The Sun.

FRIDAY, MARCH 29, 1889.

London office of THE SUN, Hotel Victoria, Northumberland avenue. Address ARTHUR BRISBANE, sole representative in London.

Mr. Parnell in America.

The strongest efforts are made by the Irish-American National League to induce Mr. PARNELL to pay a visit to the United States as soon as his duties in England and in Ireland will permit. It is reported that it may be in his power to appear at the Convention of the League, to be held here in July.

We trust that nothing may arise to interfere with his desire of again visiting America. If he comes here, he is sure of receiving a welcome from the whole American people that will greatly strengthen the cause of which he is the foremost champion. He will find but one sentiment and but one judgment here in regard to that cause. He will see, to a far greater degree than when here before, that the Irish question not only concerns the Irish-born residents of America or their descendants, but that the men of every race and creed in our country are joining with them in efforts to promote the liberation of Ireland.

It will undoubtedly be hard for Mr. PARNELL to come over here in these times, when it is necessary for him to do all in his power to promote the encouraging change in British sentiment respecting Ireland that is now taking place. Our cable despatches have given some idea of the breadth and depth of that change. The great meetings in behalf of Ireland that have been held within the past fortnight in London, Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, Glasgow, and other British cities must have filled Mr. PARNELL with hopes such as he has never before enjoyed. His reception at those of them that he has attended, has been of a kind that he had not previously experienced in England, and it is not too much to say that his popularity in the Liberal ranks, as a leader and statesman, is hardly surpassed by that of Mr. GLADSTONE himself. Under the circumstances, he may hesitate as to whether he should take the time for an American tour, however pressing the invitation or promising the results.

But his visit to the United States would surely strengthen his hands and be advantageous to his cause. It would encourage the people of Ireland to persevere in the struggle that they are now carrying on under brightening skies. It would give the people of England a new conception, for which they are now ready, regarding the judgment of America upon the Irish question. It would, moreover, be of prodigious advantage to the fund by which Mr. PARNELL is enabled to maintain his ground.

The Great Row.

A few remarks upon certain features of the highly ridiculous but none the less interesting row between the State Legislature and the Centennial Celebration Committee, would seem to be in order.

The suggestion of an eminent member of the committee that if the Legislature erects a stand for itself, in defiance of the committee's plans, the latter will alter the line of march, is spite as intense as it is small.

The proposition heard among the legislators that if they don't get what they want, they will call off the New York troops by repealing the appropriation for their transport, is bumptiousness run wild. One would think that the senior legislator could not possibly be more than seventeen years old, and also that he and his colleagues owned the money which they have legally devoted to the occasion.

The most important feature in this celebration of WASHINGTON'S inauguration will be the parade. For that the public demands the most favorable route and the fullest and most satisfactory attendance. It is not to be switched aside to spite the Legislature, nor thinned out and deprived of its most interesting feature to spite a committee whose manners the Legislature doesn't like.

When the committee absorbs the direct allegiance of the State troops, and the State money passes into the personal possession of the Legislature, then they can dispute the issue already raised until they are tired. As things are now, their duty is to work for the success of the celebration, conjointly if they can, independently if they must.

The row in question is one of the funniest episodes of recent date; but for all that, it would be best upon this occasion to have our fun in some other way.

All Alive With Anxiety.

Candidates for the various posts which Mayor GRANT will have to fill a month hence are beginning to declare themselves, and their friends are making their presence known at the Mayor's office.

The place which most concerns the larger number of persons is that of a Police Commissioner now held by STEPHEN B. FRENCH. Nearly all politicians are stirred up over the succession to this office, and many reasons combine to make Mayor GRANT'S selection a matter of unusual importance.

When HENRY SMITH, the original Republican of the New York Police Board, died, in 1874, he was President of the Board. His place was first filled by HUGH GARDNER, a Republican, and then by JOEL B. ERHARDT, lately the Republican candidate for Mayor. Next, in 1879, ten years ago, Mr. FRENCH was appointed by Mayor COOPER to fill out what still remained of Mr. SMITH'S term. In 1884 he was reappointed for a new term, which, under the operation of an odd law, had begun on May 1, 1883, and which terminates on May 1, 1889.

Mr. FRENCH is President of the Police Board, and it was supposed, up to a few weeks ago, that he was certain of reappointment, his friends, especially those in the Eighth Assembly district, where police influence predominates, having supported Mr. GRANT against Mr. ERHARDT. The assumption of politicians has always been that the law requires that the Police Board, which is made up of four Commissioners, should be non-partisan in its composition; that is, that two of its members should be Republicans and two Democrats. This rule has been followed by the predecessors of Mayor GRANT. An examination of this question was made in December last, and the conclusion arrived at was that there is nothing in the law which makes it necessary for Mayor GRANT to select a Republican in place of Mr. FRENCH. In this opinion, it is understood, the Corporation Counsel concurs.

