Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—8—The Black Crook.
AMBERG THEATRE—8:15—Gasparone.
BIJOU THEATRE—8:20—Hoss and Hoss.
BROADWAY THEATRE—8—The Crust of Society.
CASINO—8—Adonis.
COLUMBUS THEATRE—8—A Nutmeg Match.
DALY'S THEATRE—8—Twelfth Night.
EDEN MUSEE—The World in Wax.
EMPIRE THEATRE—8:15—The Girl I Left Behind Me.
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE—8:15—Diplomacy.
GARDEN THEATRE—8:15—The Poet and Puppets.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—8—Fritz in Ireland.
HARRIGAN'S THEATRE—8—Cordelia's Aspirations.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—8:15—The Dazzler.
HOYT'S MADISON SQUARE THEATRE—8:30—A Trip to Chinatown.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—8—Vaudeville.
LYCEUM THEATRE—2—8:30—The Guardsman.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—2—8—Barnum & Bailey's Circus.
MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE—8—Don Caesar de Bazan.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Exhibition.
PALMER'S THEATRE—8:20—Lady Windermere's Fan.
STANDARD THEATRE—8:15—Mr. Wilkinson's Widows.
STAR THEATRE—8:15—Brother John.
TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE—8—Vaudeville.
UNION SQUARE THEATRE—2—Galatea and Jolly Students—8:15—Joseph.
14TH STREET THEATRE—8—The Span of Life.
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New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

THURSDAY, APRIL 6, 1893.

TWELVE PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.—Mr. Phelps and Sir Charles Russell continued their arguments before the Behring Sea Court of Arbitration in Paris. ==== Cholera is said to be spreading rapidly with the coming of warmer weather in Russia; fifty-one deaths are reported to have occurred at L'Orient, France. ==== The Colombian Government has granted an extension of twenty months to the Panama Canal Company in which to resume work. ==== M. Dupuy, the new French Premier, will announce his policy in the Chamber of Deputies to-day. ==== The Sultan of Turkey's pleasure steamer has foundered; it is said that sixty people were drowned. ==== The arrival of Commissioner Blount at Hawaii was a disappointment to the annexationists.

Congress.—The Senate in session. ==== The nomination of James S. Ewing to be Minister to Brussels, and Thomas T. Crittenden to be Consul-General to the City of Mexico were sent in; the cases of the appointed Senators were discussed.

Domestic.—The Greater New-York bill was killed in the Senate at Albany. ==== Governor Flower will hear petitions for clemency for Carlyle W. Harris on Monday, April 10. ==== Forest fires in New-Jersey threatened West Pleasantville, and may have wiped out Suttontown entirely. ==== "Dan" Donovan, of Cleveland was killed by "Joe" Dunfee, of Syracuse, in a prizefight near Syracuse. ==== The Republicans made decided gains in the Western elections.

City and Suburban.—The city officials discussed the condition of the streets, in view of approaching cholera; the Board of Health adopted resolutions looking to a more careful inspection of streets, tenement-houses and markets. ==== Representatives from the State Board of Health held a conference on quarantine regulations. ==== Justice Barrett refused to grant a permanent injunction preventing clothing cutters from issuing boycott circulars. ==== Stocks advanced almost from the opening, and the final advances were generally over 1 per cent; the closing was rather confident; call money ruled at 5 per cent.

The Weather.—Forecast for to-day: Generally fair, with easterly to southerly winds. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 60 degrees; lowest, 44; average, 50 3-8.

Consolidation received a knockdown blow in the Senate yesterday. It is true that the bill is still alive in the Assembly, but its chances of survival are slim indeed. There is no doubt, in our judgment, that the defeat of this measure is directly attributable to bad management by the supporters of consolidation. If the objectionable third section, which provided for consolidation regardless of the proposed vote, had been stricken out at the time of the hearing by the Committee on Cities, it is probable that the bill would have been favorably reported and passed. The delay was fatal.

Further proof was given yesterday of the determination of the Democratic majority in the National Senate to shield Mr. Roach and prevent any investigation of the charges affecting his integrity. A resolution was introduced by Senator Chandler with the object of bringing before the Senate all the official reports in reference to the Citizens' Bank during the time of Roach's connection with it. The Democrats, however, did not dare to face the issue squarely, and action on the resolution was postponed. Do the Democrats actually mean to stave off the proposed inquiry, and to insist that men of probity must sit in the Senate with a man whom the official records condemn?

