

Index to Advertisements. Table listing various categories like Auctions, Business Notices, and Real Estate with corresponding page numbers.

Business Notices. Table listing various services like Real Estate, Insurance, and Legal notices.

TRIBUTE TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS. Table showing subscription rates for different durations and quantities.

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Copies of The Tribune may be bought in London from Messrs. Swan & Leach, Northumberland-ave., directly opposite the Grand Hotel.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING. FOREIGN—The Italians are reported to have defeated 5000 Dervishes near Kassala, killing 500 of them. Strong reinforcements have started from Mafeking for the beleaguered town of Bulawayo.

CONGRESS—Both branches in session. Senate—Mr. Sherman's motion to take up the bill against free alcohol in the arts was defeated; the Sunday Civil bill was passed.

DOMESTIC—The Legislature held the first spring session for many years. The present status of the Venezuelan boundary dispute is given in a dispatch from Washington.

CITY AND SUBURBAN—The equestrian statue of General Grant, presented by the Union League Club of Brooklyn to the city, was unveiled with imposing ceremonies.

THE WEATHER—Forecast for to-day: Fair and warmer. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 55 degrees; lowest, 41; average, 50 1/2.

Many a patriotic and soul-stirring memory was recalled yesterday afternoon when with fitting ceremony the fine bronze statue of General Grant, which has been erected in Grant Square, Brooklyn, was unveiled by his grandson and namesake, the boy of our Police Commissioner, Colonel Frederick Grant.

The returns just published by the Pasteur Institute in the French metropolis, and which will be found in the Paris letter which we publish to-day, furnish ground for considerable speculation and discussion.

The decision reached yesterday afternoon by the Board of Coroners to sustain Coroner Tut-hill in his action of withholding from publication the record of an inquest held on Tuesday last is likely to meet with the disapproval of the people of New-York.

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more satisfactory opinion concerning the cause of a suspicious death than does that of our bar-room crowners' juries.

The present year bids fair to prove a memorable one for Africa. At no time in its history has it been so great an extent the battleground of European troops. In the southern portion of the Dark Continent the English are at war with the Matabele Zulus, who are now threatening the town of Bulawayo, while matters have reached such a stage between the Boers and the British that hostilities are regarded as imminent.

TO-DAY'S CONFERENCE.

It is generally understood that the Fifth Avenue Hotel in this city will be the scene of an important one might almost say momentous conference to-day. Men who consider themselves political leaders, from various sections of the State, and who were elected last November to discharge the functions of legislators in the belief and upon the theory that they were fit and competent therefor, will assemble and confer. With each other? Oh, no. They do that formally and officially on secular days at Albany. They are here to confer with a man who holds no office and is under no responsibility, but to whom they believe they owe their votes more than to the people who cast the votes. And yet hardly to confer. Correctly stated, they are here to receive orders as to their action during the next four days regarding one of the most important measures that for many years has engaged the attention of a New-York Legislature. There is no concealment nor pretence of concealment of the purpose of the so-called conference. It has been publicly announced in the newspapers on the authority both of the statesmen who will be in attendance and the man by whose orders they are here. Pursuant to his orders, in violation of their written pledges in some cases, and contrary to their expressed opinions and honest convictions in others, they passed last week the Greater New-York bill and sent it to the Governor for his action. That its passage was secured through the public pledges of its most ardent supporters that there would be no supplemental legislation to make it still more offensive to honest citizens is not denied. The meeting to-day is to receive the decision of the Boss as to whether those pledges shall be redeemed or falsified.

A CONSULAR CHRONICLE.

A considerable body of literature is accumulating on the subject of our consular service, which in reality is not a service but a refuge, and some of it, we are sure, is more illuminating than many of the speeches thus far vainly delivered in Congress in support of a long-delayed reform. Such a contribution to the common knowledge of our consuls, their duties, perplexities, miseries and shortcomings, is an article in the current "Scribner's Magazine" by Mr. Ben. H. Ridgely, who writes from his post in Geneva, but not, as he is careful to explain, in office hours. Mr. Ridgely's pen has been reinforced by Mr. Ribbentrop's pen with characteristic definiteness, though why that facile implement should have been betrayed into depicting President Cleveland with an uncompromising black beard it is impossible to conceive. But this misrepresentation of the source of Mr. Ridgely's consular honors is only a trivial infelicity, and does not in the least impugn the essential veracity of writer or artist.