Commissioner FRENCH is not, at the present time, in favor with the majority of the Republican district leaders, and they have refused to unite in a request that he should be reappointed. With abundant Federal patronage in view, and with both branches of the Legislature in their hands, the Republican leaders do not wish to be chargeable, for six years, with a Police Commissioner whose political conduct they cannot control, as was shown last year. They desire rather some pledge of the reappointment of Commissioner MCCLAVE, whose term expires next year. There is, at the present time, no active Tammany man in the Board, and a good many Republicans would not object very strenuously if a Tammany man were appointed in place of Mr. FRENCH. Whatever deal some of the Tammany lieutenants may have consummated last year for the reappointment of Mr. FRENCH, in return for JOHN O'BRIEN'S support of Mr. GRANT, it is pretty generally admitted that the latter was not a party to the arrangement, and does not feel himself bound by its conditions. Since the election, the O'Brienites have been expelled from the Republican organization, and CHARLES SMITH and Alderman GOETZ, two of their officers, are now under indictment, growing out of their alleged participation in the deal which eventuated on the 6th of November last.

A reorganization of the Police Board is much desired by the leaders of Tammany Hall, but no changes are probable should Mr. FRENCH be reappointed. If, on the other hand, a Tammany man is named, such changes are certain. The annual salary of a Commissioner of Police is $5,000. The term is six years. The patronage is extensive, and this year it will include an additional Inspector, two new Captains, and 125 patrolmen. Mayor GRANT will doubtless appoint the successor of Mr. FRENCH, or Mr. FRENCH himself, promptly on the day; and until it is definitely settled who the man is to be, the anxiety and concern of the politicians are likely to continue unabated.

Mr. FRENCH is 60 years of age. His father was a French Canadian. He was born in Riverhead, in Suffolk county, of which he has twice been elected Treasurer. He was an original "forty-niner," and remained in California until 1854. In February, 1876, he was appointed to a place in the Custom House by President GRANT, and he moved to New York in 1877. His connection with Senator ROBERTSON'S proxy in the FOLGER-CORNELL contest of 1882 is remembered. He used to live in Sag Harbor.

The Jesuits' Grant Attacked at Ottawa.

The Orangemen of Ontario are carrying out their threat to demand the disallowance of the Jesuits' Estates act. On Tuesday Col. O'BRIEN moved a resolution in the House of Commons at Ottawa calling on the Governor-General to veto the grant made by the Quebec Legislature, on the ground that it is against public policy and beyond the powers of that assembly. Simultaneously a memorial was presented in London by the Protestant Alliance to the Colonial Secretary asking the Crown to exercise its reserved power of veto in the present instance. The Colonial Secretary refused to interfere, and as only about twenty-five members are expected to vote for the O'BRIEN resolution, the attempt to coerce Premier MCDONALD seems also doomed to failure.

The Colonial Secretary and Sir JOHN MCDONALD, however, seem to take different views of the legal aspects of the controversy. The former asserts that the ultimate settlement of the matter belongs to the Dominion Government; whereas the Premier, speaking through the mouth of his colleague, the Minister of Justice, declares that the Quebec Legislature has supreme authority in the premises, and its decision cannot be reviewed by the Federal officers at Ottawa. It is characteristic of Sir JOHN MCDONALD'S caution and shrewdness to base his rejection of the appeal from the Orangemen mainly on an alleged want of jurisdiction. To a politician looking forward to a general election, it naturally appears a good deal safer to plead a constitutional *non possumus* than to defend the Jesuits' grant on grounds of abstract justice. But from the bitterness exhibited by the advocates of the O'BRIEN resolution it is probable that the Premier will lose the votes of Orangemen, unless such leaders of the Liberals as Mr. LAURIER and Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT should take a position substantially identical with that of the Conservatives. In that case, the Orangemen, not seeing any difference between the two parties on the score of loyalty to the Protestant religion, may continue to support their old friends at the ballot box.

The attempt to represent the Jesuits' Grant act as an implied concession of temporal authority to the Pope strikes those who have read the text of the measure and know something of its history as absurd. There were pronounced differences of opinion among the Roman Catholic inhabitants of Lower Canada touching the distribution of the sum appropriated by way of compensation for the confiscation of the Jesuits' estates. The provincial Government desired to avoid the responsibility of adjudicating upon the conflicting claims, and it was accordingly proposed that the Pope should be invited to apportion the fund. The proposal was heartily welcomed by the various claimants, and it was accordingly embodied in the act. The Pope, in other words, was merely asked to act as arbitrator in a matter exclusively concerning Roman Catholics. We may add that LEO XIII. has discharged the function delegated to him by dividing the restitution money as follows: $160,000 to the Jesuits, $100,000 to the Catholic Bishops, and $140,000 to the Montreal University.