The Senate Judiciary Committee has made a favorable report upon the extraordinary measure of Senator Plunkitt for filching $30,000 a year from the treasury of this city by paying the Aldermen $1,000 apiece for performing their duties as Supervisors. Mayor Gilroy has declared his opposition to this measure, for which there is no excuse whatever save that it is a part of the general grab game. The Aldermen receive liberal salaries now, and the pretence that their work as Supervisors entitles them to extra compensation is as preposterous a claim as was ever presented to a legislative body.

The reports concerning cholera abroad are disquieting. Fifty-one deaths from the disease have occurred in L'Orient, in Western France, since March 22, and many cases are reported in Russia, while it is believed that the official returns fail to disclose the full truth. It is obvious that the officials of this city have not begun too early to make preparations for guarding against a visitation which can be warded off by constant vigilance and unceasing activity on the part of all charged with the guardianship of the public health, and only in that way. The conference at the Mayor's office yesterday ought to produce good results. The first thing to be looked after is the condition of the streets; and they will require continuous looking after.

THE RECENT ELECTIONS.

There is little encouragement for the Democratic party in the elections which have recently been held. The triumph at Chicago was not strictly a partisan success, though the Mayor-elect, Carter Harrison, so represents it for obvious reasons. It was, in fact, a victory of the gamblers and the saloons, and of those business men, including real estate owners and speculators, who calculated that more money could be made during the Exposition by having the city run "wide open" than if the laws were faithfully enforced. Such a success can neither strengthen nor reflect credit upon the party which thereby permanently alienates a great body of law-abiding citizens in Illinois and other Western States, because it invites the lawbreaking element to illustrate before all the world its notions of city government.

The sweeping Republican victories in city and town elections in Kansas, the stinging rebuke administered to the Populist Governor by defeat in his own city, and the defeat of the Populists, Democrats and Fusionists in many towns which they had carried at previous elections by large majorities, speak the verdict of sober and law-respecting citizens regarding the shameless usurpation attempted in that State last winter. The lawless seizure of seats in the Legislature, the formation of a so-called House without the faintest shadow of legality, the recognition of this body by a lawbreaking Governor, and the theft of a seat in the United States Senate, have evidently produced a strong reaction. The vote in the cities and towns was very heavy, and the public interest so intense that the victories gained are the more significant. Attempts are already made by Democrats and Populists to represent that the sweeping change was mainly due to the admission of women to vote, but it does not appear that the Republicans have more wives and sisters in Kansas than the voters of other parties, and if the conduct of Democrats and Populists has been such as to disgust their own wives and sisters the verdict is only the more noteworthy.

In Michigan the Republicans have succeeded by a handsome majority, and have made great gains in the cities and towns. That State seems to have well recovered from its attack of Socialism and soft money, and the decided change there since a Fusion Governor was elected appears to indicate the same reaction in public opinion which is seen in Kansas. Wherever the soft money or Populist faction, aided by the Democrats, has succeeded far enough to be tried in the actual government of a State, the results have been sufficient to disgust many voters who had supported the combination.

Wisconsin seems to have given some advantage to the Democrats, though on a vote not exceeding half the registration, and it is also said that party lines were not drawn in most of the local elections. But the hottest municipal contest ever known at St. Louis has resulted in the election of the entire Republican ticket from Mayor down to Council, with the exception of a single official. It is stated that the vote was the largest polled there for years, probably exceeding that of the Presidential election. The present Democratic Mayor is objectionable to the good citizens of all parties, because of his relations with the same element which gave Carter Harrison his victory in Chicago, and the success of a thoroughly upright and able Republican in St. Louis should permit an instructive contrast this year between the methods of government favored by the two parties.

The results show that the Republican party at the West is already distinctly stronger than it was last fall. Its opponents have only repelled voters of the more intelligent and worthy sort by their fusion in disgraceful disregard of their professed convictions, and still more by their conduct in office wherever they have been tried.

THE APPEAL TO ULSTER.

