Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—2—8—The Black Crook.
AMBERG THEATRE—8:15—Child of Fortune.
AMERICAN FINE ART SOCIETY—9 a. m. to 10:30 p. m.—Loan Exhibition.
BIJOU THEATRE—2—8:20—Hogs and Hoss.
BROADWAY THEATRE—8—Ninety Days.
CARNEGIE MUSIC HALL—10 a. m. until 10 p. m.—The Dore Gallery—8:30—Concert.
CASINO—8:15—The Gondoliers.
COLUMBUS THEATRE—2—8—Glen-de-Lough.
DALY'S THEATRE—11—Lenten Matinee—8:15—Twelfth Night.
EDEN MUSEE—The World in Wax.
EMPIRE THEATRE—2—8:15—The Girl I Left Behind Me.
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE—8:15—Diplomacy.
GARDEN THEATRE—8:15—Girofle-Girofla.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—2—8—Mavourneen.
HARRIGAN'S THEATRE—2—8—Mulligan Guards' Ball.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—8:15—Incog.
HOYT'S MADISON SQUARE THEATRE—8:30—A Trip to Chinatown.
IMPERIAL MUSIC HALL—Vaudeville.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—2—8—Vaudeville.
LENOX LYCEUM—Food and Health Exposition.
LYCEUM THEATRE—8:15—Americans Abroad.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN CONCERT HALL—8:30—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—Othello.
14TH STREET THEATRE—2—8—The Dazzler.
57TH STREET MUSIC HALL—2:30—8:15—Wonders of America.

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New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 15, 1893.

FOURTEEN PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.—The French Senate, by 209 to 56, voted confidence in the Government; there was an exciting scene in the Chamber of Deputies, and M. Deroulede retracted his statement that the present Ministry was "a Government of liars." ==== M. Constans testified in the Panama trial, and the deposition of M. Monchicourt was read. ==== Mr. Gladstone's condition was much improved: his physicians state that he is not suffering from influenza. ==== There was fighting between the British troops and tribesmen near Chitral; several native villages were captured, and the British leader, Major Daniell, was killed.

Domestic.—The Ways and Means Committee of the New-York Assembly decided to report favorably the bill asking for an additional appropriation of $300,000 for the World's Fair. ==== The stockholders of the New-England road, at their annual meeting in Boston, elected the directors' ticket headed by A. A. McLeod. ==== The Democratic caucus of the Senate made public the committee reorganization of that body. ==== It is thought unlikely that Governor Werts will call an extra session of the New-Jersey Legislature to consider the racetrack gambling laws. ==== The subsidence of floods caused an easier feeling throughout this State.

City and Suburban.—A number of poolroom proprietors were put under bonds in police courts. ==== Coal sales agents reduced the price of their commodity. ==== Hugh McLaughlin testified in a suit to recover $25,000 in Brooklyn. ==== Senator Roesch was kept out of the Bar Association. ==== A call was issued by the National Committee of the Republican National League for a National convention to be held at Louisville, Ky., May 10. ==== Stocks irregular, but weak. Sugar Refining fell about 7 per cent and closed without reaction. The closing, in general, was at the lowest figures. Money on call ruled at 12 per cent.

The Weather.—Forecast for to-day: Generally fair, possibly preceded by a shower; growing colder. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 50 degrees; lowest 40; average, 45 1-2.

A bill was passed by the Assembly yesterday which the Senate ought by all means to strangle. It provides that all anonymous communications shall be disregarded by public officials. As might be expected, it was introduced by that fine flower of Tammany statesmanship, Timothy Dry-Dollar Sullivan. It is well known that important abuses are often brought to the attention of the authorities by persons who do not care to give their names. There can be no objection to this practice save in such minds as Sullivan's. The Senate has only to examine this measure in the light of common sense to discern its vicious character.

The interesting letter from Honolulu printed in our columns to-day brings the news from Hawaii down to as recent a date as two weeks ago. At that time there was no doubt on the islands of the success of the annexation project, and the people were hopeful that they would speedily become citizens of the United States. The only alternative to this, according to President Dole, is a republic, the carrying-on of which would be attended with difficulties. Our correspondent gives a glimpse of the ex-Queen, as well as some account of the palace recently occupied by her, the future of which is a matter of speculation.