It may be surmised that our consul at Geneva desired to discourage and diminish the army of applicants who aspire to represent their country in subordinate capacities abroad, but we fear that his benevolent purpose will not be fulfilled. To be sure, he vividly describes experiences of a tragic kind which he must hope will never be repeated, and others which cannot have been so comical in fact as they are in narration; but the absurdity and the meanness of human nature are reflected in his pages from the lineaments of Americans who have dragged upon him remorselessly for all possible and impossible services; and that he makes it obvious to the discriminating reader that while the consul's brow is necessarily sad for multifarious reasons his speech cannot be low except by the grace of Heaven. And yet, we are convinced that the ranks of the importunate who would fain be where Mr. Ridgely is will not be depleted but multiplied by the story of his official life, for they are certain to remember the sunshine and likely to forget the shadows.

EARLY SPRING DAYS.

The earlier days of spring deserve more attention from the poets than they have received. Literature is full of tributes to its later days, when it is well advanced toward summer, and the dun colors in which Nature clothes herself in the winter are no longer visible. This is, perhaps, natural, for the beauties of the season in its newly wrought garments of many-hued foliage and flower must appeal to the dullest eye.

JAPANESE INDUSTRIAL COMPETITION.

There is no escaping the conclusion that Japan is one of the most potent factors henceforth to be reckoned with in the industrial and commercial world. Her military and naval prowess, as exercised against China, is well known, and there is reason to believe she would give a good account of herself in a conflict with a Western Power. But in the arts of peace her development has been even more striking, and her rivalry is far more dangerous. In quick intelligence, in adaptability, in ingenuity, and in productive energy, her people are the equals of any. In the important respect of low cost of production they have an enormous advantage over every other civilized nation, and it is this last fact that makes them perhaps the most formidable of all competitors in manufacturing industries.

THE FRENCH CRISIS.

The seriousness of the situation in France is probably exaggerated. Many foreign observers do not seem yet to realize that the French are now a self-governing and self-governed people, who have in late years developed an admirable stability of purpose and discretion of conduct in dealing with great crises.

The case is, after all, not a complex one. The issue is simply whether the Constitution shall be maintained in its present form, and the legislative power continue to be vested in two coordinate Chambers, or whether the Constitution shall be remade, the Senate abolished, and all authority—legislative, executive and judicial—be exercised without let or hindrance by a single Chamber. The late Bourgeois Ministry, a large part of the Chamber of Deputies, the mob of the streets, and the whole Communist-Socialist party favor the latter course. The former is advocated by the President of the Republic, the overwhelming majority of the Senate, a very considerable part of the Chamber of Deputies, and there is every reason to believe, by the great mass of intelligent and honest people of France.

The Bourgeois Ministry has resigned, and the Chamber of Deputies has passed a vote of hostility to the Senate and to the Constitution. Those are measures of political warfare, they will probably be followed by persistent attacks upon the President, and by refusal on the part of the Chamber of Deputies to accept any Ministry that may be formed. Such were the tactics employed against M. Grévy; only the Senate was then in full accord with the Chamber. They were effective, and M. Grévy resigned the Presidency. Again they were employed against M. Casimir-Perier; and he, too, being not a strong man, resigned. M. Faure, we take it, is made of sterner stuff than his predecessor. The course he seems likely to pursue, and which, for the sake of republican institutions in France, it is most earnestly to be hoped he will pursue, is this: He will endeavor to form a new Cabinet; but if the Chamber makes that impossible, he will dissolve the Chamber and appeal to the nation. If the nation shall then return a new Chamber in favor of revolution, he will yield to its mandate, and a National Assembly will be convoked at Versailles. But that the nation will return such a Chamber is scarcely to be expected.

A revision of the Constitution abolishing the Senate and re-establishing the Revolutionary Convention would be a disaster to France and to republican institutions throughout the world. If any important change in the Constitution is to be made, it would best be in the direction of making the Cabinet independent of Parliamentary majorities, as it is in this country. That would prevent so frequent crises, and give the whole Government greater stability. The considerations which led to the establishment of the present hybrid system no longer have any force. There is no danger of a Prince-President upsetting the Republic again. France would do well to give up her mixture of systems and adopt republicanism, pure and simple, as it exists in the United States. Until she does that she will do well to resist with all her power every such Communist attack as that which is now menacing her.

