The Sun.

SATURDAY, MAY 30, 1885.

Amusements To-day.

Bijou Opera House—Adonis. 2 and 8 P. M.
Casino—Polly. 8 P. M.
Eden Musee—Tableaux in Wax, &c. 11 A. M. to 11 P. M.
Grand Opera House—Stripped by the Light of the Moon. 8 P. M.
Madison Square Theatre—Sealed Instructions. 2 and 8.30.
Manhattan Rink—8th av. and 59th st.
Niblo's Garden—Rat Lynne. 2 and 8 P. M.
People's Theatre—Love and Law. 2 and 8 P. M.
Tony Pastor's Theatre—The Corner Grocery. 2 & 8 P. M.
Thalia Theatre—Pride in Ireland. 8 P. M.
Union Square Theatre—Nordeck. 2 and 8 P. M.
Wallack's Theatre—The Black Hussar. 2 and 8 P. M.
3d Avenue Theatre—Variety. 2 and 8 P. M.
6th Avenue Theatre—Bohemian Girl. 2 and 8 P. M.
24th Street Theatre—My Sweetheart. 2.30 and 8 P. M.

Decoration Day.

It is the good fortune of the memorial day, how so generally observed each year as a public holiday, that the date chosen for its celebration, May 30, is not the anniversary of any of the great, sanguinary engagements of the civil war. It need not be pointed out that hardly a day in the calendar is without some record of battle or skirmish during the constant four years' struggle; and, since May in this country is a specially favorable season for campaigning, the month must be credited literally with scores of conflicts, inasmuch as three or four were often going on during the same day, East or West. Nevertheless, it so happens that the combats that took place on the 30th of May were of a minor character, and none of the tremendous and bloodier actions, like Shiloh, Murfreesboro, Antietam, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Vicksburg, Wilderness, or Cold Harbor, chanced to fall on that day.

The opening conflicts of the war occurred in April, 1861, and the month following, though full of momentous events, witnessed no engagements whatever. The skirmish at Fairfax Court House, the first of the Virginia campaign, happened on June 1, and the action at Philippi, in West Virginia, two days afterward. The combat at Independence, in Missouri, took place still a fortnight later.

In 1862 nearly every day of May saw an engagement, larger or smaller. On the 30th took place only two minor cavalry affairs, one at Front Royal, in Virginia, and the other at Booneville, in Mississippi. The bloody two days' battle of Seven Pines and Fair Oaks did not open until May 31, while the actions of Hanover Court House and Winchester occurred respectively four and six days earlier.

May 30 of 1863 was distinguished by no conflict except a small cavalry reconnoissance at Greenwich, in Virginia. Gen. GRANT's army, after its fierce battles at Champion Hills on the 16th, and at the Big Black on the 17th, and its two costly assaults of the 19th and 20th upon the works at Vicksburg, had settled down to a quiet siege of the city. In Virginia the interval was the one between the great engagements of Chancellorsville and Gettysburg.

The annals of May, 1864, include no fewer than 110 different military operations and engagements in various parts of the grand field from Texas to Maryland. The plan of campaign was to make simultaneous and cooperative movements of the Union forces everywhere. As for the opposing Virginia forces, "from the 5th of May, 1864, to the 9th of April, 1865," as Gen. HUMPHREYS has said, "they were in constant close contact, with rare intervals of brief, comparative repose." The 30th of May found them facing each other along the Tolopotomoy, and busily fighting there, of course. Yet these combats were minor ones compared with the tremendous battles earlier in the month at Spottsylvania, and with the bloody assaults that began June 1 at Cold Harbor. In Georgia operations were as incessant at that period. It so happened, however, that the severe and protracted struggle around New Hope Church and Dallas was practically over by May 29.

In 1865 the final movements of the war began early. LEE and JOHNSTON both surrendered in April, and by the 26th of May the last great army of the Confederacy, KIRBY SMITH's, had followed their example, so that the 30th found peace everywhere restored.

If, then, the selection of this season for memorial ceremonies is made felicitous through the fact that now all over the North the wealth of flowers is at its fullest, it becomes doubly so with the feeling that this, the only public holiday based on events of the late war, commemorates no great victory or defeat which might bring bitter memories to any portion of our countrymen. Let it be a memorial not of the strife, but of the peace that followed, and it may continue to be celebrated through generations.

The Rights of German-Americans.

The treaty between the United States and the North German Union relative to naturalization, made by Mr. GEORGE BANCROFT in 1868, surrenders a principle of American citizenship which should have been sternly maintained. The fourth article is as follows:

"If a German naturalized in America renews his residence in North Germany without the intent to return to America, he shall be held to have renounced his naturalization in the United States. * * * The intent not to return may be held to exist when the person naturalized in the one country resides more than two years in the other country."

It is thus seen that the intent of the naturalized German is arbitrarily defined to be proved by a residence of "more than two years" in his native country. He is allowed no volition or discretion of his own. His citizenship is destroyed by a stay in Germany beyond the fixed limitation. His passport is substantially a ticket of leave for twenty-four months.