Mr. Balfour has appealed to Protestant Ulster to defeat the Home Rule bill. That is the motive of his mission to Belfast, and he does not attempt to conceal his purpose. Mr. Gladstone has succeeded in satisfying the demands of four-fifths of the Irish representatives. He has also convinced the Liberal members of England, Scotland and Wales that the Home Rule bill is an act of justice to Ireland and a statesmanlike measure tending to promote the interests of peace and union. He has the votes at his command by which this bill can be forced through the Commons in the course of a few weeks. It is in this crisis that Mr. Balfour appears in Belfast to encourage the Ulster Loyalists to enter upon a desperate struggle against what he calls a tyrannical majority. It is an appeal designed at once to stimulate religious zeal and to arouse political animosities. It points plainly to armed resistance against a measure which may ultimately be sanctioned by Parliament. It is the last resource of the Unionist leaders. They hope to intimidate the majority at Westminster by a menace of civil war in Ireland. They expect also to excite Protestant resentment in England and Scotland against Home Rule as a victory for Catholic Ireland.

Naturally Mr. Balfour has received an enthusiastic welcome in Belfast. He has paid an eloquent tribute to the virtues of the Loyalists. Every word of praise is deserved, for there is not a more industrious, courageous and public-spirited community on the face of the earth than Protestant Ulster. But when he drops his compliments and deliberately justifies extreme measures for the defence of threatened rights he counsels nothing less than rebellion against constitutional government; and that is a very serious responsibility for the leader of Her Majesty's Opposition to assume. While deploring civil war as an awful calamity, he openly encourages fighting against Home Rule when he declares, as a matter of conscience, that what was justifiable under a tyrannical king will under certain circumstances be justifiable under a tyrannical majority. What is this tyrannical majority? It is the same Parliamentary agency which has been governing Ireland under coercion acts for nearly a century. The representatives of the United Kingdom from decade to decade have legislated for the island, and their laws when enacted have had the authority of the Crown. A majority has passed each and every one under varying conditions of obstruction and opposition. If the Home Rule bill be enacted by the present Parliament, which received from the people of the United Kingdom a direct mandate for carrying out Mr. Gladstone's policy, it will be the work of a constitutional majority and will have unimpeachable authority as Crown law. It is against Crown law that Mr. Balfour considers it prudent to advise Ulster Loyalists to take up arms.

There was a Parliament in Dublin during the last century. The constituencies of the United Kingdom declared at the last election in favor of having another Irish Parliament. Great Britain is governed by common consent under representative institutions. The Queen reigns, but the people through their representatives in Westminster rule. It is majority rule, and not more tyrannical than majority rule always has been. The right of Parliament to enact a Home Rule bill under the operation of limitations of debate and the closure rule cannot be contested. When the opposition of the House of Lords has been overcome and the separate Parliament in Dublin has been created, it will be an old institution of the Crown restored by the supreme will of the people of the United Kingdom. It now suits Mr. Balfour's purposes to declaim against the tyranny of majorities and to justify fighting for conscience and religion; but he will change his tone if the Home Rule bill ever becomes a law. For he knows in his heart that it is one thing to excite an agitation for political purposes, but that it will be a very different thing to aid and abet a rebellion against Crown law.

THE BOYCOTT.

Whatever may be the decision of the court of last resort in the railroad cases in Ohio, which it is understood will be taken to the United States Supreme Court on appeal, it should be borne in mind that the very essence of the whole question is the institution which originated in Ireland in 1880, and has been almost universally adopted by the labor organizations in this country, known as the boycott. It takes its name, as is well known, from Captain Boycott, its first victim. It has come to be recognized as the favorite instrumentality by which organized labor enforces or undertakes to enforce its demands upon capital. The question raised in the Ohio cases is whether, under the provisions of the Interstate Commerce law, the boycott can be enforced by the labor organizations connected with the railroad service without exposing those who undertake it to legal penalties. The point made against it may be very simply stated. It is whether the employes of a railroad corporation under a secret organization—which is, of course, irresponsible, and cannot be compelled by ordinary process of law to disclose its machinery and working—can force the corporation to violate law in the transaction of its business. In testing this question it takes hold, of course, of the fundamental one whether or not the law itself is constitutional. That being granted, it is then simply a question of evading the requirements of a statute: that is, whether a secret organization can in effect and absolutely nullify an express statute. Everybody is interested in this, and no one can afford to dismiss it lightly upon the score of sentiment or sympathy. It is the most vital issue that can arise in organized society, or a community governed by law.