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workman to be content with from \$5 to \$10 a month, out of which he must buy food and clothes and all other necessities of life for himself and his family, seems at first sight impossible. But it is fully explained by the fact that the whole food supply for him and his family for a whole year costs him not more than \$20, and perhaps much less. According to some elaborate and very carefully prepared tables in "The Statistical Magazine" of Japan, the average living expenses of a first-class—that is to say, prosperous and wealthy—Japanese merchant, manufacturer or landed proprietor are only \$33 a year for each adult member of the family, while those of third-class shopkeepers and farmers are less than half as much. If inchoately business men live so cheaply, how cheaply must their employes live!

Such are the economic conditions with which Europe and America are now called upon to compete. Japanese merchants are in all our cities; their agents are everywhere, their ships are traversing every sea. A single Japanese company—one of many—possesses to-day one of the half-dozen largest and best fleets of steamships in the world. The merchant marine of Japan has been more than trebled in seven years, and at the present time, besides the great output of her scores of shipyards, that marvellous country is increasing her fleets by purchase from England alone to the extent of more than 10,000 tons a month. Japanese ships will presently throng every port, to flood every market with the products of skilled labor at 20 cents a day. Perhaps the consideration of that fact will help American industrialists to decide whether or not the policy of Protection is a good one to re-establish and to maintain.

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at the prospect that the fruit will be too cheap to pay for gathering it.

The enjoyment of Nature used to be an esoteric cult, confined to a few. As a rule, the ancients were absolutely indifferent to Nature when they did not fear it. Even in the last generation the appreciation of its beauties was very languid with most people. It is pleasant to note the fact that this is no longer so. Even people who live in the city, who are generally most oblivious of its charms, are beginning to learn better. For one thing, an appreciation of Nature has become the fashion, and no one likes to be out of the fashion. It is to be feared that some-times those who rhapsodize over a lovely view or a noble landscape are not really as much enamoured with Nature as they pretend. But even so, it is well that they should know what they ought to enjoy; and in time the truer insight will come with practice. Indeed, the capacity to understand and enjoy Nature is constantly growing to-day. Outdoor life, with its incidental sports and recreations, is appealing to a larger number of people every year. Among the contributing factors to this is undoubtedly the bicycle. While one can ride a wheel in the city, it is in the country, after all, where it can be ridden with the greatest enjoyment. And nowadays thousands of men and women are enabled by the bicycle to visit the country who never saw it before, except from a car-window or hotel piazza. Moreover, the wheelman does not merely visit the country; he sees it at such close range that he is obliged to take it into account, and finally to love it. Much is said of the industrial and social revolution wrought by the bicycle, but its agency in inspiring in the hearts of men a love for great Mother Nature, though less evident, is quite as important. Altogether, the bicycle is to-day one of the most important features of life, and at no time in the year is a ride on it more delightful than in these bracing days of early spring.

The correspondence of the Booth family has become more copious than interesting, and might with advantage be edited with a blue pencil and then confided to the attentions of the most voracious office cat anywhere to be found.

A race between the Defender and the Valkyrie with no jockeying and no Dunraven in it would inspire anew the interest of nations, and it does not seem possible that it may come off. If it does the American eagle has no fonder wish than that the best boat may win, and that dispassionate bird will accept with an equal mind the trophy of victory or the token of defeat. We can stand anything except a cantankerous and pettifogging antagonist of the Dunraven type, now happily squelched and obsolete, with not the faintest prospect of resuscitation.

"New occasions teach new duties," sang the poet. He might have varied the strain and remarked that new inventions give rise to new crimes, or occasions for crime. Over in Brooklyn a man has been arrested on the charge of stealing electricity from one of the trolley railroads and using it to light his saloon with. Here of a truth is a new thing under the sun. The man denies any knowledge that the electricity came from the company's wires, and claimed to have made arrangements with two men to supply his lights. It is said, however, that the company has evidence that other people have been tapping its wires, and other arrests are promised. One thing is certain, the stolen property can never be brought into court, marked "Exhibit A" and handed round for the inspection of the jury.