We observe that one Orangeman, Mr. RYKERT, was sufficiently acquainted with the history of French exploration and settlement in the New World to bear testimony to the weighty obligations of Canada to the Jesuits. To those familiar with the narratives of Mr. FRANCIS PARKMAN it seems incredible that citizens of the Dominion should be found to protest against the grant of $400,000 by way of indemnifying an order whose confiscated lands are now worth millions of dollars, and the record of whose services is written in pathetic and honorable traditions all over British North America from Labrador to Manitoba.

Mormons in Canada.

Canada has been regarding with some uneasiness a little colony of Mormons who, two years ago, went north in wagons to try their fortunes in Manitoba. There were sixty persons in the expedition, and they wandered over the prairies until they reached a pleasant spot, remote from habitations, where they pitched their tents and went to work. Last year Mr. DENNIS, Inspector of Surveys, kept a watchful eye upon these new colonists, and spent a little while in their settlement. In his report he says some pleasant things about them, but he thinks it wise to discourage their brethren from joining them in large numbers.

He says he never saw new colonists make such wonderful progress in so short a time. They had turned the wilderness around them into a garden, they were raising big crops of grain, and they had fine horses and cattle which they brought with them from Utah. They were living in thirteen houses and had good stables and corrals for their stock. They were intelligent and pleasant people, but when Mr. DENNIS asked them if they believed in polygamy they returned no answer. They simply gave him a copy of the Mormon Articles of Faith, which, says Mr. DENNIS, "of course authorize polygamy."

The Inspector convinced himself that some of them were fugitives from justice in the United States on account of their polygamous practices. Some of them said they had abandoned fine farms in Utah, but they would not assign any reason for leaving home and starting anew in another country. On the whole, Mr. DENNIS thinks they are not desirable immigrants. He says it is certain that many Mormons will attempt to settle in Canadian territory, and when he wrote his report a considerable addition to the colony was on the way from Utah. He advises that decisive steps be taken to prevent the growth in Canada of a social factor that has given much trouble in the United States.

Since this report was published the Canadian Government has plainly indicated its policy. It intends to nip in the bud any attempt to carry out the doctrine of plural marriages. At least one Mormon polygamist has already left that country in haste to avoid arrest. The peculiar tenets of JOSEPH SMITH will not bear transplanting in Canadian soil, and his apostles must look elsewhere for immunity from the laws of modern civilized lands.

Trouble About Champagne, Too.

Piled upon the sins and worries of the Centennial Committee here comes this imputation, and they must either show its injustice or heed its criticism:

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* You will on due investigation find that Mr. WARD MCALLISTER and his 400 are even more autocratic than you think. They have absolutely refused to allow any champagne to be used at the coming centennial banquet and ball except what wines the gallant 400 are in the habit of using. This absolutely rejects three of the most popular brands imported. Are we to become the lickspittles of this codfish aristocracy? S. M. S.

3 SOUTH WILLIAM STREET, March 28.

Doubtless our correspondent expects to go to the Ball, and there find himself constrained to drink the champagne provided or go without. Otherwise we suppose he would not have spoken.

But is it true that the Four Hundred who are accused of running things with so exclusive a hand, through their representatives, prefer particular sorts of champagne, such as the citizens of this metropolis generally do not like? If they have rejected three brands in particular, how many brands have they adopted, and how many do they mean to serve at the Ball? At an occasion like this the public are fairly entitled to know what they will have the chance to drink. Unquestionably the champagne should be of a sort to meet the general approval as successfully as possible. The Committee seem to have had a pretty hard time of it so far, but they ought to give satisfaction in the champagne or resign the wine department to some persons who possess a more accurate and disinterested appreciation of the general taste.

If there should prove to be an irreconcilable quarrel over the champagne, how would it do to drop all the brands of French champagne and take champagne made in America? Everybody would be pretty certain to agree then, and to the effect that though the drink might have been better, it could not have been more patriotic.

But why shouldn't this matter be settled by a popular vote? What champagne ought to be used at this Ball and what are the three most popular brands? We shall be happy to hear from the public, though no one should give his opinion unless he expects to be obliged to drink some of the wine that is finally furnished.

It is to be observed that although Brother BLAINE faced the Stalwarts in 1884 as proudly and defiantly as Don CESAR stood before the King of Spain, he has exhibited peculiar tenderness toward them since his banner has been raised in triumph. Magnanimity is an element of greatness, but in the case of a public man it still has its limits.

It is a consolation to see that the fools are not all dead yet.

A report comes from Germany that the Government is likely to invite France and England to coöperate in a movement to suppress the liquor traffic on the west coast of Africa. This news will be heard with concern by some rum manufacturers in our own country. It may not be generally known that the great Centre of Culture contributes about all the liquor from our land which is poured down the throats of native Africans. It is said that one firm within five miles of the Massachusetts State House has a contract to supply 3,000 gallons of rum a day for seven years for the African trade. This thriving business is doubtless a source of great satisfaction to the makers of trade rum, but we see another aspect of the case in such piteous appeals as that of Chief KHAMA, who, in his recent request for protection against the liquor sellers, said: "I dread the white man's drink more than all the assegais of my enemies."