To all appearance the officeseekers' troubles are on the increase. Aspirants for consulships were dismayed yesterday to learn that for these posts men of proved business qualifications are desired. If such a rule has been established it is a good thing, and is calculated to improve the character of the service. The rules which are to govern the Administration in the making of appointments are leaking out in an irregular way. If they should be carefully defined and publicly announced, the Democratic peace of mind would be increased.

The latest news from Trenton shows that from present indications there is little likelihood that Governor Werts will summon the Legislature in extraordinary session in order to secure the repeal of the racetrack laws. The Governor seems to think that it would be an unwarranted assumption on his part to require the lawmakers to consider this subject for a third time. He ought to bear in mind, however, that the occasion is an extraordinary and unprecedented one. Of course the members of the Legislature would not like an extra session; but there is little doubt that the people of the State would heartily approve such a step by Governor Werts, and would earnestly uphold him in a determined effort to wipe this bad legislation from the statute-book.

NOW, THEN, CONVICT THEM.

Superintendent Byrnes is to be commended heartily for the thorough way in which he is now enforcing the law against the poolsellers. He has demonstrated what we have claimed again and again, that neither this poolroom vice nor any other organized vice can go on in this city without the practical consent of the Police Department. He has thrown the burden of the revival of poolselling upon District-Attorney Nicoll and the courts, and he promises to keep it there. He says that if there is a poolroom open in this city hereafter he will close it, and he will continue to close every one that opens until restrained by an order of a court. He says he will proceed against these rooms as disorderly places if the charge of gambling fails, and he concludes his statement of his intentions with the following characteristic remarks:

> There have been some insinuations lately that the poolsellers have been protected by persons high in power or authority in this city. If there has been any truth in these insinuations, I do not know it, but now will be a good time for the alleged protectors of the poolsellers to show what they can do. They cannot stop me unless they are able to remove me from office.

This is frank, manly talk. Mr. Byrnes would scarcely have expressed himself in a challenge so formal and deliberate had he meant one word less than he said. The resources of Tammany Hall to protect crime and criminals are not exhausted, however, when they have failed to block the way of the Superintendent of Police. It has control, or something very much like it, of the District-Attorney's office, of the police courts, and thereafter in lessening degrees of the Court of General Sessions and Over and Terminer. It will be curious and interesting to observe the conduct of Mr. Nicoll in dealing with cases which Mr. Byrnes's courage and sense of duty have brought or will bring before him. In Mr. Nicoll New-York has a prosecuting officer of unusual intelligence, skill and energy. It is not likely that he ever neglected a duty or failed in the performance of it without knowing just why. It is not always easy to believe, however, that the reasons he gives are a full statement of them. He has explained his failure to prosecute the poolsellers by asserting that it is not possible to obtain against them clear evidence that the business they conduct is gambling, and he has affected to find in their pretence of doing a commission business a block over which his ability and the law must stumble together. The people of New-York are not used to hear from Mr. Nicoll so humiliating a confession of incompetency. It is not like him to plead helplessness in the presence of a thin, cheap, stupid fraud like that behind which the poolsellers have taken refuge. However, if that be the only thing that has heretofore stood in his way, it stands there no longer. Mr. Byrnes has considerately removed it, much after the plan that has been suggested in these columns some scores of times. The commission business pretence is that the poolsellers do not gamble their money, nor receive for themselves the money they take from their customers; but that this money is taken in trust by them to be bedted at the tracks, they receiving only a small commission: that the record of the bet is telegraphed to the tracks, and that the bookmakers there assume the responsibility and take the profit or loss of it. The instant it is proved that no such telegram is sent, or in given cases could possibly be sent, this pretence falls to the ground. Mr. Byrnes has the proof, and he will place it, we doubt not, freely at Mr. Nicoll's disposal.

Then, in the name of law and decency, let us have an end of this nonsense about not being able to convict the poolsellers. Let us have an end of shirkings. Let us know whether gambling is a crime in New-York City, and if it is, who is the man or body of men engaged in the business of protecting it and of defeating the operations of justice. Let us know how such persons proceed; what they do and what they get for doing it. Mr. Nicoll is the man to bring out this situation in one aspect or the other. We cannot accept the statement that the man who unearthed the Broadway Railroad conspiracy and secured conviction after conviction in that supremely intricate and mazy case must fall down before a parcel of poolsellers.

RIBOT'S FRESH DELIVERANCE.