But suppose the law be declared unconstitutional, or for any other reason the final decision be favorable to the strikers and permissive of the boycott. Does it not then become a question of serious interest whether the boycott its lf is a beneficent institution? Granted that it is possible without infringement of law; that it be recognized as a perfectly legal means to a legitimate and proper end, and that it may be invoked without incurring penalties: is it even then a good thing to establish in permanence? Does it in its operation benefit the people for whom it is ostensibly set in motion? Is it effective in improving the condition of workingmen and bringing about a more equal and just division of profits between labor and capital? Does it help more people than it hurts? These are questions which the associations of organized labor will do well to take up and discuss without passion, and with the seriousness which they manifestly deserve. Men who have, or who imagine they have, grievances are more apt to consider swift measures for making the oppressor suffer and for bringing him to their own terms by physical force and coercion than to deliberate with calmness upon reasonable methods for their own deliverance. It is not strange, perhaps, human nature being what it is, that in their heat over their own individual wrongs they should forget the rights of others, and in their eagerness to wreak vengeance upon their oppressors be willing to subject all classes—workingmen and capitalists alike—to injury and loss. But would it not be wiser to give a little more time to deliberation and the discussion of principles?

We are inclined to think that even if the court of last resort decides that the boycott is a process and instrumentality quite within the law and permissible, the associations of organized labor, if they should soberly and seriously consider the subject in all its bearings, would agree that upon the whole it was not a desirable institution to establish in permanence in this country. We are aware that its origin commends it to the ruling class, in our cities and large towns, and that there seems a sort of propriety when we import our rulers in importing their institutions with them. We are also aware of their sensitiveness to any allusions that are not entirely complimentary, but we do venture to say that the institution known as the boycott, however it may operate in other countries, is not adapted to this. It is more grinding and pitiless in its operation than any instrumentality known to modern civilized life, and it works its worst upon those who invoke its aid. Organized labor is making progress, not because it is fighting, but because it is thinking. The boycott is a good subject to think of.

THE BLANKET-BALLOT BILL.

Assemblyman Farquhar has played fast and loose with ballot reform, rapid transit and every other subject of legislation which has been intrusted to his care during this session. The outcome of his juggling with the Blanket-Ballot bill is especially unfortunate. At one time this bill was in such good shape that the friends of ballot reform could find little fault with it, but at Farquhar's suggestion—undoubtedly in response to imperative orders—the provision for distinctive emblems to designate the groups of candidates of the several parties has been stricken out. The reason for this is not far to seek. With a system of party emblems no excuse for the retention of the paster ballot would remain, for any voter intelligent enough to know the difference between the picture of a star and the picture of an eagle would be able to mark his ballot properly. The Democratic leaders have been shrewd enough to see that the logical sequence from the use of emblems would be the abolition of the paster; but the paster is a necessity to enable the Tammany vote to be cast certainly and solidly, and hence this device to circumvent the natural workings of the Ballot law has had to go. Republican protests were in vain as against the Democratic decree.

Nevertheless, although the measure is thus emasculated, we still think it the duty of our Republican friends at Albany to support it earnestly. It will, at all events, give us the blanket ballot, and that will be a great gain. The system of separate ballots, sometimes a dozen in number and productive of so much confusion that even Governor Flower was unable to fold his ballots correctly on his first attempt at the last election, we owe to Governor Hill, who was convinced that a blanket ballot would be unconstitutional. Governor Flower will not be inclined to take that view, and will undoubtedly sign the bill if it reaches him. No Republican should hesitate to vote for it because it fails to provide all that he desires to see embodied in the law. It will be a marked improvement upon the existing statute, and in the present condition of things in this State we must be content to take a little at a time. It is something to get reform even in homœopathic doses.

NOT AT CONEY ISLAND.

There is a strong desire on the part of numerous patrons of the prize-ring to have the fight between Corbett and Mitchell come off at Coney Island. An offer has been made by the club which has already defied the law repeatedly, and Corbett is said to have accepted it for himself. If Mitchell also agrees, arrangements on that basis will proceed. Under these circumstances it is an exceedingly interesting question whether or not the Kings County authorities will interfere—interesting to those who hope they will and to those who hope they will not. There is certainly no reason to suppose that the complacent functionaries who have heretofore encouraged numerous violations of the law against prize-fighting by permitting Coney Island to be the scene of bloody and brutal contests will of their own volition take steps to prevent a repetition of the offence by the two most notorious ruffians in the business. For this reason all reputable citizens ought to consider what means exist of compelling them to interfere against their will. As to what the law commands there is no honest dispute or doubt, though unfaithful officials have made a pretence of embarrassment in applying it. Superintendent Byrnes has no difficulty in understanding it, as any one who should put him to a test would speedily discover. But under the anomalous administration of John Y. McKane at Gravesend, supported as it is by the Kings County authorities, there has hitherto been no trouble in arranging and bringing to a conclusion pugilistic encounters of a revolting character at Coney Island. Neither McLaughlin nor any of his placemen has cared to intervene, and it is fair to assume that there will be no interference in this instance unless some superior force compels obedience to the law. Such a force may be brought to bear, however, if public sentiment is aroused.