HARRISON'S FIRST GREAT MISTAKE.

The Appointment of a Dishonest Ignoramus Too Much.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* In view of the fact of Fred Grant's appointment to be Minister to Austria, and of the further fact of THE SUN'S proclamation to "turn the rascals out," it seems as though there must be some considerable difference in opinion as to what constitutes a rascal.

Perhaps nobody will deny that an honest and honorable President should select, so far as possible, honest, honorable, and efficient men as appointees for office. In these days, when every man has to struggle individually for existence, people, as a general rule, are not given to fooling away time on sentimentality. Every citizen being a shareholder in the republic, they have a right to demand that those appointed to keep accounts shall be proper ones in every case. If Fred Grant is not a proper one to execute the trust to which President Harrison has appointed him, at a high salary, which the people are compelled to pay, then President Harrison has failed to keep the trust placed in him. What right has he to speak for the whole nation in a case of sentimentality, and say that a dishonest ignoramus shall be appointed to a place of employment by the people simply because his father served his country like other men? If his father served better than other men, he was also paid better. If he carried the Aladdin lamp, he found the Aladdin treasure. No other man, from Washington to Harrison, that served the country as well by personal sacrifice of comfort, of life, with talent as brilliant and means less adequate, ever received half the compensation for the service rendered that Gen. Grant did. However, he was the lucky man, and we begrudge him not his good fortune. He was welcome to all he got, but when the country is still called upon to contribute to his worthless relatives it seems time to call a halt.

Let honest victors take the ins and turn the rascals out! SHAVINGS.

The Names of Pacific Islands.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* Why is it that among the hundreds of Pacific islands none of the largest appears on the maps by their native names, although most of the smaller islands are known by the names given them by the inhabitants? A. W.

It is very rare that savages give names to extensive lands as a whole. If they live on a very large island they are acquainted with only a small part of it, and give names only to those portions with which they are familiar. The largest islands of the Pacific have no native names. No name for the continent of Africa is known among its savage tribes. When told that they live in Africa, a common response is that they never heard of such a country. As a rule Pacific explorers were careful to retain native names if they could ascertain them. Cook was particularly desirous to retain native names, but he gave English names to all his greater discoveries because he could find no other appellations. The names of all the larger Pacific islands give us an easy clue to the nationality of the explorers, for we can usually tell at a glance whether they were found by English, French, Spanish, German, or Dutch discoverers.

Connecticut's Oldest Mason.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* George Blakeman was born Oct. 10, 1799; was made Master Mason in King Hiram Lodge, No. 12, Derby, Conn., March 28, 1821; was Secretary of the lodge in 1822 and Worshipful Master in 1827. Brother Blakeman was made a Royal Arch Mason in Solomon Chapter, No. 4, Royal Arch Masons, Derby, March 20, 1822, and at the election of officers the following December was elected to the office of Royal Arch Captain. Companion Blakeman has probably been a Royal Arch Mason longer than any other living man, and it is doubtful if there is another Past Master of sixty-two years standing in the country. Companion Blakeman can be found any business day at his desk in the office of the Shelton Company, Birmingham, Conn., of which firm he has been a member many years. SILENTIA.

BIRMINGHAM, CONN., March 16, 1889.

THE TRENTON LEGISLATURE.

Mr. Voorhees Introduces a State Tax Bill—Bills Passed by the House.

TRENTON, March 28.—A bill imposing a State tax of three-fourths of a mill was introduced in the Assembly by Mr. Voorhees of Union to-day. The State is $350,000 behind, exclusive of the appropriations made this winter, and both parties agree that a small tax is necessary upon all the rateables, realland personal, returned by the assessors. It is said, however, that a three-fourths of a mill is too light, as it will yield, according to a close estimate, only about $4,000,000 altogether. Mr. Voorhees said, in introducing the bill, that he did it upon his own responsibility and not for the Republican party. The bill will be considered by the House sitting as a Committee of the Whole next Monday night.

The Committee on Municipal Corporations will hold two sessions next Tuesday to hear the views of Newark and Jersey City citizens on the charter bill. They will sit for two hours at noon and again at 8 o'clock in the evening as long as necessary.

Mr. Marsh introduced a bill giving the Governor power to appoint an assistant State prison keeper for a term of three years at a salary of $2,000 a year.

Mr. Kalisch introduced a bill providing for District Courts in cities of 15,000 people or over.

The Senate bill providing for the appointment of three additional deputy factory inspectors at a salary of $1,000 a year was reported favorably by the Committee on Labor and Industries.

The House passed the bill making the salary of the Chief of Police of Jersey City $2,500; the bill allowing the retirement on half pay, after nine years' service, of policemen who have been disabled while on duty; the Speaker's bill making all registers of deeds commissioners of deeds, and the bill providing that all borough commissioners shall be elected by the people.

LEGITIME OFFERING PEACE.

At the Same Time he Imports Capt. Howard Patterson as Admiral.