Great wrongs have been inflicted on German-American citizens under this treaty, which should have been resented by our Government. A youth born in St. Louis of naturalized German parents was taken to Wiesbaden to be educated, and during his stay there was conscripted into the German army while Mr. BANCROFT DAVIS was Minister at Berlin. The case was sent home, and Mr. PIERREPONT, then Attorney-General under President GRANT, held there was no cause of complaint, though he admitted that this conscripted native-born youth was eligible to the Presidency!

This subject appears to have been recently reopened between Mr. KASSON and Prince BISMARCK without reaching a conclusion. The American Minister contended for a construction of the treaty which would leave the "intent" with the naturalized citizen. But that construction is absolutely forbidden by the language above cited. The fault is in the treaty itself, and it does not admit of two interpretations. Any refinement of that sort begs the important question of American citizenship in its broadest sense.

Prince BISMARCK is reported to have declared that minors born in the United States, and sons of naturalized parents, will not be held for military service in Germany. But he claims the right to exclude them from residence in the alleged "interest of public order." In other words, these citizens, who have committed no offence, who are not charged with any crime, and who are not objects of any well-founded suspicion, are to be denied the common hospitality which is allowed to foreigners in all civilized communities upon the sole condition of respecting the local laws.

This is a new departure for Prince BISMARCK, and it is likely to lead to trouble unless a prompt and clear understanding is reached between the two Governments. The old treaty between the United States and Prussia, negotiated by Mr. CLAY in 1829, distinctly forbids any such doctrine as Prince BISMARCK now asserts. The first article is explicit on this point:

"The inhabitants of their respective States [Prussia and the United States] shall mutually have liberty to enter the ports, places, and rivers of the territories of each party, wherever foreign commerce is permitted. They shall be at liberty to sojourn and reside in all parts whatsoever of said territories, in order to attend to their affairs; and they shall enjoy, to that effect, the same security and protection as natives of the country wherein they reside, on condition of their submitting to the laws and ordinances there prevailing."

This treaty is in force to-day, and Prince BISMARCK will find himself confronted with serious embarrassment if he wilfully disregards its obligations.

The BANCROFT treaty expired seven years ago, by its limitation of ten years, but no notice was given on either side to terminate its operation. Notice may be served any day, and the treaty will stand for twelve months after the Government notified shall have accepted service.

The present Administration cannot properly delay action in this matter. Prince BISMARCK dislikes the large emigration from the empire to the United States. He excluded our pork from the German market upon the false allegation of disease. The strictest inquiry by scientists on the spot proved that all the cases of death or of serious illness were caused by German pork eaten in a raw state. He has recently commenced a crusade against our cereals and petroleum. The manifest intention is to close the ports of Germany against American products, and to punish naturalized Germans for renouncing their allegiance.

The first step is to notify the German Government of our intention to terminate the BANCROFT treaty, and of our desire to enter upon new arrangements for the protection of American citizens and the extension of American commerce. This step cannot be taken too soon.

Our National Admission Fee.

An opinion just written by Attorney-General GARLAND will serve to draw public attention to the fact that the Government of the United States exacts a fee of fifty cents for the admission of each foreigner who comes from abroad into our territory by sea. This exaction is made in the form of a duty, which is levied primarily for the benefit of immigrants, to provide a fund for the support and relief of such of them as may fall into distress or need public assistance; and it is made payable by the master, owner, agent, or consignee of the vessel which brings the immigrants in. The law, however, is so broad in its terms as to extend further than to passengers on vessels distinctively known as immigrant ships, and the Attorney-General has lately been called upon to determine just how far it goes.

The act of Congress on the subject, which was passed in 1882, provides that "there shall be levied, collected, and paid a duty of fifty cents for each and every passenger not a citizen of the United States who shall come by steam or sail vessel from a foreign port to any port within the United States." This language is unequivocal and plain in meaning. The person dutiable under the statute must in the first place be a passenger. No duty is to be paid upon foreign seamen coming into American ports on their own vessels. Next, he must be an alien—a citizen of some other country than this. Finally, he must come from a foreign port by sail or steam. If he rowed across one of the lakes from the Canada side, he could come in duty free, because he would have come in on a vessel which does not fall within the statutory definition.

Mr. GARLAND adopts the obvious interpretation of the language we have quoted in holding that it applies to transient tourists no less than to immigrants who may intend to make the United States their permanent abiding place. He holds that the word "passengers" comprises all itinerant persons, not citizens of the United States, who come to our ports in steamships or sailing vessels.

Dukes and earls on the magnificent Cunard steamer, like poor peasants on the crowded immigrant packet, are admissible only on payment of fifty cents a head!

Does Blaine Hear? Does Blaine See?