At the time when some unworthy citizens of Buffalo were endeavoring to allure Corbett and Mitchell in their direction Governor Flower is said to have declared with commendable energy that he would see to it that they did not fight at Buffalo. Perhaps he will now cause the officials of Kings County, who have long been in sympathy with pugilists and tolerant of their misdemeanors, to make at least a show of virtue and enforce the law which they would like to ignore. He has power enough over Sheriffs and District-Attorneys to prevent prize-fighting within the borders of this State. He does not need to wait for a popular protest; but if he appears disposed to do so then it will be necessary to make such a protest, and perhaps also to lay before him a specific complaint which he cannot disregard.

What has become of the Logic of the Situation? Hasn't it been requiring anything lately of anybody? Is there not, in fact, good ground for the belief that it has been smashed into flinders by the happenings of the last month? The tried and true friends of the Logic should wake up and bestir themselves and see if there isn't something that can yet be saved from the wreck.

Superintendent Byrnes has just completed his first year at the head of the Police Department of New-York, his anniversary falling on Monday of this week. In the statement which he gave to the public a year ago—his inaugural address, so to speak—he made certain pledges which may properly be now recalled to his attention. He declared that he was "entirely free from and untrammelled by party obligations," that it would be his "earnest endeavor to enforce the laws fearlessly and impartially," and finally he said: "In the performance of my duty I shall have but one supreme object—the protection of life and property, the prevention and suppression of crime, and, above all, the enforcement of the laws without fear or favor against whosoever are found violating them." How well has Mr. Byrnes kept these pledges in the year gone by? He has had some severe critics, but, on the whole, we are disposed to think that he has done his duty fairly well. There are points in which he has fallen short of the high hopes entertained regarding his administration, and doubtless Mr. Byrnes realizes this as keenly and clearly as those who find fault with him. He ought carefully to read over his inaugural address, and strive still more earnestly to fulfil all his promises to the people whose confidence in him remains so firm.

If there isn't bloodshed in the watershed, the credit will not chiefly belong to Commissioner Daly.

When Mr. Parnell and his Irish associates were clapped into Kilmainham they were imprisoned nominally as rebels against Crown law. If Ulstermen are ever found fighting against the Crown law of Home Rule, will they be patriots and martyrs to conscience, or will they, too, be rebels and conspirators?

Among the new nominations for the consular service is one for Consul-General in the City of Mexico. The President cannot be blamed for filling this useless post, since that is his plain duty, but the office is one which might properly be abolished in the near future. It is practically hardly more than a convenient postoffice for American tourists in the Mexican capital. The amount of consular business transacted in it is insignificant. A Consul-General is not needed at a capital where there is little or no business of a clerical character, and where the United States Government is represented by a resident Minister and Secretary of Legation. There are many similar sinecures in the consular service which ought to be lopped off.

There was not a little force in Mr. Charles Dudley Warner's remark in his Brooklyn address on Washington Irving—apropos of the circumstance that there is a statue of Irving in Brooklyn, while his native city of New-York has thus far neglected him—that it was far better that people should ask why statues of certain men had not been erected than that they should ask why such memorials of certain other men had been. Mr. Warner's remark suggests, at all events, that the opportunity of thus honoring one of our city's most distinguished sons is still open.

Commissioner Daly's "flop" on the question of experts in the Croton Valley is suggestive and interesting. Last Friday when he returned from his long-to-be-remembered raid he was desirous, so he announced, of getting the best expert assistance possible in determining his future course of action, whether from the State Board of Health or from the Academy of Medicine. After an interview with Mayor Gilroy, however, he repudiated the Academy of Medicine, of which both he and Mr. Gilroy appear to have a pretty poor opinion. It was hoped last week that the Commissioner of Public Works was learning something about his own limitations, but the hope was not well based. Indeed, with our knowledge of Tammany in general and of Daly in particular, it was premature to indulge it at all.

PERSONAL.

Professor John Fiske will deliver the opening address at the first university extension summer meeting, to be opened in Philadelphia July 5, under the auspices of the American Society for the Extension of University Teaching.