The Democratic booms are booming very gently. There are several of them, but not one is of any commanding importance as yet in the public eye. And from present appearances they are all likely to decline rather than gain in importance as the time for the convention in Chicago draws nearer.

Nicaragua is running a little private war, the original objects and current incidents of which are totally unknown to the rest of the world, and happily are not of the least possible consequence. Like most of its sister republics of Central and South America, it has rarely been without some scrimmage of the sort on its hands, too slight and obscure to make any impression upon the page of history and concerning which even its participants never know what it is all about. After the canal is built it may become necessary to swear in a platoon of constables to keep the peace of the republic and sit on its highly valuable and mobile insurrectionary safety valve.

Fame, which is the spur that the clear spirit doth raise, and the last infinity of noble minds, bestows itself oftentimes without the seeking, as in the case of Oom Paul Kruger, of the Transvaal Republic, who has, in a little space of years, waxed more renowned than Epaminondas or Lycurgus, and cares less about it than Diogenes. He is one of the most conspicuous public figures of the time and really one of the most sagacious and able; but he has never gone a furlong out of his way in the pursuit of fame, and cares less about that measure of success than he does about that of a pipe of Amsterdam. So far he has held his own against all the armed and diplomatic invaders of his country, and is likely to be a match for any he is yet to encounter. Perhaps in after-time he may rank as a greater man than any of the Prime or Colonial Ministers of his Suzerain, and have a higher statue erected to his memory.

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With the exception of the Metropolitan Opera House and the weddings, there was no common meeting-ground for society people last week. The return of the operatic singing birds went toward infusing a general cheerfulness and good feeling in society circles. The audiences at the Metropolitan Opera House, especially so far as the part of which occupied the boxes, were extremely brilliant, and the display of the most thoroughly representative of the men and women of high social life. The path-grate were the recipients of a most abundant and benefit, tendered to them by the artists of the Metropolitan Opera House, and the display of the most thoroughly representative of the men and women of high social life. The path-grate were the recipients of a most abundant and benefit, tendered to them by the artists of the Metropolitan Opera House, and the display of the most thoroughly representative of the men and women of high social life.

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, in a gorgeous gown of ivory satin, the front of the corsage decorated with many diamond ornaments and trimmed with point lace, was in her box with her daughter, Miss Gertrude Vanderbilt, who looked really beautiful in a gown of rose-pink satin, with a large and brilliant brooch of pale shade, and wearing a large bunch of purple violets at the corsage. Mrs. Gertrude Vanderbilt, in a gown of a peculiar shade of green, with large epaulets of point lace, the corsage trimmed with silver embroidery and narrow bands of black velvet, had her in her box Mr. and Mrs. Archibald Rogers, the latter wearing a costume of a deep shade of pink satin, and Mr. and Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, who were in a gown of white and gold striped moire, trimmed with point lace, and wearing some magnificent and moiré de soie. Mrs. Henry Charles, wearing as youthful as her daughter, was in a gown of white satin, trimmed with silver spangle tulle lace, and wore on her head a coronet-shaped aigrette of white plumes and a bandeau of diamonds. Miss Elsie Clews, in white satin, the corsage relieved with bows of pink satin, and Mrs. P. Lorillard Ronalds, Jr., in a gown of white satin brocade, with a tulle of diamonds, were Mrs. Charles F. Haverley, in a gown of white and gold striped moire, trimmed with point lace, and wearing some magnificent and moiré de soie. Mrs. Henry Charles, wearing as youthful as her daughter, was in a gown of white satin, trimmed with silver spangle tulle lace, and wore on her head a coronet-shaped aigrette of white plumes and a bandeau of diamonds. Miss Elsie Clews, in white satin, the corsage relieved with bows of pink satin, and Mrs. P. Lorillard Ronalds, Jr., in a gown of white satin brocade, with a tulle of diamonds, were Mrs. Charles F. Haverley, in a gown of white and gold striped moire, trimmed with point lace, and wearing some magnificent and moiré de soie.