The Ribot Ministry has been rescued once more from what seemed inevitable defeat. The testimony of Mme. Cottu tended to discredit it—first, by the exposure of its insincerity in the conduct of the Panama investigations, and second, by convicting it of gross partisanship in making a political use of official functions against the members of the Right. As the witness's account of the negotiations opened with her from the detective office was corroborated by Goliard and Sorbonry, the action of the Government in ordering prosecutions and then in smothering investigation, and in attempting to extort evidence against political opponents was apparently fatally compromised. The resignation of the Minister of Justice could be explained in one of two ways. Either he had been thrown over by his colleagues, or else he considered that they had betrayed him by secret plots of which he was kept in ignorance. In either event the resignation impaired the Government's authority in a critical session when the Royalists and Boulangists united in a determined assault upon it and when its supporters were dazed and disheartened. The galleries at the Palais Bourbon were filled with an excited assemblage, which was looking momentarily for the downfall of the Ministry. But as usual it was the unexpected that happened, and the Government received a vote of confidence.

The explanation of this remarkable result lies in the fact that not only M. Ribot and his associates, but the Republican leaders as well, have been driven into a corner, where they are compelled to resist every fresh assault and to fight with desperation. M. Bourgeois, Minister of Justice, appeared first in court and afterward in the Chamber and emphatically repelled Mme. Cottu's insinuations of official double-dealing. He had known nothing of the detective negotiations with her, and had never given any order calculated to induce any officer of justice to shirk duty or to do anything contrary to law. As the detectives assumed the entire responsibility of their proposals to Mme. Cottu, the Minister's defence was regarded as satisfactory both in court and in the Chamber. M. Ribot followed him with a counter-charge that Mme. Cottu had been laying traps for the Government, and with a furious onslaught upon the conspirators who in attacking the Government were seeking to destroy Republican institutions and to compass the disruption of the country. The Deputies rallied to the support of the Government and the Ministry was allowed to stand.

Whether M. Bourgeois returns to office or not, the officials who have been negotiating with Mme. Cottu will be dismissed. For several months the Royalist wolves and Boulangist jackals have been pursuing the Government coach as it has been driven at high speed over the thin ice of the Panama scandal. Now and then somebody is flung out to the pack. First it was M. Loubet; then it was M. de Freycinet; then it was M. Floquet; then it was M. Rainaut. Now it is M. Bourgeois, or if he clambers up behind, Chief Sorbonry and a police commissary or two will have to go. The crack of Premier Ribot's whip is heard and on dashes the chariot of State, while the assailants of the Republic are temporarily distanced. Possibly this process of fighting off the enemy can be prolonged until the Panama investigation is closed. Premier Ribot is a bold driver, and there are many behind him who can be thrown over to the wolves.

THE CHICAGO SWITCHMEN.

It does not appear to be definitely settled as yet whether the great strike of railroad employes at Chicago, which has been more or less talked about and perhaps threatened for a year or more, will actually be entered upon. It has seemed to be drawing to a head within the last few weeks through the proposed action of the switchmen, but the movement of the combination of railroad corporations in anticipation of a general strike to meet such an emergency has apparently headed it off, at least for the present. It is too early to say positively that the purpose which has been entertained by some of the leaders in labor movements to seize the opportunity offered by the Chicago Exposition to enforce the demands of certain railroad employes by tying up all the railroads and paralyzing the transportation business centring at Chicago has been entirely abandoned. Unfortunately for the real interests of the laboring men directly and indirectly concerned in these movements, many of the leaders whom they trust and whose counsels they follow are hotheaded and rash, without discretion or foresight; agitators who gain a livelihood by fomenting quarrels between employers and employed; or honest but ill-informed men of hasty tempers who proceed upon the theory that between capital and labor war is the natural relation, and that the only solution of difficulties and differences is in the strength of numbers and violent demonstrations. The influence of these men has been almost invariably evil. In the long catalogue of strikes and boycotts which they have incited it will be found that not one in a hundred has resulted in anything but hardship and loss to the strikers.