George Heywood was elected Town Clerk of Concord, Mass., the other day, for the forty-first time. The records of the office have been in charge of the Heywood family for more than a century.

Bowdoin College has appointed A. S. Dyer, one of its own graduates in the class of '91, instructor in rhetoric. He has been at Harvard doing post-graduate work since taking his degree.

Charles Nordhoff, the well-known correspondent, who has been in California for some time, is preparing for a trip to Hawaii.

Roswell Beardsley, of North Lansing, N. Y., is the oldest postmaster. He was appointed June 28, 1828. Sidney E. Palmer, of Gerry, N. Y., appointed July 29, 1841, is second; John C. Marvel, of Rehoboth, Mass., appointed July 12, 1844, is third, and Warren Cobb, of East Sharon, Mass., appointed in February, 1846, is fourth.

Thomas Allen, who served under Wellington in the wars with Napoleon, and under General Scott in the Mexican War, and who enlisted at the age of seventy-two for service in the Civil War, is still alive, at the age of 103 years, in Tyler County, West Virginia.

Professor H. P. Judson has resigned the chair of history in the University of Minnesota and will probably continue the work which he has been doing for some time at Chicago University.

Father Gillett, one of the priests in charge of the Jesuit Mission at Belize, British Honduras, is now in New-Orleans, making arrangements for the consecration of Father de Pietro, the oldest priest in that country, as Bishop of British Honduras. Bishops Sullivan and Heslin have agreed to visit Belize and take part in the ceremony. They are expected to start with Father Gillett about April 16.

A camp of the Sons of Veterans of the Grand Army of the Republic has been organized at Roanoke, Va., and named in honor of the late Superintendent Hardy, of the Norfolk and Western Railroad.

Mlle. Clemence Everart, a young woman of twenty-six years, has received the degree of Doctor of Medicine at Brussels, and is the first woman in Belgium to be so honored.

The members of St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church, of Lynn, Mass., have decided to erect a bronze statue in memory of Monsignor Patrick Strain.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

Night Scene in Park Row: Large, rosy-faced, amiable old woman, bundled up in shawls, seated on a stool near the Bridge entrance, her arms full of newspapers, for the sale of which it is now much too late. Two festive revellers of the masculine gender, not too festive, but just about festive enough, standing close in front of her, having stopped by a momentary fancy, and singing, "For I'm Little Buttercup!" Various passers-by and observant Bridge policemen scattered about in background. Feature of chief interest: A "What-the-Dickens-does-all-this-mean?" expression on the placid countenance of the puzzle-testing old woman.

A clergyman in Scotland invited Bishop Selwyn to preach in his church. His Lordship gave an impressive and beautiful sermon, which at the same time was perfectly plain and simple. The rector was delighted, and said so on meeting one of the most regular members of his congregation. "Well, sir, I don't think so much of it," rejoined the man. "It was so simple any child could have understood it. For my part, I like a sermon that confuses your head for a week. I don't know any which beats yours for that, sir."—(London Baptist.

Bunker Hill Day, June 17, will be observed in Chicago by patriotic exercises at the public schools, and the Sons of the American Revolution have been asked to supply a number of speakers to aid the local talent upon that occasion. The request will be complied with.

THE IRREPRESSIBLE QUESTION.

Two thousand rank Republicans of most offensive hue
Are holding jobs that honestly to Georgians are due,
And now the question will arise—the answer should be plain—
If Democrats the victory won, where is the proof of gain?
For thirty years the State has been in public place ignored;
'Tis time her loyal dues were paid, her equal rights restored;
So honest faith with Democrats who've kept the flag afloat
Demands the pirates be cast out, and they put on the boat!
There are two thousand offices—to Georgians they belong
By every right of conquest—the logic of it's strong,
And what the people want to know is why the enemy
Is kept on guard when they decreed for straight Democracy!
—(Sam. W. Small in Atlanta Constitution.

James Payn, the English novelist, gives an odd instance of mispronunciation. During an action of nuisance and trespass brought by one neighbor against another a witness was put into the box who made a great sensation. "Miss Iles," he said, "was thrown over the wall not once, but half a dozen times."

"Stop, stop," said the judge; "why, we know nothing of this. Who was Miss Iles, and why did they throw her over the wall so repeatedly?"

And after all, it was only the witness's peculiar method of pronouncing "missiles."

Turning His Talents to Use.—"Mr. Freshman," said the editor-in-chief, "do you make a specialty of any particular branch of editorial writing?"