According to mails brought by the Dutch steamer Prins Frederick Hendrix, more pacific measures have been resorted to by Gen. Légitime in Hayti to bring about a reconciliation of the northern and the southern factions. Légitime has sent a deputation of three of the leading merchants of Port-au-Prince to Cape Haytien, who are empowered to offer terms and effect a compromise with the followers of Hyppolite.

The members of this commission are Charles D'Aubigney, F. Herrmann, and Charles Miot. These gentlemen were taken to the cape by the steamer Delta.

Copies of the terms offered the northerners are in the possession of a merchant in this city engaged in the Haytian trade, and they are said to grant nearly every possible concession to the north, but contain nothing about any willingness on the part of Légitime to withdraw into voluntary exile in Turks Island, or even into private life. It is believed here that no overtures will be accepted by the north unless Légitime gives up all pretensions to the Presidency.

The Atlas steamer Alvo, that sailed yesterday for Port-au-Prince, took along some arms and ammunition for Légitime. Capt. Howard Patterson, a yachtsman and writer of yachting stories, and instructor in the New York Navigation School in Burling slip, was a passenger. Capt. Patterson, it is said, will become Admiral of Légitime's navy. Admiral Patterson is only 33, but his record as a navigator, sailor, and fighter is first-class. E. A. Ketchum, the Captain's brother-in-law, who accompanies him, will rank as Lieutenant on board the flagship l'Ouverture.

SALISBURY AND THE FISHERIES.

He Instructs Sir John Macdonald to Avoid All Causes of Offence.

OTTAWA, March 28.—It is rumored about the lobbies to-night that the sudden change in the policy of the Dominion Government toward the United States with regard to the issue of licenses to American fishermen under the modus vivendi was due to the fact that on Thursday Sir John Macdonald received positive instructions from the British Government insisting that under no circumstances whatever was the system of granting these licenses to be discontinued during the coming season. For some time past a voluminous correspondence has been passing between Sir John and Lord Salisbury on the question of the strained relations between Canada and the United States, and it is learned that the British Premier has intimated his unwillingness to be drawn into a quarrel with the United States in fighting Canada's battles or in defending the policy of the Dominion Government. He has given imperative instructions that every cause of irritation, as far as Canada is concerned, shall be removed.

LINCOLN MAY NOT ACCEPT.

Lord Salisbury, However, Would Like to See Him in London.

CHICAGO, March 28.—Robert T. Lincoln was in receipt of telegrams from all parts of the country to-day, congratulating him on his nomination to the court of St. James. He says he has not yet made up his mind as to whether or not he will accept the nomination. A friend of Mr. Lincoln is of the opinion that he will decline it, for the reason, chiefly, that his wife is a confirmed invalid.

LONDON, March 28.—A dispatch announcing that President Harrison had nominated Mr. Robert T. Lincoln as American Minister to England was read at a dinner given last evening by Earl Cowper. Viscount Cranborne, son of Lord Salisbury, was a guest, and, upon hearing the news, he immediately hurried to Arlington street and imparted the information to his father. The Prime Minister said that the nomination was a pleasant surprise for him.

THE COMING GOVERNOR OF OHIO.

As Seen by the Eyes of an Admiring Friend.

CALDWELL, March 27.—A concerted movement has sprung up spontaneously all over Ohio to land Bill Gibson, the veteran soldier and orator, in the Governor's chair next fall. The stars in their appointed courses, are all in line aflame for Gibson. There's magic in his name. Victory always loved to perch on his banners, whether leading the old Forty-ninth up Missionary Ridge or while thundering like Demosthenes in the Titanic combats of Garfield, Foster, and Foraker.

The old lion of the political arena has but to shake out his silvery mane and open the tips on which the Hyblean bees love to sit and sing to rouse our hosts to deeds of glory. I have seen no one like him on the stump. Medal, plain, poor, the poor men of Ohio, sick of rogue nations, trusts, and plutocracy, will rally round his flag and bear it on to victory. They will lead him up to the Capitol and reward the old hero of fifty consecutive national campaigns where he belongs—in the Governor's chair; and don't you forget it. PRIVATE DALKEIH.

The Wanamakers Have the Lead Socially, Too.

From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

So far along the Wanamakers promise to be the society people of the Cabinet. Mrs. Thomas Wanamaker, who is the daughter of the Hon. John Welsh, ex-Minister to England, is presiding over the Postmaster-General's house for the present. Her mother, Mrs. Welsh, is with her, and both will remain until late in the spring.

The young Mrs. Wanamaker is an extremely pretty woman—blonde, slender, and graceful. She has an easy and graceful manner, and has charmed every one who has called upon her, and there is a universal pleasure at learning that she will spend a great deal of time here with her father-in-law.

The Wanamakers are settled and at home in their house, and are the only ones of the Cabinet who are ready for their social campaign.

Marriage and Art.

From the Boston Herald.