In this case it was seriously proposed in order to enforce a demand for higher wages on the part of one class of workmen on railroads to bring the business of transportation of the whole country practically to a dead standstill; to stop every wheel, arrest the movement of freight and the conveyance of passengers, derange the business of the country and inflict enormous loss upon capital, with equal loss and greater hardship upon men who live by labor. All this for the benefit of a class who can hardly be called skilled workmen, whose places could be filled with little difficulty if the natural law of supply and demand were left to its legitimate and peaceful operation. The simple statement of consequences which these leaders proposed to entail, not upon the employers alone against whom they have their grievance, but against the whole community, is sufficient to show the madness and blindness of the action they threatened. Nothing could be more reckless; nothing so well calculated to drive away from the strikers the sympathy of the public, upon which they must in the end depend for support; nothing so absolutely suicidal. Yet the fact remains that with all their experience of disastrous failures, the labor associations continue under the leadership of the same blind guides to go the same round of futile uprisings, violent demonstrations and fatal experiments. A significant fact in connection with these movements, which has often been remarked upon, is that the class of railroad employes whose occupation calls for a higher order of intelligence, for sobriety of character, coolness of judgment and sense of responsibility—we refer to the locomotive engineers—do not as a rule engage in these demonstrations. Their discretion and good sense have frequently served as a check upon the rashness and foolhardiness of their less intelligent associates in the mechanical department of railroad operation.

The mistake of the more violent and demonstrative of the labor associations is in delegating so much power and conceding so much influence to irresponsible and mischievous leaders, who live upon unwholesome agitation and make a business of stirring up strife in which others are always the sufferers, and they are never losers. When the members of these associations get to a point where they will take the time and trouble to think and reason for themselves, they will see that there can be no such thing as a successful strike on the plan proposed by the Chicago switchmen. It involves too many interests, puts too much in peril. When a whole community is taken by the throat and ordered to stand still until one class of employers complies with the demand of another class of employes, it may subject the community to temporary inconvenience, but in the end it will go hard with the assailants.

A TRICK THAT FAILED.

When the Tammany leaders consented to let Congress enact a National Quarantine law under pressure of public opinion Dr. Jenkins was apparently consoled for some prospective loss of power by a promise that his term of office should be lengthened. At all events, the Tammany Senate at Albany yesterday made a strenuous and almost successful effort to pass a bill prolonging the Health Officer's official life to five years. This performance was characteristic of the Democratic majority in both branches of the Legislature. In the first place it was an attempt to accomplish a highly objectionable scheme, and in the second place it was a piece of sharp and disreputable practice. Neither this city nor the country at large demands or requires Dr. Jenkins, or even tolerates him with entire equanimity. His unfitness for the difficult and responsible post which he holds was demonstrated under the attentive gaze of the world last summer, and some of the most eminent members of his own profession have since certified to the fact, after a careful and impartial investigation. Neither by temperament nor attainments is he qualified to guard this great gateway to a continent against disease. He was not assigned to that task because of any professional or personal merits, actual or supposed, but because of a family connection which, on Tammany principles, entitled him to "a good thing." He has repeatedly complained of injustice on the part of the press, but he has no right to make such complaints. The truth is that he has been treated with remarkable leniency, as he well knows.

This is the person for whose special benefit the Democratic Senate yesterday undertook to push through a vicious bill by a disgraceful trick. Thanks to the manliness and determination of Senator Brown and the help of Senators Floyd-Jones and Edwards, who refused to sanction such a manoeuvre by their own party, the Tammany scheme was temporarily defeated after seeming to be on the point of passing. The Senate was then adjourned by the deciding vote of the Lieutenant-Governor, but the attempt will be renewed. We doubt, however, if it can succeed under present conditions. There is reason at least to believe that it will not be carried through by means of a parliamentary trick. The game will be watched very closely hereafter.

It is quite true that Tammany cares little for appearances; but there are some indications of growing popular disgust with the shabby tyranny of that organization, and we doubt if its assumption that Dr. Jenkins must be taken care of indefinitely will tend to allay this feeling. It does not seem to us that Dr. Jenkins is any longer an issue. He has been adjudicated; not altogether to his own satisfaction, but quite in accordance with the views of the community. Democratic leaders may perhaps before the end of the session be able to confirm him in the possession of his present emoluments for an extended term, but it will be good policy for them to do this as decently and in as good order as possible, if they are going to do it at all.

THE FRENCH SHORE TROUBLE.

Newfoundland is again agitated by the inconveniences of the French Shore Treaty. The enforcement act passed by the local Assembly under a mysterious arrangement between Sir William Whiteway, the Newfoundland Premier, and the British Government has expired by limitation, and the Colonial Government is again called upon by the Downing Street officials to renew it. This the Legislature of Newfoundland shows no disposition to do. Sir William Whiteway has a trustworthy majority for every other purpose than the passage of another enforcement act. But in this matter his own party rebels, and has finally met his impassioned demands with an overwhelming majority denying them. The Legislature claims that in passing the original enforcement act it was deceived, even tricked, into the belief that Great Britain would relieve it of the treaty, or at least allow the court interpreting it to be composed of Newfoundland judges. It will no longer agree to be its own executioner. If the French shore outrage is to be indefinitely continued, it will not be with the consent of the colony.