"Yes, sir," answered the new man on the staff, eagerly, "I have given special attention and much thought to the treatment of palæontological subjects, historical criticism and comparative philology."

"H'm! You surprise me, Mr. Freshman," rejoined the editor. "You may turn in, if you please, a half column or so on the necessity of raising less cotton and more hogs down South."—(Chicago Tribune.

That chatty Scottish gossiper, Dr. Boyd, did not wholly approve of the democratic simplicity of Phillips Brooks. In his "Twenty-five Years of St. Andrews" he speaks thus of him: "At the House of Lords, June 28, Met Phillips Brooks, of Boston, U. S. A., the great preacher of the American Episcopal Church. A great, burly man, frank and friendly. Mr. Brooks being dressed like a respectable gamekeeper or the like; not a trace of clerical attire. When I came to know him better I revealed to him my perplexity at his appearance. But he said that on the street, at home, he was merely a citizen. When he entered into church he was duly arrayed. And he expressed a frank disapproval of professional dress and of other things, notably of palaces, equipages and purple liveries, in relation to the hierarchy. In fact, one felt he was a republican first; and resolutely."

"What is the President's latest joke?" asked the reporters, in chorus, as Private Secretary Thurber appeared among them.

"O, it's just too funny for any use," replied Henry, exploding into a hearty laugh.

"Let's have it!"

"It was at the Cabinet meeting, you know. Mr. Herbert was the first to arrive, and Mr. Cleveland said in his inimitable way—Oh, it was too funny, I assure you, gentlemen."

"What did he say?"

"He said it was quite proper for the Secretary of the Navy to be on deck first. He-he! ha-ha! Good, wasn't it?"—(Pittsburg Chronicle.

THE NEW NAVY AND PROTECTION.

From The Baltimore American.

Had the policy which the Democrats now propose prevailed during the last twenty years the construction of the new Navy in American yards and by American skill and with American materials would have been a practical impossibility, and the United States, so far as the development of an American merchant marine is concerned, would still be at the mercy of foreign nations.

THUS DO THE MUGWUMPS WAIL.

From The Providence Journal.

The new Administration at Washington is as busy dividing the spoils of victory as if it had been elected for no other purpose. The lame and the lazy have to be provided for, and for that reason apparently offices are created. The President might as well be blindfolded and draw the names from an urn as far as practical results go.

AS MANY LIVES AS A CAT.

From The Springfield Morning Union.

But though the spirit of Democratic civil service reform is dead and has been borne out "on a shutter," it will live again. In the summer of 1896 it will shake itself loose from its grave clothes and walk abroad. The Mugwump press will dress it in goodly apparel and it will go on its way rejoicing, with never a thought of the tears shed over its early demise in March, 1885, and its second death in March, 1893.

DID VOORHEES RECOMMEND HIM?

From The Boston Journal.

One of the first appointments made to the postal service in Vermont is that of a man who has just been convicted of eight violations of the liquor law and is under indictment by the United States Grand Jury. Unless the postoffice can be removed to the jail for his convenience he will hardly be able to serve.

WEDDINGS PAST AND TO COME.