The moral of Miss Mary Anderson's break down, according to THE SUN, is "that celibacy and the pursuit of an arduous, intellectual, brain-exhausting profession do not *go* well together." We suppose from this that our contemporary is inclined to recommend marriage as a restorative to Miss Anderson.

Marriage in a reasonable degree might be of advantage in the case, and no one who knows the purity of this lady would expect anything else in the way of marriage from her. The trouble with many actresses, however, is that they overdo this matter of marriage.

It is not uncommon to find women among them with several husbands, all living, and more in prospect. Whether this is an aid in the pursuit of an arduous, intellectual, brain-exhausting profession is questionable. It is clearly not an aid to reputation in other respects.

The New Model for Youth.

From the Cobbler and Furnisher.

Sunday School Teacher—Now, Bobby, be a good boy, and some day when you grow up you may be a Sunday school superintendent and——

Bobby—I know what you are going to say.

Teacher—What?

Bobby—An' "be another Wanamaker."

The Secret of Beauty.

From the New York Weekly.

Miss De Plain—Doctor, what is the secret of beauty?

Family Physician (confidentially)—Be born pretty.

WEDDING AT SENATOR CAMERON'S.

His Fourth Daughter Married to John William Clark of Newark.

HARRISBURG, March 28.—Margaretta Brua Cameron, fourth daughter of Senator J. Donald Cameron, and John William Clark, Jr., member of the Clark's thread manufacturing firm at Newark, N. J., and Paisley, Scotland, were married at Senator Cameron's home in this city at noon to-day. The Rev. Dr. George S. Chambers of the Pine Street Presbyterian Church, this city, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Waters of the Dutch Reformed Church, Newark, were the officiating clergymen. The bride, who was given away by her father, wore white satin, trimmed with lace, pointed neck, and pointed sleeves, and a tulle veil fell gracefully over her shapely head and shoulders. The bridesmaids were dressed in white mousseline de soie, embroidered with pink rosebuds, pointed necks, and half sleeves. They were Miss Clark, a sister of the groom, and Miss Rachel Cameron, sister of the bride. George Ballantine of New York was the best man. The ushers were members of the Cameron and Clark families and a few of the bride and groom's intimate friends.

Senator Cameron gave a reception occupying two hours after the wedding, which was attended by all society people of this city and many distinguished persons from a distance, among whom were Gov. Green and son of New Jersey, Gov. Beaver of Pennsylvania, ex-Attorney-General Wayne MacVeagh, Thomas G. Stewart of Trenton, L. J. Brown of Newark, Mrs. S. C. Burnside, and Mrs. Admiral Rodgers. The inside of Senator Cameron's home looked more beautiful than ever. The spacious and elegant parlors were exquisitely decorated and fragrant with the perfume of many flowers. At the appointed hour the father and daughter walked into the parlor looking out across the beautiful Susquehanna, and just then the orchestra broke forth in the joyous strains of the Mendelssohn march. There they were met by the groom, and just as the sun, which had been hidden by lowering clouds all the morning, beamed warm and bright through the flower-decked windows, the twain were pronounced man and wife. They left on the limited express this afternoon for New York, where they will spend a fortnight. They will then go to Europe, where they will pass the summer.

Mr. Clark, who is 28 years of age, first met his bride about a year ago, while on a cruise with his parents and a number of guests, among whom was Miss Margaretta Cameron, among the West Indies. The bride is 20 years of age, tall and beautiful. She received many elegant and costly presents, which included silver and gold, rare china, bric-à-brac paintings, and statuary. The gift of George W. Childs of the Philadelphia *Ledger* was a gold toilet set.

THE COLOR LINE IN THE CHURCH.

South Carolina Episcopalians Propose a Compromise to the Colored Brethren.

CHARLESTON, March 28.—The report of the special committee appointed by the Diocesan Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church to try and arrange a settlement of the color question, which led to the secession of nearly all the Charleston churches two years ago, is published to-day. The report recommends a compromise, which proposes to admit such colored clergymen to the Convention who have been in connection with the Church for twelve months prior to May, 1889. It also proposes a separate convocation for the colored churches under the ministration of the Bishop. No provision is made for the admission of colored lay delegates. The Diocesan Convention meets at Anderson in May. If the report of the committee is adopted, which is doubtful, three colored clergymen will be admitted to the Convention, but no lay delegates. A prominent vestryman of St. Mark's, the aristocratic colored church here, said to-day that the terms would not be accepted.

"We will not secede from the Church," said he, "'cause we are in the Church, and propose to stay there. We shall simply wait, and if we are barred out of the Diocesan Convention we will carry the case to the General Convention."

As to whether St. Mark's would continue to pay its contribution to Diocesan Conventions he was not prepared to express an opinion. The question promises to be a burning one at the coming Convention. At the Convention of 1887 most of the lay delegates from the city churches and several of the city clergymen left the hall, and have not attended a Convention since then. The situation, viewed from a canonical point of view, is serious.

GOV. BEAVER'S NOSE NOT PULLED.