In taking this position the colonial legislators have acted with no more than ordinary prudence and common sense. The claims of France upon the coast of Newfoundland are vigorously opposed by them because the situation in view of which they were allowed no longer exists, but has been replaced, by time and circumstances over which no man or body of men had control, with another situation that renders the admission of such claims intolerable, hurtful to the people of Newfoundland in their daily occupation, and preventive of even a fair enjoyment of the none too generous resources with which Nature has endowed them. Moreover, France makes no use of the rights she claims. She does not fish in the waters of the west shore, because there are no fish there. Her fishermen do not land on the shore to dry their fish, because they have no fish to dry. They do not cut timber, because they have no use for it. All their alleged rights are out of date and of no practical avail. Their claim is perpetuated for no other purpose than to force the Newfoundlanders to supply them with bait for use in the bank fishery under conditions which would give them a great advantage for the sale of their fish over the Newfoundlanders themselves in all the European markets.

Great Britain has not dealt with her oldest colony in the matter of this treaty fairly or frankly. It would be easily possible to get rid of it. The trouble is that the British Government is studiously and wrongfully subordinating the interests of Newfoundland to those of Canada. Had the Blaine-Bond Treaty been ratified the French Shore question would have been settled, and Newfoundland would have been free of the incubus that weighs so heavily upon her prosperity. Newfoundland would have had a market in the United States for her fishery products more valuable than the market she is now compelled to share under exasperating conditions with the French. The refusal to allow the Newfoundlanders to make the most of their opportunity is especially cruel because it is founded on the fiction that their interests in the fisheries are no greater than Canada's, and that both, in their relations with the United States, should be equally considered. The little colony in the sea is thus being ground between two millstones, and she is in no condition to stand such outrageous treatment.

WOOL AND ITS MANUFACTURE.

This country will produce, unless disaster should overtake the sheep flocks within the next two or three months, more wool in 1893 than it has ever produced in a year. The official report of animals for January shows an increase in the number of sheep from 44,938,365 last year to 47,273,553 January 1, 1893, an increase of 2,335,188 in a year, notwithstanding a large decrease in Texas and Colorado. Great gains are reported in Pennsylvania, Kentucky and most of the Northwestern States. This increase in the number of sheep should add from fifteen to twenty million pounds to the product of wool, so that the clip of 1893, with reasonably good fortune, should exceed 350,000,000 pounds. The largest quantity reported for any previous year was 337,000,000 pounds, in 1884, before the reduction of duties by the tariff of 1883, which proved so disastrous to wool growers and manufacturers, had time to take effect. Yet this gratifying increase in flocks, and probably in fleece, is but small compared with that which might reasonably have been expected after the last year of unprecedented demand for wool had not the elections of November resulted in favor of free wool and discouraged any further increase of flocks.

The imports during the last calendar year have far surpassed those of any previous year, amounting to nearly 168,000,000 pounds. After deducting exports of foreign and American wool, the net imports for the year were 164,239,590 pounds, nearly 28,000,000 more than in the previous year, and exceeding by about 40,000,000 pounds those of any previous year. But these imports were not entirely consumed. By the kindness of Mr. Brock, Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, it may be stated that the quantity of wool in all Government warehouses January 1 was 44,749,883 pounds, against 33,731,216 last year, so that the quantity of foreign wool taken for consumption last year was 153,220,923 pounds. Making allowance on the other hand for decrease of 13,403,491 pounds in stocks of domestic wool at cities reported by "The Boston Commercial Bulletin," we have a total consumption of 346,421,896 domestic, and 153,220,923 pounds foreign wool, in all 499,642,819 pounds. In 1889, the year before the new tariff was enacted, the consumption was but 406,290,907 pounds, and has increased nearly a quarter in less than three years. Since 1878, fifteen years ago, the consumption has more than doubled, though in Great Britain the consumption in manufacture has gained little more than one-third.