Mr. L. W. YAGGY, Mr. A. OFFICER, Judge SIDNEY SMITH, the Hon. W. N. LUPP, Dr. STRIKER, Mr. W. L. B. JENNY, Gen. LEAKE, Mr. M. POWLIS, Mr. L. MANASSEE, and other members of the Union League Club of Chicago, gave a banquet a few nights ago to the Hon. JOHN ALEXANDER LOGAN.

Senator SABIN of Minnesota formally nominated Gen. LOGAN as the Republican candidate for President in 1888. The Hon. ROSWELL G. HORR, the Michigan humorist who has been deprived by his late constituents of the privilege of sitting with LOGAN in the Forty-ninth Congress, announced that the Republican party was still on its feet, and prophesied that "when three years, four years, shall have rolled by, they will find us once more with our armor on." In HORR's opinion, the people love LOGAN because he "strikes out from the shoulder." The ex-statesman of Michigan added that he "would rather have one such man as JOHN A. LOGAN than a ten-acre lot of Mugwumps and dudes." The Hon. JOSEPH MEDILL of the *Chicago Tribune*, whose unqualified admiration of LOGAN is as well known to everybody as his life-long devotion to Brother BLAINE, rather ambiguously predicted that "at the end of four years we will place in the White House one of the candidates of last fall." Instantly there was a tumult of shouts and cheers, but the name of BLAINE was not mentioned. "LOGAN! LOGAN!" was the cry that proceeded from a hundred and fifty full-sized Chicago throats.

As Mr. BLAINE is watching contemporaneous political history with a view to making a complete and impartial record of the same, we respectfully call his attention to what is going on in the neighborhood of the other end of the old ticket.

Punishing Randall.

Some of Mr. RANDALL's enemies insist that he shall not be Chairman of the Appropriations Committee in the new Congress. His eminent qualifications for that post and the good service he has done in it are not seriously questioned. It is simply proposed to punish him for fighting the fool Tariff Revision bill in the Forty-eighth Congress.

If Mr. RANDALL had not taken the course he took, the Democratic party would not be in power to-day. It will show a grateful appreciation of his courage and his foresight to deprive him of a place in which he has merited so well of the country and his party.

But on or off the Appropriations Committee, Mr. RANDALL will still be the foremost figure on the Democratic side of the House. If the malignant suggestion of his enemies should be carried out, his leadership would remain unimpaired; it is the result of qualities of intellect and character which need no accidental distinction. But we hope the Democrats are not anxious to cut one another's throats.

Indian Postmasters.

In the Indian Territory, where the Government maintains about seventy-five Post Offices, some of the Postmasters are Indians. They were appointed during the Republican administration of affairs at Washington, and nobody appears to have questioned the eligibility of Indians for such places. Now that changes are contemplated, however, a question has arisen, and the Attorney-General, to whom it was referred, has decided against the Indians.

Mr. GARLAND holds that, so long as an Indian preserves his tribal relation and remains subject to the jurisdiction of his tribe, he is not legally competent to take the oath of office required of Postmasters. This view accords with that entertained by most of the courts and commentators who have considered the relations of Indians to the Government.

It would seem, however, that Indians can readily qualify themselves to hold office. "When the tribal relations are dissolved," says Chief Justice COOLEY, "or when any individual withdraws and makes himself a member of the civilized community, adopting the habits of its people, and subjecting himself fully to the jurisdiction, his right to protection in person, property, and privilege becomes as complete as that of any other native-born inhabitant." It is possible, then, for an Indian to become a Postmaster, but not while he remains among his own people.

The majestic meditations of the Mugwumps continue to be disturbed by HIGGINS. That objectionable being has not yet succeeded in his fell design of turning out the Republicans in the Treasury Department; but he is making life miserable for them, if the account of his proceedings given by our esteemed contemporary, the *Evening Post*, is correct. According to this authority, "messengers, laborers, and others complain that he goes about corridors drawing his forefinger significantly across his throat to indicate the process of decapitation, and muttering, 'You will have to go;' 'The Republicans must go.'" This sort of thing naturally makes the Republicans in the Treasury nervous.

HIGGINS is a well-looking man, and nothing in his lineaments indicates that he has an unfeeling heart. We cannot believe that he jibes at these poor fellows, the Republican office-holders. They have been pigeon-livered and chicken-hearted since the fourth of March, and it would be wrong to play upon their apprehensions. But if Appointment Clerk HIGGINS worries them, they should get out of the Treasury. It will be better for them to have their heads off at once than to be frightened to death by HIGGINS. There is a good deal of sound sense in the mutterings of HIGGINS.

The Pantheon, or strictly speaking the Church of Saint Geneviève, the secularization of which has just been decreed by the French Chambers, is an edifice noted quite as much for its repeated change of character as for architectural beauty or the noted events associated with it. Since its completion, in 1791, it has been occupied forty-one years as a church and fifty-three years as a Pantheon, or place of sepulture for illustrious Frenchmen. Designed as a church in honor of Saint GENEVIÈVE, the patron saint of Paris, it was scarcely completed when it was dedicated as a Pantheon. In 1822 it became a church; in 1831, under LOUIS PHILIPPE, it resumed its original character, and in 1853 it was restored to religious purposes. For what use it may be employed a quarter of a century hence can only be a matter of conjecture.