One of the most interesting of the spring weddings took place yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock in St. Thomas's Church, Fifth-ave. and Fifty-third-st., when Miss Adele McGinnis, eldest daughter of John McGinnis, jr., was married to Albert Herter, son of the painter, Christian Herter. The young couple are both artists, and are possessed not only of talent but of good looks. They met while studying in the studios of Paris, where Miss McGinnis lived some years with her parents. The marriage ceremony was performed by Bishop Potter. The chancel was filled with palms and Easter lilies, which were used in profusion. The bride entered the church with her father. Her gown, artistic and beautiful, designed by the bridegroom, was Empire in effect, of white satin with rather loose front, which was embroidered with gold. The skirt was plain and made with a long train. At the corsage a diamond star glittered and the tulle veil was held with a large crescent of diamonds, the bridegroom's gift. The bridesmaids, Miss Mabel McGinnis, Miss Bessie McGinnis, Miss Ellen Hoe, Miss Marie Van Vorst, Miss Winifred Ives and Miss Marie Lusk, wore costumes of pearl gray silk made with puffed sleeves and scant trains. They wore silver gauze butterflies on their coiffures and carried each a cluster of ascension lilies placed over the right arm. Nelson Macy was the best man. The ushers were William H. Hyde, Sargent Kendall, Richard Newton, Everett Macy, J. Ruford Franklin, J. A. Garland, jr., John H. Van Vorst and Morton Nicolls. The first three ushers are artists. The church was crowded with friends of the pair, among whom were Mrs. Christian Herter, Mr. and Mrs. Brayton Ives, Miss Eunice Ives, Mrs. Robert Hoe, jr., Mr. and Mrs. Leon Marie, Miss Stokes, Mrs. Grosvenor P. Lowrey, Miss Lowrey, Mrs. Alfred Bishop Mason, Mr. and Mrs. J. Wells Champney, Carle Dienner, Mr. and Mrs. Wilber Bloodgood, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Davies, Dr. and Mrs. Robert Abbe, Mrs. Henry de Coppet, Miss Fawcett, Mr. and Mrs. George F. Baker, J. Murray Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. Bryce Gray, jr., Mrs. Theodore P. Ralli, Mr. and Mrs. F. R. Appleton, Mr. and Mrs. William Rockefeller, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Low, Mrs. J. Buchanan Houston, Charles W. Kraushaar and Robert Reed. There was no reception. Mr. and Mrs. McGinnis entertained the bridal party on Tuesday night. Mr. and Mrs. Herter will travel extensively during their honeymoon. They will stop a few days in Chicago and will sail from San Francisco for Japan about the middle of this month. While there they will make many sketches which they will carry out in their New-York studio. Mr. Herter's gifts to his best man and ushers were Whistler's first proof etchings and some of his own water colors.

Miss Caroline M. Woerz, a daughter of Ernest G. W. Woerz, was married to James Steel, of Philadelphia, at her father's house, No. 1 East Sixty-third-st., last evening at 8 o'clock. The Rev. G. F. Krotel, of the Holy Trinity Lutheran Church, officiated. The ceremony took place in the drawing-room, which was decorated with Easter flowers and palms. The bride entered the drawing-room with her father. Her gown, made in the Empire fashion, was of white satin. A flounce of point lace extended round the skirt, and the neck was finished with a high collarette of the same lace. Her veil of tulle was held with a diamond sunburst. The bridesmaids, Miss Lillian Woerz, the bride's sister, and Miss Clara Hoffman, her cousin, wore gowns of white grosgrain silk, with Spanish jackets of pink silk. They wore veils of pink tulle and carried baskets of roses and pink hyacinths. They received from the bride jewelled daggers to be worn as lace pins. The best man was Henry Thomas. The ushers were Charles Woerz, brother of the bride; Conrad Peters, Walter Noble, Victor Petry, John Jamieson and Harry Clausen. A large reception followed the ceremony. Among the guests were ex-Mayor and Mrs. Fitler, of Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Readleston, Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Ladew, Mr. and Mrs. C. Peters, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. P. Lier, General and Mrs. J. M. Varian, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Chatfield, Mr. and Mrs. A. Bonner, Mr. and Mrs. Sheppard Knapp, J. Ruppelt, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Steel, of Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Wall, Mr. and Mrs. A. N. Readleston, City Treasurer McCreery, of Philadelphia; Congressman and Mrs. Pitch, J. F. Betts, jr., Hamilton Disston, Senator and Mrs. Stadler, Mayor Stewart and Mr. and Mrs. G. Willing, of Philadelphia. Some beautiful presents were received, including a house in New-York, with complete furnishing, from the parents of the bridal pair, and a quantity of beautiful silver plate.

Miss Eva Slaven, daughter of M. A. Slaven, of San Francisco, was married to Victor Bertrand de Pierris at the home of her uncle, Henry B. Slaven, No. 156 West Seventy-eighth-st., last evening at 7:30 o'clock. The Rev. M. A. Taylor, of the Church of the Blessed Sacrament, officiated. The best man was Wesly Smith de Pierris, brother of the bridegroom. The ushers were Raymond Telfair Smith and W. J. Wilson. The bride wore a gown of heavy white silk, made in the Florentine fashion. Her tulle veil was held with a diamond star. The bride's only attendant was Miss Eleanor Irwin, of Montreal, who was dressed in pink crepe. A reception followed the ceremony. Among the guests invited were Mr. and Mrs. George W. Bliss, Mr. and Mrs. T. Wolff Tone, Mr and Mrs. J. W. Staats, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Phelan, Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius N. Bliss, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Kelly, Mr. and Mrs. Levi P. Morton, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Lozier, Graham Scott, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Mitchell, Henry Stokes