The British clip in 1892 is stated as 153,400,000 pounds against 333,000,000 American in the same year. When the first protective tariff was enacted in 1861 the production of wool here was about 70,000,000 pounds against 140,000,000 in Great Britain. In 1867, the year after the first effective wool tariff, the American and the British production were both 160,000,000 pounds. Since that time the American production has more than doubled, while the British production is actually smaller now than it was twenty-six years ago. British imports and British consumption of foreign wool have more than doubled, but while England has added 187,000,000 pounds to her purchases, the United States has added 173,000,000 pounds to its home production, and 129,000,000 pounds to its consumption of foreign wool besides.

British imports of wool, alpaca and goat hair last year were 762,173,227 pounds, but exports were 430,053,040 foreign and 17,930,600 British wool, so that there remained for consumption 135,469,400 pounds British and 332,120,157 foreign wool, an aggregate of 467,589,557 pounds. England uses more than two pounds foreign for one pound home wool, while the United States uses more than two pounds home grown for one pound imported wool, and yet is asserted that protection is of no use to wool growers. Stocks carried over in Great Britain are not yet known, and may possibly have been reduced, but have never since been as low as they were ten years ago, and if they were reduced to that figure British consumption of wool would yet be smaller than American consumption in 1892. It is known, however, that British imports of rags and shoddy to be used as wool amounted to only 56,419,680 pounds last year against 82,962,880 in 1891, while all American imports of rags, mungo, flocks, noils, shoddy and waste last year amounted to only 321,586 pounds, against 8,662,209 pounds in 1888.

Assuming that British consumption last year is fairly measured by the supply, without reduction or increase of stocks, the consumption of the two countries for a series of years may be thus compared:

	American.	British.
1867	194,753,000	206,000,000
1877	252,734,143	347,074,233
1884	404,286,504	335,619,869
1889	406,290,907	475,265,149
1892	499,642,819	467,589,557

It is not easy to convince wool manufacturers or wool growers, who study such records as these, that this country ought to rush straight toward free trade. What the Democratic party dares to do is doubtful, for while free-trade platforms may mean nothing, the prostration of a manufacture will cost votes.

Of course there will be much sympathy with Commissioner Brennan on account of the circumstance which has induced him to ask for a leave of absence from the post of duty. Nevertheless it is regrettable for more reasons than one that he feels constrained to leave the city at this time. The condition of the streets calls loudly for the putting forth of the best efforts of the Street Cleaning Department, and of course this ought to be done under the personal direction of the man responsible for keeping the streets clean. Furthermore, the City Club is on the point of preferring charges against Mr. Brennan, and if he is not here to meet them will he not be liable to the charge of fleeing when under fire? The Commissioner ought to abbreviate his vacation.

Governor Werts has made some valuable enemies. The enmity of such men as "Bill" Daly and "Bob" Davis is a decoration.

Everybody seems to be acting a part in a French court of justice. Charles de Lesseps confronts M. Bourgeois with folded arms and defiant glance and exclaims: "Well, Monsieur, here I am face to face with you. What have you to say to me?" M. Bourgeois strikes an attitude, and with melodramatic air cries aloud: "If any one knows that I acted contrary to the dictates of honor let him speak." M. Rainaut confesses his guilt with fine dramatic effect, and M. Clemenceau turns upon M. Barboux with that sudden access of virtuous indignation which is characteristic of injured innocence when the first villain is caught napping. More serious than the burlesque of the statesmen's duello, French politics can hardly be considered a good play. Every part is overacted, and humor is lacking.

The middle of March has arrived. If the Legislature proposes to adjourn by the middle of April it must either stop indulging in recesses from Friday until Monday or else make up its mind to leave Albany with much important business unfinished.

Mr. Gladstone's influenza will take too backbone out of the Unionist agitation against Parliamentary coercion. The second reading of the Home Rule bill has been deferred until after Easter, and there will be ample leisure for debating it in and out of the Commons. The Liberal leader will be compelled to make haste slowly, whether he finds it easy or hard to restrain his impatience. The Home Rule bill is an important measure; every reasonable demand for time for discussing it ought to be respected; but in the end Mr. Gladstone will have his majority, because the United Kingdom has given him in advance a direct mandate to establish a Parliament in Dublin.

The storm system that has been moving across the continent this week has been attended with very little precipitation. And a cold wave, of considerable extent and severity for this season, is reported to be following it closely. These two facts reduce the danger from floods in the near future. The rainfall of last Friday and Saturday has now practically done its work, and what snow yet remains will not melt much during the next two days. The rivers, therefore, have a good chance to subside sensibly before there is another serious influx of water.