The worst thing that has ever been said against JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL is that he first took office under HAYES. Why should such a man as he be willing to identify himself with Fraud first triumphant in an American Presidential election?

Every flower must have its day, and the day of the orchid is nearly done.—*Philadelphia Record.*

For once Brother SINGERLY is wrong. Instead of being played out, orchid culture is really just beginning; and it is likely to gain in favor with all who can afford it. While about five thousand kinds of orchids are already in cultivation, the experts, not content with the immense variety afforded by nature, have gone to work to make new sorts by hybridization. The truth is that orchids are the most strange, mystical, and fascinating of flowers. We dare say that Mr. SINGERLY already has them in his greenhouse; but, if he has not, he should set about getting a stock at once.

The most successful cultivators of orchids in this country are Mr. CORNING in Albany, Mr. F. L. AMES at North Easton, and Mrs. CHARLES MORGAN in this city. Mrs. MORGAN'S collection is not so extensive as the others, but it is far more valuable in proportion to the number of plants it contains. It is a bewildering delight to visit her greenhouses when the Cattleyas, the Vandas, the Phalænopses, or the Dendrobiums are in bloom.

The Hon. THOMAS GRADY would make a very interesting candidate for Congress in the Sixth district. He is popularly known as the Silver-tongued.

A Washington letter to the *Philadelphia Telegraph* gives an interesting account of a woman clerk in the Treasury Department who figures at present as a veiled mystery. She is described as a person of "magnificent presence and tall, fine figure," who looks as if she might possess remarkable beauty, but always has her face enveloped in a thick veil:

"In the office or out, at work or walking through the halls, the veil is never removed, and the efforts of her inquisitive fellow clerks to peep under it are vain. Many susceptible young men, struck by her fine figure, have quickened their step to catch up with her in the halls, only to find her face hid from sight. No one can tell whether she is old or young. The motive for concealing her features is not known. Whether, like the 'Veiled Prophet,' she seeks to hide a vision of ugliness, or whether she has some other reason, is a mere matter of conjecture."

She will discard the veil as soon as her eyes get better. The mysterious lady hails from Kentucky, and she is no less a personage than the Star-eyed Goddess of Reform. Brother WATTERSON's influence, supported, we presume, by Mr. RANDALL's, secured the appointment for her.

We shall expect soon to hear of the President as Miss CLEVELAND's brother.—*Portland Press.*

Well, according to general information and belief, he is Miss CLEVELAND's brother already.

The Boy We Lost.

The light is dim that shone for him,
And showed the path to glory.
But yet his name has left a flame
That lives in song and story.
We need no more the torch he bore,
Our land in peace reposes;
But yet above his dust we love
To strew the mould with roses.

The faithful hand that held the brand
When war's resounding thunder
Rolled all around the trembling ground,
Lies cold and and still thereunder.
The pulseless heart, that played its part
In civil strife to save us,
Saw victory gained, and left unstained
The flag our fathers gave us.

On blue and gray alike we lay
Our laurel wreaths and flowers;
The gray and blue stanch heroes knew—
Heroes of theirs and ours.
They bravely fought for what they thought
Had truth and justice in it,
And, wrong or right, they sought the light,
And gave their lives to win it.

The strife is past, no more war's blast
Around the nation crashes.
As brothers now our heads we bow,
Above our soldiers' ashes.
Oh, flowers, assume your brightest bloom,
As proudly we bestow you
On those who fell, and honor well
The sacred earth below you!

NO BREAK IN THE CABINET.

Everything Lovely and the Future Fair.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—All the rumors alleging any rupture or coolness in the official or personal relations between the President and the Secretary of State are inventions. They have no foundation in fact. At no time has their intercourse been more agreeable, confidential, and satisfactory. No break, no jar of any kind has occurred in the Cabinet.

Disappointed applicants for office and unfriendly opponents would, if they could, sow the seeds of discord in the Administration; but it is quite certain that any attempt in that direction would be rebuked by the President.

It is no secret here that the President accepts full responsibility for the very appointments which have attracted the harshest criticism, and which have been charged to Mr. Bayard's account. Mr. Cleveland was grossly deceived by political friends, some of whom could not have been ignorant of the deception they practised, while others of them were misled, just as the President was, by false representations.

When Senators, Representatives, and local leaders, personally and in writing, urge appointments, vouching entirely for their fitness, character, and standing, it is only natural that the President and his Cabinet should accept such recommendations as worthy of full confidence. In several instances these endorsements have proved to be valueless.

Complaints in regard to the retention of offensive Republicans in office would be materially modified if all the facts were made known to the public. Democratic members of Congress have interposed in their behalf, and often prevented removals that are demanded by the public interests.