He Says that Major Armes Tried to Assault Him but Didn't Succeed.

HARRISBURG, March 28.—Gov. Beaver arrived home last night at midnight, and was at his desk in the executive department at the usual hour this morning hard at work. The Governor smiled at the reference to yesterday's affair in Washington.

"I've dismissed the whole matter from my mind. It was unfortunate that the crazy creature should do as he did," said Gov. Beaver.

"There seems to be a difference in the various accounts. Some say that Armes assaulted you, Governor, and some say that he tried to."

"Well, he tried to, I'm sure. I passed him in the office, and he said something concerning his treatment on inauguration day. I told him I was not responsible for his removal from the line and did not know it until afterward. As I passed on I saw him reach for me, and I turned quickly. I was afraid he had a pistol and would shoot me. He had threatened to shoot Gen. Hastings, and I didn't know what he might do. As I saw his hand go up I struck at him. I struck twice because I wanted him to know that he must quit that sort of thing. I then went to my carriage, and when I returned in the evening I heard that there was considerable excitement over it. I asked the newspaper men not to say anything about it, but they seem to have spread it. I have not yet read any account of the affair. The letter sent to me by Armes was scurrilous, and I took no notice of it."

It was learned subsequently that the letter written by Armes was referred to the Adjutant-General.

HIS HONOR IN THE AQUEDUCT.

Mayor Grant in a Bucket Goes Down the 400-Foot Shaft in Harlem River.

Mayor Grant inspected a part of the new aqueduct yesterday, and went down several shafts near the Harlem. For hair-raising effect he puts at the head of his experiences the descent of the 400-foot shaft at the Harlem River. He went down in the bucket.

This section he is inclined to believe is all right now. The seventy feet of rotten stone in the adjoining section he thinks may prove dangerous to the completed aqueduct. The excavation there is many times the size of the tunnel now, and its timber-propped sides and roof threaten to fall at the slightest disturbance of the props.

Two sets of contractors have given up the work there in despair.

The Canadian Wrecking Bill Defeated.

OTTAWA, March 28.—By a vote of 26 to 34, the Senate to-day threw out the Kirkpatrick bill to provide for reciprocity in wrecking between the United States and Canada, as reported from the House of Commons. Those who spoke against the measure contended that unless the United States was prepared to go into the whole question of reciprocity, Canada did not desire it in wrecking alone, which could only result to the detriment of Canadian interests. For some time past the owners of Canadian wrecking tugs have been here lobbying against the bill.

Three Ministers.

Though Stratford de Redcliffe is no more,
And Schouvaloff's sought the golden shore,
And Dalling has passed through death's dark door,
We've great diplomatists still in store:
The journalist breed supplies the need:
So hurrah for Halstead and Rice and Reid.

Now into the land of fure and ice,
Well met and welcomed goes Thorndike Rice,
And Aleck the Third will find him nice
And clasp his hand with a grip like a vise,
And promise to write a dynamite
N. A. Review article, lush and light.

The Kaiser William will view with awe
The martial mien of the bold Murat.
There ne'er was a knight more lithe and braw,
More skilled the sword and the pen to draw.
Herr Bismarck with joy will own the pith
And power of the partner of Richard Smith.

Boulanger, equally with Carnot,
Will admit that Reid is *comme il faut;*
The Gallic cock with joy will crow
At the coming of this diplomatist beau,
Is my a pas des moniches sur Monsieur Reid.

See, startled Europe fumes and fears
As thrilled through her vast, voluminous ears
The triumphs of the men of shears,
The new diplomatists, Duffer-in peers.
Till Fame is a weed that has gone to seed,
Hurrah for Halstead and Rice and Reid!

Figure Before Face.

From the Albany Journal.

"Whose face is printed on the $10 greenbacks?" asked Quigley of Bagley.

"Blessed if I know," said Bagley. "I never study the face as much as I do the figure."

INTERESTING GOSSIP OF THE DAY.

The spectacle of a butcher boy juggling a box of "pigs in clover" on Houston street was what amused scores of people yesterday. He was driving a typical butcher cart, and was holding the reins in one hand and the puzzle box in the other. He drove and rattled the puzzle simultaneously. "Gee-up," rattle, rattle; "hi there!" shake, shake, he went on as the two wheeler sped along and the shop girls fled before it on the crosswalks.

The Aldine Club, just started with a mighty flourish of names, is to be housed in an old-fashioned building in Lafayette place. All the publishers and the best-known authors are in it. It seems that the publishers have found that every one else connected with printing or letters is cared for in the Century, Typothetæ, Lotus, Fellowcraft, Harvard, Press, Salmagundi, or Authors' Club, but the publishers have no organization or means of meeting one another. Other men know and respect each other, but the publishers go on cutting each other's vital cords with cruel indifference. Hence the Aldine Club, with daily meetings for luncheon.