PERSONAL.

J. Armoy Knox, Editor of "Texas Siftings," is now one of the managers of a weekly, "The Mount Vernon News," just started up in Westchester County. While this is more distinctively a newspaper than "Texas Siftings," it contains humorous features which are likely to give "The News" more than a local interest.

One difficulty in the way of Mr. McAdoo's getting the office of Assistant Secretary of the Navy, they say in Washington, is that the New Jersey delegation in Congress is not working for him. But with Mr. Whitney and Mr. Herbert favorably disposed toward him, this may not count for much.

Mr. Don M. Dickinson is about to visit Boston to try a lawsuit; and "The Journal" says that the last time he visited that city on such an errand Mr. Olney discovered that he was to be the next Attorney-General. Possibly some one will now learn who is to be the next Postmaster or Collector of the Port of Boston a few days ahead of the general public.

Ex-Speaker Reed lectured in Chicago Thursday evening on "Progress and Leadership."

Dr. Winchester Donald, pastor of Trinity Church, in Boston, is reported to be instituting several changes in the services of his new charge. The music, for one thing, is being "brought down to date," and this has led to the resignation of the organist. "The Boston Globe" says that "the more conservative element in the church is somewhat disturbed thereby."

Dr. T. F. Gailor, of Tennessee, has written to friends in Massachusetts requesting that his name be dropped from the list of candidates for bishop of the latter State. He was in sympathy with Phillips Brooks, the late bishop, and is known to have cherished a very ardent admiration for him, while differing from him upon many important questions. Bishop Brooks had decided to make a visit to the University of the South to see Dr. Gailor as the vice-chancellor of the university at the next commencement, and to deliver a sermon or an address. But intimate as were these relations, the Tennessee divine feels that he is too closely bound to his present work. Dr. Gailor, it will be remembered, was elected Bishop of Georgia only a year or two ago, and felt obliged to decline that honor. Some day, however, it is possible that he will be chosen assistant bishop of his own State.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

A bill has been introduced in the Connecticut Legislature providing for the punishment of persons who send "fake" news to newspapers. "The evil complained of," says "The Hartford Times," has certainly grown to great proportions lately. Three or four centres of humbug Connecticut news send such tales to New-York papers, and to any Connecticut papers that will pay for such service. It seems to be an easy way for any fairly 'smart' chap to earn a $5 or a $10 payment, and the number of such enterprising fellows is all the while increasing. They do not all manufacture their wonderful facts and occurrences 'out of whole cloth'; some slight basis of their sensational animal stories and other matter may possibly be hunted out, but it amounts to nothing, and is made readable only by blowing it up into an 'iridescent dream' of a soap-bubble humbug."

Susie's mother sent her to Warren's the other day for some shoestrings. The little girl tipped the door-latch and slowly walked up to the proprietor.

"Mamma sent me down for a pair of shoestrings," and Susie fingered her pennies nervously as she looked into the dealer's face. Warren turned to a bunch of strings upon the wall and began to pull a couple out. Then he stopped.

"How long does she want them?"

Susie looked flustered. "I don't know, but I think mamma wants them to keep."—(Boston Transcript.

In Washington it is unlawful for newsboys to sell a paper except on the date of issue. So if you should want to buy a copy of yesterday's paper in Washington you would have to ask some one to break the law.

Threescore years ago, when the elder Quincy represented Massachusetts in the lower House at Washington, he was noted as one of the leaders of the Hartford Convention wing of the Federal party, in sympathy with Harrison Gray Otis, John Quincy Adams, Timothy Bigelow and others. He was a fearless partisan, and on more than one occasion gave mortal offence to both political sides of the House. He particularly drew the fire of John Randolph, of Roanoke. At the close of one of Quincy's caustic speeches Randolph arose, and pointing his index finger (a favorite gesture) toward Quincy, said: "The speaker, the gentleman from Massachusetts, soils the very carpet on which he stands."—(Boston Saturday Evening Gazette.

By a curious inadvertence an article in yesterday's Tribune was made to speak of the eclipse of the sun as to occur on March 16—to-morrow. The correct date is, of course, April 16.

Making It All Right.—Customer (to head waiter)—Here, sir, this clumsy fellow has spilled over half of my cup of tea down my back.

Head Waiter (to clumsy waiter, sternly)—Bring this gentleman a full cup of tea instantly.—(Texas Siftings.