An Administration coming into power after a quarter of a century of exclusion is exposed to imposition and is liable to mistakes. In view of all the circumstances, it is remarkable that more serious errors have not occurred. There has been no such rush for office as was witnessed when Gen. Garfield succeeded Hayes, whom he was instrumental in placing in the White House.

It is not to be expected that the President and the seven advisers he has called around him will always agree in opinion as to appointments and other matters. Sometimes these differences of opinion may be positive, as often happens in family life. But if the fact existed, it would not warrant a break-up, which, under existing conditions, would be disastrous.

If it was an original question, the Cabinet might, perhaps, be organized more advantageously in its geographical composition. But the President took it, as a man takes his wife, for better or for worse, and he means to stand by his choice. Indeed, he has shown no disposition to escape from it, and his inclination to hold on firmly has been strengthened by the malicious reports of an impending divorce.

BRANDED AS WELL AS TURNED OUT.

As Fast as Rogues in Office are Removed their Misdeeds are to be Made Known.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—First Assistant Postmaster-General Hay has written a letter to the Hon. Charles Hunsicker of Norristown, in which he says: "I think that there is some misapprehension as to the disposition and purposes of the Post Office Department. Very great responsibility has been put upon the agents of the people here, and it seems to me that it is essential to their ultimate approval and to the lasting welfare of the party of which we are members that all administrative action should be taken with the utmost care, after due consideration, and with the fullest attainable knowledge of all facts which might properly influence it. The agents of the Administration, in their various positions, are new to their work, as are the members of the party throughout the country unused to the consideration or the exercising of any functions in public affairs. Democrats for many years have had no part whatever in the procurement or enjoyment of Federal offices even of the most minor character. There ought to be mutual consideration between the great mass of the people and their selected agents in Washington, and mutual assistance should be rendered. "There should be one spirit animating all alike: to be considerate, to have reasonable confidence, and to maintain the fidelity to pledges made before the election as to what Democratic methods of government would be. The 'spoils system,' with all its aggregated and vast power, was what we fought and prevailed against. Generally, public policy and sound party considerations require that removals should exist and be assigned for removals from public offices. Throughout the United States, under past Administrations, in the majority of cases, Federal appointments have been made only as rewards for extreme party services; and the offices have been grossly misused for the purpose of retaining one political party in power and utterly excluding the other from any share in conducting the public affairs of the United States.

"It is due to the people of all parties, and it is due to the Democratic party, as the accuser of those who have been heretofore in power, to exhibit to the country the misdoings of the men who have long been solely intrusted with public offices. Therefore, it is asked (and the request is reasonable) by those who are now charged with the duty of administration, that the official misdoings of which we have complained should be made known when removals are to be made, in order that the truth and the justness of the accusations can be fully shown."

TAMMANY WILL BE TRUE.

By September it Hopes to have John Kelly Back and to Hear from Washington.

Mr. A. B. Tappen, when he called the Tammany General Committee to order last night in Tammany Hall, said that when they next met they would be face to face with the enemy.

"By that time," he continued, "the Administration of our choice will have determined many points of internal and external policy. We know the Administration to be true to Democracy. We must be true to it. We must scorn the advice to disband. We can't do too much for harmony, but there is not room for a third party in New York. It should unite with one or the other of the other two. And the party that cast 80,000 votes demands equal representation in the next Convention.

Congressman McAdoo, who had been asked to address the committee, said:

Grover Cleveland is a man of conduct, of inherent honesty and absolute truth. [Applause.] The Administration is for all Democrats. I am no civil service reformer. I haven't evoluted into that higher sphere of intelligence occupied by our noble allies, the Mugwumps. A Democratic Administration is responsible for its acts, and it should be conducted by men believing and trusting in its political principles. When a Democrat would fill an office as well as a Republican, why, he should have it. [Great applause.] I know Cleveland is a Democrat, and I would be the first man to resent the imputation that he had a single drop of blood which wasn't Democratic. Continue, as you have begun, to support the Administration. From Democrats in all parts of the land comes the prayer that New York will elect a Democratic Governor in November. I hope some night next fall to see this hall filled with Democrats of every organization in New York. [Cheers.]

The committee adjourned until the second Friday in September. After the adjournment many members asked Police Justice Gorman how John Kelly was. Mr. Gorman, who had heard from him on Monday by letter from Clifton Springs, said that Mr. Kelly was daily growing stronger, and that he expected to return in his usual health in September and take part in the political campaign.

1888—Hurrah for Logan!

From the Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.

If the mere mention of Gen. Logan as a possible candidate for the Presidency in 1888 sets the *Chicago Times* into convulsions of rage, what will be its condition should the suggestion three years hence take the shape of an appalling fact?

A Chicago Lady.

From the Chicago News.