Mrs. Stanley Mortimer, wearing a gown of velvet of a terra-cotta tint, trimmed with a fall of lace on the corsage, which was ornamented with an immense diamond floral pin, had as her guest Miss Atherton Elliott, whose costume was of white moire and moiré de soie. Mrs. Henry Charles, wearing as youthful as her daughter, was in a gown of white satin, trimmed with silver spangle tulle lace, and wore on her head a coronet-shaped aigrette of white plumes and a bandeau of diamonds. Miss Elsie Clews, in white satin, the corsage relieved with bows of pink satin, and Mrs. P. Lorillard Ronalds, Jr., in a gown of white satin brocade, with a tulle of diamonds, were Mrs. Charles F. Haverley, in a gown of white and gold striped moire, trimmed with point lace, and wearing some magnificent and moiré de soie.

The social affair of Tuesday was Miss Barney's and Mr. Jaffray's wedding, in the Church of the Heavenly Rest, which was probably the smartest wedding of the entire week. Aside from the members of the bride party, who were all handsomely attired, the church presented an extraordinary display of showy and brilliant costumes. Collectively, the effect was magnificent. The picture was certainly as striking as one has been seen anywhere this spring. The church was filled with the perfume of spring flowers, and a pleasant feature of the ceremony was the singing by the regular choir of the church, of the responses and an appropriate hymn interpolated in the service. Miss Barney, who made a beautiful bride, was in a gown of white satin, which was trimmed with a tulle of diamonds, and a very full veil of the same exquisite lace, originally worn by her grandmother on her wedding day. The veil was confined by a small bunch of orange blossoms. The bride's only jeweled ornament was a collar of pearls, a pearl necklace, and a bracelet. The bridesmaids, who were dressed in white moire, and trimmed with Marie Antoinette tulle lace, formed a pretty group in their costumes. Each carried a bouquet of pink roses. The maid of honor, Miss Helen T. Underhill, wore a gown of pure white silk and chiffon, trimmed with a tulle of diamonds, and a very full veil of the same exquisite lace, originally worn by her grandmother on her wedding day. The veil was confined by a small bunch of orange blossoms. The bride's only jeweled ornament was a collar of pearls, a pearl necklace, and a bracelet. The bridesmaids, who were dressed in white moire, and trimmed with Marie Antoinette tulle lace, formed a pretty group in their costumes. Each carried a bouquet of pink roses. The maid of honor, Miss Helen T. Underhill, wore a gown of pure white silk and chiffon, trimmed with a tulle of diamonds, and a very full veil of the same exquisite lace, originally worn by her grandmother on her wedding day.

A pretty wedding on Tuesday evening was that of Miss Belle Rogers, to Charles Tobias, which was celebrated at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Beiden J. Rogers, at 212 East Twenty-fifth-st. The wedding was a beautiful display of flowers, and the room of the house, the color scheme of which was pink and white. The bride, who was in a gown of white satin, and a very full veil of the same exquisite lace, originally worn by her grandmother on her wedding day. The veil was confined by a small bunch of orange blossoms. The bride's only jeweled ornament was a collar of pearls, a pearl necklace, and a bracelet. The bridesmaids, who were dressed in white moire, and trimmed with Marie Antoinette tulle lace, formed a pretty group in their costumes. Each carried a bouquet of pink roses. The maid of honor, Miss Helen T. Underhill, wore a gown of pure white silk and chiffon, trimmed with a tulle of diamonds, and a very full veil of the same exquisite lace, originally worn by her grandmother on her wedding day.

Perhaps the most elaborate wedding of the week was that of Miss Edna Earl Johnson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Hubbard Johnson, to George Quintard Palmer, in St. Agnes' Church, on Wednesday afternoon. The wedding was a beautiful display of flowers, and the room of the house, the color scheme of which was pink and white. The bride, who was in a gown of white satin, and a very full veil of the same exquisite lace, originally worn by her grandmother on her wedding day. The veil was confined by a small bunch of orange blossoms. The bride's only jeweled ornament was a collar of pearls, a pearl necklace, and a bracelet. The bridesmaids, who were dressed in white moire, and trimmed with Marie Antoinette tulle lace, formed a pretty group in their costumes. Each carried a bouquet of pink roses. The maid of honor, Miss Helen T. Underhill, wore a gown of pure white silk and chiffon, trimmed with a tulle of diamonds, and a very full veil of the same exquisite lace, originally worn by her grandmother on her wedding day.

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