his respectful manner is refreshing.

Mr. Miersch is the first violin of the Philharmonic Club, and, we believe, was a fellow-student with Mr. Petzet at Munich. He played the violin sonata with Mr. Petzet, Wieniawski's first polonaise and the slow movement of an unprinted concerto by Ludwig Abel. This last performance was an amiable tribute on the part of Mr. Miersch and the concert-giver to one of their teachers at Munich. Mr. Miersch is a sound rather than a brilliant player, who draws a full, noble tone from his instrument and strives for legitimate effects.

MUSICAL NOTES.

Mr. George Grossmith may be heard to-night, to-morrow night and Saturday afternoon in his amusing sketches, "Is Music a Failure," "Homburg; or, Haunted by the Mikado" and some miscellaneous illustrations and imitations, at Chickering Hall.

The last of Miner C. Baldwin's Lenten Organ Recitals will take place in Chickering Hall this evening.

So pronounced has been the success of Henri Marteau, the violin virtuoso, that Rudolph Aronson, his manager, has re-engaged him for fifty concerts next season, beginning in October.

WEDDINGS PAST AND TO COME.

The wedding of Miss Florence Hamilton Muns, daughter of Charles Muns, to Clarence Haines Dickson, took place yesterday afternoon at 5:30 o'clock in the Tompkins Avenue Congregational Church, Brooklyn. The officiating clergymen were the Rev. Dr. Dickson, of Providence, R. I., father of the bridegroom, and the Rev. Dr. Meredith, pastor of the church. The bride was given away by her father. She wore a gown of white bengaline made in the empire style trimmed with point lace. Her veil was of tulle and her bouquet was lilies of the valley. Miss Edna Muns, a sister of the bride, was the maid of honor. She wore a gown of white silk and brocade and carried pink roses. The bridesmaids, Miss Martha M. Wright and Miss Florence Kelly, wore empire gowns of white faille and carried bouquets of yellow roses. William K. Van Olinda was best man. The ushers were H. Olin Wilson and F. C. Hoyt, of Brooklyn; Arthur Scott and Augustus Welting, of this city. A small reception followed at the home of the bride's parents, No. 131 McDonough-st., for relatives and a few intimate friends. On their return from a wedding trip Mr. and Mrs. Dickson will live in Ridgewood, N. J. Among the guests at the reception were Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Bailey, Mr. and Mrs. George Benedict, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Eaton, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Wilks, of Montclair, N. J.; the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. Brett, Miss Brett and Phillip Brett, of Jersey City; Dr. Charles Jewett, Dr. and Mrs. H. T. Hutchins, Mr. and Mrs. Scott Foster, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Scott, A. M. Scott, the Misses Graham, Mrs. Dickson, Miss Dickson, Mr. and Mrs. James McGovern, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Adams, William Adams, Mr. and Mrs. Coleman Benedict, L. C. Benedict, Cleland Benedict, and Mr. and Mrs. Nelson J. Gates.

The engagement has just been announced of Miss Juliette A. Kemp, second daughter of George Kemp, of No. 720 Fifth-ave., to Stephen H. Tyng, jr., eldest son of the Rev. Stephen H. Tyng. The marriage will take place in the early summer.

INCIDENTS IN SOCIETY.

Robert Center gave an agreeable reception with music at his bachelor apartment, No. 125 East Thirty-ninth-st., yesterday afternoon. Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, his cousin, and Mrs. J. C. Peters received for Mr. Center. Miss Steers and Miss Middleton poured tea. Miss Heine played several violin solos, Miss Alice Mandelick, contralto; Orlando Harley, tenor, and the host sang. Mr. Center's rooms were handsomely decorated with cut flowers. This was the last of a series of receptions. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Wetmore, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Osgood, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Postley, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Leland, the Misses Leland, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Steers, Mr. and Mrs. F. Korbay, Mr. and Mrs. H. de Berkeley Parsons, Miss Harriman, General Horace Porter, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Dodd, H. D. Steers, John Riker, James Strong, Mr. and Mrs. Gilliat Schroeder, Mr. and Mrs. James Tolfree, the Misses Van Winkle, Mr. and Mrs. James Baird, Miss Tillinghast, the Misses Weekes, the Misses Blasse, Judge and