A woman of refinement is quite as solicitous about the condition and cleanliness of her feet as of her hands. I know of one fastidious lady—she is my sister-in law and a young widow—she not only bathes her feet each night with a cleansing lotion, but washes them, as she does her face and hands, with cream, and perfumes them. She has a lovely little foot, to begin with, and the care she gives it makes it as soft, rosy, and tender, too, as that of a six months' baby.

Where Morrison is Deficient.

From the Chicago Times.

Mr. Morrison has been explaining in Washington that he did not say certain things he was reported as saying in Chicago.

If the gentleman had been able to make a horizontal reduction of about 90 per cent. of some things he said, as reported, in Springfield two or three months ago, he might have been Senator-elect now, perhaps.

The ability to hold his tongue in three or four languages is apt to be of great service to a politician.

New Military Literature.

From the Philadelphia Press.

Secretary Endicott is writing a book. The character of the work is not known, but we are confidentially advised that the old warrior is preparing an account of his military experiences, beginning with his election as a member of the Salem rifle team in 1861, and ending with his valiant charge upon the roasting ears at a clam bake at Hyannis in the cold fall of 1884.

GEN. GRANT'S CASE.

His Baptism by the Rev. Dr. Newman.

From the Commercial Advertiser.

The following brief sketch of Gen. Grant's illness is from an authoritative source, and contains many details never before given to the public:

Early last autumn Gen. Grant was visiting at the house of Mr. George W. Childs, at Long Branch, and with his family and friends was sitting on the piazza one bright afternoon. In the course of conversation the General said: "I ate a peach the other day, and ever since I have had a sore throat." Thereupon he laughed considerably, and Mr. Childs suggested that he should allow Dr. Da Costa of Philadelphia, who also was visiting at the house, to examine his throat. The Doctor did so, and decided in his own mind at that time that the case was one of epithelioma. He at once advised the General to see his family physician as soon as he arrived in New York.

"Who is your family physician?" asked Dr. Da Costa.

"Dr. Fordyce Barker," answered the General.

"Ah! I am glad to hear that; you could not be in better hands," replied the Doctor.

The General's throat continued to get sore, and troubled him not a little. When he came to New York he called upon Dr. Barker and asked him to look at it, which the Doctor did, and, after prescribing for him, asked him to call upon Dr. J. H. Douglas of Twenty-sixth street.

As far back as that time, each of these physicians, and Dr. Barker as well, agreed that the General had epithelioma, or cancer of the throat. Afterward they had a doubt as to the disease being epithelioma, and the General was put under special treatment on or about the 23d of October.

During the months of November, December, and January there was no appreciable change for the worse, except that one day the General would feel very well and the next day very much depressed. About the middle of February an alarming change was noticed.

Drs. Barker and Douglas, being unwilling to shoulder the entire responsibility of such an important case, decided to call some one else in. Dr. Barker had met in consultation a few days before, in another case, Dr. Markoe; Dr. Douglas, in a similar way, had met Dr. Sands; and it was agreed to ask these two physicians to come in.

On the 19th of February all four physicians met at the residence of Gen. Grant and looked at his throat. They all decided that the case was epithelioma.

The next consultation was held on March 8. Dr. George F. Shrady was present. His opinion coincided with that of the others; but the physicians, thinking that there might be one chance in a thousand against their diagnosis, again placed Gen. Grant under specific treatment for another disease.

In a few days the General grew much worse. Besides the large ulcer in the throat his system generally became very much depressed and wasted.

During the latter part of March his life hung by a thread, and the whole country awaited, with feelings of the greatest apprehension, the news of each day. The doctors had now become convinced that the disease was cancer of the tongue solely, and that all they could do was to ease the General along until his inevitable death. At times the General became very much alarmed, and gave up all hope. On that eventful evening when he was expected to die at any moment, the forms of all the newspapers were held in readiness to issue a special edition. There were in the house Drs. Shrady and Douglas. The family were up all night. With them were Dr. Newman and Gen. Badeau. Gen. Grant was very low all night, and in the early morning had an alarming hemorrhage. The family were gathered around him, every member crying. The General reclined in one chair, with his pillow behind him, and rested his feet on another chair. Dr. Shrady was sleeping in another room. In rushed Dr. Douglas and roused him with the words, "It's all over!"

"My God!" said Shrady, "do you mean to say that the man is dead?"

"No, not dead, but he will be in a few minutes. Nothing can save him."

Dr. Shrady jumped up and ran into the room where the General was. Mrs. Grant, weeping, reached out her hand and said: "Ulysses, do you know me?"

The General's chin was resting upon his breast. He slowly raised his head and said: "Yes."

Dr. Newman exclaimed: "It is all over; I will baptize him." He went quickly into another room, got a silver bowl, filled it with water, came back, dipped his hand into it, and said: "I baptize thee, Ulysses Simpson Grant, in the name of the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost."

The General slowly raised his head and remarked: "I thank you." Then, turning to his family, he raised one hand and uttered the words: "I bless you all."