One carriage builder in this city has five separate buildings containing storage room for the carriages of New Yorkers going abroad or summering in the country. Regular insurance policies are issued to those who store their vehicles in these lofts as part of the return for the storage fees. Special policies are issued to those whose carriages are sent to these places for repairs or for sale. Precisely the same course is pursued by the piano makers, who also do a great business in storing those costly instruments or renting, selling, and repairing them.

The *Electrical World* announces that Queen Victoria and the Emperor of China have ordered their palaces lighted with incandescent electric lights, but that the only novelty in our American palace, the White House, is a strong smell of peppermint, arising from President Harrison's distrust of the plumbing therein.

A sketch of old King Cole that hung among the paintings in the Fellowcraft Club loan exhibition yesterday attracted as much attention as if the Count Joannes had returned and was walking through the parlors. Every New Yorker either knew whose the familiar face was or wondered where he had seen it in life. King Cole, as he was called, has not been seen for three or more years, and is thought to be dead. He was the brother of Sir Edwin Cole of Kensington Museum fame, and it was said that his allowance from England was paid in sums so small that he never had enough with which to return to the old country. He knew a great deal about art, and had a cultivated taste. He was himself artistic with his red scarf, velvet coat, and fur vest. He used to go to artists' studios and recklessly buy every picture that pleased him. Of course, he could not pay for them. It was when he was engaged in purchasing nearly everything in Mr. John W. Alexander's studio in the Chelsea building that the artist seized his portrait and flung it upon a canvas.

Theodore F. Hamilton, the District Attorney of Saratoga county, who is to try the case against Alderman McQuade in the County Court House at Ballston Spa in June, was formerly a reporter on THE SUN, and the late Philip H. Welch, the humorous writer, was his brother-in-law. Mr. Hamilton is still a young man, and is very popular in Saratoga county. He is a Republican, and succeeded a Democratic District Attorney.

Was there ever anything more pathetic than the history of the Spanish students now performing in town? Only a few years ago they made their bow here, thirty-five or forty in number, filling the front of theatre stages like one of those megatherian minstrel combinations that have four sets of bones, four tambourines, and all else in proportion. They also introduced here a love for the exquisite music of the mandolin. They have been all round the world since, and in each new climate some have died, until at last here they are only six or seven in number, like the remnant of a valiant regiment in war. They are still romantically clad and still play exquisitely, but they only take up a little line on the stages they used to fill.

The man who fought "mit Sigel" will sympathize with the old warrior whose son was sent to prison for six years for defrauding United States pensioners. The young man had, perhaps, grand opportunities before him. The father was never in good financial circumstances. He was a brave commanding officer in the war, and there was a time when his portrait, representing him with sword uplifted and seated on the back of a fiery horse, was conspicuous wherever the German language was spoken in this country. Gen. Franz Sigel was one of the heroes produced during the war for the Union. Now he is a worn-out, heart-broken old man. He followed the fortunes of Grover Cleveland, and will probably soon be removed from his place as pension agent here. That he should have been disgraced by the conduct of his son is the most sorrowful incident in a long career of industry and bravery.

FOREIGN NOTES OF REAL INTEREST.

The zouave uniform is to be abandoned in the French army.

It is alleged that it takes $5,000 distributed as tips in the Police Department to get a permit to open a new club in Paris.

An effort is being made in London to have Plymouth adopted as the port of departure for a new fast Atlantic service. Liverpool is fighting the project.

Westminster Hall, in the Parliament building, that has been closed to the public since the dynamite explosions a few years ago, has been opened again.

Door knobs and bell handles of the famous are now being collected as souvenirs in London, imitating the old fashion of preserving the knockers of the great houses.

A silver bell has been hung in a tower in the village of Borki, where the railroad accident to the Czar's train happened, and it will be tolled every day at the hour of the accident.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Chamberlain are about to give a series of political dinners, followed by receptions, at their mansion in Prince's Gardens, according to the London *Court Journal*.

The English courts hold that when a man writes asking another to "favor him with a check" for a bill, the intent is that the check is to be sent by post, and the creditor is liable if the check is lost in the mails.

A well-known English actress is angry because a manufacturer of false teeth has placarded his town with pictures representing her "before and after" taking a set of his famous teeth. The "before" portrait is the one which makes her angry.

A masculine beauty show is being arranged at Vienna, of which women will be the judges, and prizes will be awarded to the handsomest man, the man with the finest moustache, the man with the biggest nose, and the man with the largest bald head.

Two Scotch tramps, man and wife, make a good living off of the baby. "We just gets 'im christened," explains the man, "in all the towns we pass, and then, you see, parson makes us all comfortable wi' summat to eat and money for beds. On days orful bad we has to do 'im twice."

The public laboratory of Paris attached to the Police Department has been found to be a nest of corruption. M. Girard, the director, has been accustomed to accept great sums from tradesmen accused of adulterating their goods, even having established a system of blackmail based on threats of exposing adulteration.

The police are exerting extraordinary vigilance to prevent emigration from Hungary, and women and children who seek to escape