An electrical expert says that it would be dangerous for a woman wearing crinoline to cross electric car tracks. But he does not say whether it would be dangerous to the car, the tracks, the woman or the crinoline.

Avoiding Trouble.—Tired Citizen—Well, I am glad I found your house at last. I forgot your street and number and I've been walking all over this part of town for the last two hours, ringing doorbells and making inquiries.

The Other Citizen.—Why didn't you look in the city directory?

Tired Citizen.—Oh, I always hate to look in the directory. It's so much trouble.—(Chicago Tribune.

"The Boston Journal" says: "Of all the ludicrous things which are told of the condition of the discipline in the Massachusetts State Prison, that story of the convict Booth, who, having appointed himself chairman of a committee to select a testimonial to the retiring warden, coolly picked out headquarters and hung up a sign, 'No admittance,' which was duly respected by the prison guards, is the most amusing."

Willing to Share a Similar Fate.—Phathead (soliloquizing on the piazza of his suburban home)—Ah, cruel, heartless Genevieve! You have succeeded at last in driving me to drink.

Wayside Trampe (who has overheard)—Excuse me, mister, but would you be kind enough to give me Genevieve's address?—(Chicago News Record.

Mme. Allemandi, who died a few days ago in Paris, left $8,000 to the Swiss Government, $20,000 to the city of Basel, $6,000 to the Canton Basel and $4,000 to the Canton Solothurn. The interest of the money is to be used in paying for the wedding outfits of the daughters of poor Swiss laborers.

Recalling the Prophet.—"Mary Jane," said the Dakota farmer to his spouse, "it seems like flying in the face of Providence to name the boy Elijah. It sounds too much like the old fellow in the Bible that was carried away by a cyclone. I don't think it's a proper name at all for this country."—(Indianapolis Journal.

A poor widow living in a village near Cologne has sent a letter to the Emperor of Germany asking him to give her money enough to learn a trade by which she would be able to keep herself and children. In a postscript she begged His Majesty to look over the old clothes of the Empress and send her a dress. The Emperor, it is said, will aid the woman.

The following quaint epitaph is in an English churchyard in the Lake district:

> Under this stone, Reader, Interr'd doth lye beauty
> & vertues true Epitomy.
> Att her appearance the noone sun
> blush'd & shrunke in cause quite outdone.
> In her concenter'd did all graces dwell, god pluckt
> my Rose, yt he might take a smell.
> I'le say nee more, but weeping, wish I may soone
> with thy Deare chast ashes come to lay.

"A TRULY AMERICAN JOURNAL."

From The New-York Sun.

The Tribune announces that "by actual count the bona fide circulation of The New-York Weekly Tribune, all paid-up subscriptions for one year, was on January 16 last 173,000 copies per week."

That is a very great circulation, and The Tribune is justified in publishing the amount as an interesting piece of information. It is not necessary for our neighbor to make affidavit to the fact. Its simple statement is enough. If the word of a newspaper as to such a matter is not entitled to belief, its oath also is worthless and carries no weight with the public. The mere circumstance that the publisher of a newspaper feels it requisite to have some of his servants swear to the truth of his statements of its circulation, is a confession that the paper has the reputation of lying; and everybody knows it is as easy to lie under oath as to lie without an oath. A man who can't get people to believe his word has the same difficulty in getting them to believe his oath.

The Tribune is a square Republican paper, and it owes its great success to that fact. Never before in its history, according to the general impression in the newspaper world, was it more prosperous than it is at the present time. The people know where to find it, and if they want straight-out Republican doctrine they go to its pages. It is not ashamed of the faith that is in it. It is not partisanical, and it is without a trace of the humbug of Mugwumpery. Most of its political principles are objectionable to us, but we honor the courage with which it defends them, and, most of all, we applaud its distinctively American tone and character. It does not imitate the Mugwump journals in taking a brief from England and arguing against the American side in all international questions. The Tribune is an American paper, edited by an American in the American spirit. It does not blush for its flag. It does not represent a snobbish foreign adventurer's hatred of the institutions and the social conditions under which he has thriven, but expresses the true American pride of country, now stronger and deeper among this people than ever before in the history of the republic.

The Tribune is politically out of sympathy with the great mass of the citizens of New-York and its neighborhood. It is the leading organ of a party which is now more in a minority than it has been at any time before during a generation past; but its truly American spirit comm