To Dr. Newman he observed: "Doctor, I intended to attend to this myself."

Meanwhile Drs. Shrady and Douglas were consulting with each other in the corner. The strain was intense.

Dr. Douglas said: "He will die sure. He has gone; the pulse has left the wrist."

Dr. Shrady, as if struck by inspiration, replied: "I will give him brandy."

"You cannot do it; he cannot swallow," said Dr. Douglas.

"I will give it to him hypodermically," answered Dr. Shrady.

"How much?" asked Dr. Douglas.

"A teaspoonful if necessary," retorted Dr. Shrady.

Dr. Shrady rushed into another room. "Harrison," said he to the man-servant, "have you any brandy?" Harrison answered "Yes," and handed him some. Dr. Shrady rushed back, and gave Grant a syringe full in each arm. The General revived, the pulse returned to his wrist, and his life was saved.

Dr. Newman walked into an adjoining room with Dr. Shrady, and asked: "Doctor, how is he?"

"I don't think he will die," said the Doctor."

"Our prayers have been answered," said Dr. Newman.

"I think it was the brandy," responded Dr. Shrady.

The General rallied for a few days, and there was no other severe attack until the night when the spells of choking came on. Then he was convinced that he would soon die. He went about the room on his hands and knees, and coughed with great effort.

"Be quiet, be quiet, you won't," said Shrady; "it will be over in a moment."

"I am choking to death," he said, in a feeble voice.

At a recent consultation the physicians expressed opinions as to the time that the General would live. Dr. Sands thinks it is a matter of three months, while Dr. Shrady thinks it is a matter of six months. The disease is progressing very slowly, but very surely.

A Pretended Autograph of Shakespeare in Chicago.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* Mr. C. F. Gunther of Chicago claims to have come into possession of a copy of the Shakespeare Folio of 1632, containing the author's autograph pasted on a fly leaf, underneath which is written:

The works of William Shakespeare. Born in April, 1564, and died in April, 1616. JNO. WARD.

And on the same fly leaf is pasted an original letter from one Charles Godwin of Bath, dated Feb. 10, 1839, to Dr. Charles Severn of London, who was then editing "The Diary of the Rev. John Ward, A. M.," Vicar of Stratford-upon-Avon, from 1648 to 1679.

If the genuineness of these accessories could be established, the book would command a fabulous price. It is said to have been owned by a Mormon, and is supposed to have been brought from England by a Mormon emigrant. Aside from the impossibility of such an autograph escaping from England to the wilds of America and remaining undiscovered so many years, the facsimile in the (Chicago) *Current* of May 23 betrays most certain evidence of fraud.

There are five genuine autographs of Shakespeare, all fretched scrawls, and all so different that an acquaintance with one is little or no help to the recognition of another. The fac-similes are all given in Drake's "Shakespeare and his Times," 1817. But the pretended autograph pasted in this stray Folio is almost as exact a copy of Shakespeare's last signature to his will as if it had been traced therefrom. Let any one trace on transparent paper either one of the two fac-similes in the *Current* and see, by placing it over the other, how nearly they coincide. This close resemblance in so clumsy an autograph would be extraordinary, if not impossible; but how easy to forge it, first by tracing with a pencil and then with a pen. ANTIQUARY.

Steady Circulation of The Sun in Connecticut.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* In this time of great blowing about circulation of New York dailies, I will give you the facts in the case of the comparative circulation of THE SUN, *Herald*, and *Times* of my weekly sales in each case for six years. If your circulation is diminished, so are the others at this date:

	Herald.	*Star.*	*Sun.*	*Times.*
1880	220	..	87	42
1881	177	15	44	30
1882	132	24	78	24
1883	92	30	52	36
1884	76	24	102	30
1885	58	..	96	12

I am now selling 134 *Tribunes* a week, and no *Worlds*. The figures vary through the year, but THE SUN's circulation is the most steady. The *Times'* readers have evidently nearly all gone to the *Tribune*.

F. N. WALL, Newsdealer.
TOWN HALL BLOCK, WALLINGFORD, CONN.

Another Big Brook Trout.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* I saw an account in THE SUN a few days ago of large brook trout caught by a Sullivan county sportsman, but I think we can put them in the background. Mr. E. K. Goodwin of this place took one yesterday with an eight ounce rod weighing two and three-quarter pounds, and measuring nineteen and a half inches. He's a beauty. Very truly yours, T. H. WYNKOOP.

PALENVILLE, N. Y., May 28.

Style in Chicago.

From the Chicago News.

What is the regular length of ladies' stockings? "Twenty five and twenty-six inches. Theatrical hose are thirty-two in length."

The French Spoliation Claims.

A pathetic story of gross injustice to widows and orphans; three generations of Americans deprived of their rights. See to-morrow's *Sunday Mercury*.—*Adv.*

CATCHING AN ABSCONDER.

Arthur E. Marsh, who Sailed Away in the Nevada, Fails to Beat the Telegraph.

LONDON, May 29.—Arthur E. Marsh, the absconding superintendent of the firm of Koch, Sons & Co. of New York, was arrested at Queenstown on board the steamship Nevada of the Guion line, which arrived there this morning. Marsh was travelling under the assumed name of Maltby. The amount Marsh absconded with was $50,000.

Mr. Koch came here from Berlin when informed by telegraph of the embezzlement and of the flight of Marsh. He quickly learned that it would be impossible to get any aid in the matter, either from the English Government or from Mr. Phelps, the United States Minister, because the Extradition treaty does not include embezzlement among the list of extraditable offences. Mr. Koch then hastened to Queenstown, where he secured the services of a detective, and boarded the steamship upon her arrival there from New York. Near the smoking room he found the fugitive Marsh, and greeted him with a "Good morning." Marsh, dumfounded by the recognition, was unable to answer the salutation, and gazed vacantly and nervously at the detective. Mr. Koch then said to Marsh:

"I want to speak with you."

Marsh, in tremulous tones, asked Mr. Koch to accompany him to his stateroom, where he fell prostrate upon the cushioned seat. He was deathly pale, and said: "Don't prosecute. I will make all right." Marsh added, as he was recovering his composure, that he had only $200 with him. Mr. Koch asked where the remainder was, and Marsh replied:

"I gave it to my wife."

He, however, quickly supplemented this expression with the statement: "I am confused. I have more cash among my baggage. I will surrender it, and make matters right on the way to Liverpool."

The Queenstown detective here took his leave of Mr. Koch, remarking: "I have arranged with Detective Humphreys to meet me at Liverpool," and Mr. Koch and Marsh proceeded in the Nevada to that port."

INTER-STATE COMMERCE.

Favoring a Commission with Absolute Power to Prevent Discrimination.

PHILADELPHIA, May 29.—At the session of the Senate Committee on Inter-State Commerce to-day, Prof. James of the University of Pennsylvania argued that inter-State commerce should be regulated by a national Commission, with absolute power to prevent discrimination, and its decisions should be absolute. There should be no appeal from its decisions, but all cases should not come before it. There should be a Commission with inferior power, like inferior courts, to decide many cases, and the all-powerful Commission would thus be, as it were, a superior court. The Professor gave an instance of his buying coal at $4 a ton at a mine sixty miles from the city, which could not be bought in Philadelphia for less than $5 a ton.

Gen. Isaac Wistar, manager of the Pennsylvania Railroad's canals, thought it very unfortunate that railroads should own canals. In Pennsylvania there is no use in keeping up the canals, because they are owned by the railroads, and there can be no competition.

It was Gen. Wistar's opinion that all of the money appropriated by the Government for water improvements was squandered. He would improve the harbors by leaving them to nature.

In answer to questions by Senator Gorman in the direction of the probable establishment of a vast connecting line of canals, Gen. Wistar replied:

"When Gen. Grant was President I spoke to him on the subject. My idea was for the Government to construct a large canal—at one tithe the cost of our river and harbor improvements—connecting all the smaller ones within the wealthiest centre of the country. Then a fleet of one-gun boats might be constructed. These could run on any portion of the canal and could be summoned to any point by telegraph. I am of the opinion that a system of this kind would afford more protection to the country than our combined forts and arsenals. As to the commercial value of such a scheme, that is seen on its face."

STUDENT SCHULTZ ACQUITTED.

A Muscular Yale Senior on Trial for Assaulting a New Haven Policeman.

NEW HAVEN, May 29.—The case against Emil A. Schultz, the Yale senior, charged with assaulting Policeman Selleck, was heard in the City Court to-day. The policeman described the row he had with the students while trying to put out a bonfire which had been built on the college campus on the morning of March 24 in honor of the appointment of Prof. Phelps as Minister to England. He said the students formed a ring, and began running around him. He stepped back and drew his club. Schultz struck him, and as he staggered back another student grabbed him by the throat. Selleck struck Schultz over the left shoulder, and Schultz retaliated by hitting him back of the ear. Other students rushed in, and Selleck was forced to the ground, and cruelly beaten. He could not resume his duties before April 16 on account of the injuries. Selleck positively identified Schultz as his assailant.

Schultz, who is a finely built fellow, sat back of his counsel, Judge Henry E. Pardee, an interested, but perfectly calm spectator. Another policeman corroborated Selleck's story, and identified Schultz.

At the end of the examination Schultz was discharged, the Court giving him the benefit of the doubt.

BURSTING OF A WATERSPOUT.

Eleven of a Party of Bohemians Encamped in a Canon Swept Away and Drowned.

LINCOLN, Neb., May 29.—On Tuesday evening a party of seventeen Bohemians, en route to Dundy Creek, camped in Rechman Cañon, half a mile from the Republican River, and nine miles east of Indianola. At dark a heavy rain set in. At about 10 o'clock a waterspout burst a short distance above, fl