

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

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VOLUME XL.—NO. 93

AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

- TIVOLI THEATRE. Eighth street, between Second and Third avenues.—VARIETY, at 12 P. M.; closes at 12 P. M. WALLACK'S THEATRE. Broadway, near Fourth street.—A POOR YOUNG MAN, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M. Mr. Montague. Matinee at 1:30 P. M. COLONISEUM. Broadway and Third street.—PARIS BY NIGHT. Two exhibitions daily, at 2 and 5 P. M. MRS. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE. THE BRIDE OF HAMMERMOOR, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M. Mrs. Conway. WOODS' MUSEUM. Broadway, corner of Third street.—CASTLE GARDEN, at 2 P. M.; closes at 4:30 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M. THEATRE COMIQUE. No. 34 Broadway.—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M. METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART. West Fourth street.—Open from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. BROOKLYN PARK THEATRE. Fulton avenue.—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M. ACADEMY OF MUSIC. Fourteenth street.—English Opera.—THE TALISMAN, at 7 P. M. Miss Kellough. BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE. West Twenty-third street, near Sixth avenue.—NEGRÓ MINSTRELS, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10 P. M. Dan Bryant. Matinee at 2 P. M. GERMANIA THEATRE. Fourteenth street.—GIBOULE GIBOULE, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M. Miss Lina May. Matinee at 2 P. M. ROMAN HIPPODROME. Fourth avenue and Twenty-seventh street.—VISIONS OF THE HOUR, at 2:30 P. M. and 8 P. M. TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE. No. 31 Bowery.—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M. FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE. Twenty-eighth street and Broadway.—THE BIG BOBANK, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M. Mr. Fisher. Matinee at 1:30 P. M. Miss Davport. Mrs. Gilbert. Matinee at 1:30 P. M. PARK THEATRE. Broadway.—DUTY CROCKETT, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M. Mr. May. Matinee at 1:30 P. M. GRAND CENTRAL THEATRE. No. 26 Broadway.—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M. STEINWAY HALL. Fourteenth street.—HUNGARIAN ORCHESTRA, at 2 P. M. BOWERY THEATRE. Bowery.—ABOUT THE WORLD IN EIGHTY DAYS, at 8 P. M.; Matinee at 1:30 P. M. GRAND OPERA HOUSE. Eighth avenue and Twenty-third street.—ARMED, at 8 P. M.; Matinee at 1:30 P. M. BOOTH'S THEATRE. Corner of Twenty-third street and Sixth avenue. NIGHT V. at 8 P. M.; closes at 11 P. M. Mr. Rigdon. Matinee at 1:30 P. M. ASSOCIATION HALL. Twenty-third street.—LEOTHEBE, at 8 P. M. Professor Durand. LYON THEATRE. Fourteenth street, near Sixth avenue.—LE JOLIE PARFUMEUSE, at 8 P. M. Miss Alice. Matinee at 1:30 P. M. SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS. Broadway, corner of Twenty-third street.—NEGRÓ MINSTRELS, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 3, 1875.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

Owing to the pressure of advertisements on the columns of our Sunday editions we are obliged to request advertisers to send in advertisements intended for the Sunday Herald during the week and early on Saturdays, thereby insuring a proper classification. From our reports this morning the probabilities are that the weather today will be cloudy, with rain, followed by clearing and cooler weather. WALL STREET YESTERDAY.—Stocks were strong, but inactive. Gold receded to 114 and closed at 114 1/2. Foreign exchange was firm and money on call abundant at from 2 1/2 to 4 per cent. THE LAW AGAINST MASQUERADE BALLS is likely to be repealed. We are growing liberal. WE PUBLISH in another column a graphic description of how His Excellency, General Grant, passed the time yesterday. GOVERNOR HABERSTADT has not issued his proclamation concerning the mining troubles in Pennsylvania, but will do so to-day if the local authorities fail to suppress the riots. THE SPANISH AUTHORITIES in Cuba have decreed the payment of an "income tax" of fifteen per cent. At this rate property will soon be worth very little in the "Queen of the Antilles." CANAL FRAUDS.—The friends of the Canal King are throwing every difficulty in the way of a prompt investigation into the transactions of that body. Very natural, is it not? But, gentlemen, we want light, and must have it, whoever may suffer. LABOR OUTRAGE.—A peculiarly savage and brutal outrage on a workman is reported from the state quarries of Bangor, Pa. The guilty parties are Welsh quarrymen who wished to prevent a fellow workman from accepting a rate of pay they considered too small and had struck against. It is to be hoped that the magistrates who broke into poor Hughes' house and wreaked on him their savage vengeance will be brought to justice and such an example made of them as may deter others from following their example.

The Connecticut Election—In What View It Is Important.

The annual State election in Connecticut is to take place on Monday next. In Connecticut, as in all the other New England States, the Governor and all the important State officers are chosen every year—a custom inherited from an early period, which has not been adopted in other parts of the country. Out of New England the terms of the State officers vary from two to four years. In their organic structure the six Eastern States have always been the most democratic in the Union, so far as prompt responsibility of public servants to the people is a test of democracy, using the word in its philosophical and not its party sense. Besides its State officers Connecticut elects this year four members of Congress; their election subsequent to the date when their terms begin being another relic of a bygone era. Congressmen are elected in most of the States in the autumn preceding the 4th of March, when their terms and salaries commence. Ordinarily the practice of New Hampshire and Connecticut in this respect is attended with no inconvenience, as the regular annual sessions of Congress do not commence until the following December. But in emergencies which require extra sessions early in the year it subjects these States to a loss of representation.

The Connecticut election, this year, has no national importance, except as an index or weather vane to point out the currents of the political atmosphere. It will serve to show whether the causes which produced so great and unexpected a revolution last year are still in operation, and its result will be valued by politicians only as a premonition of what will be likely to follow in the more important autumn elections. In other respects its result can have no national interest, although members of the national legislature are to be chosen. Neither the democratic nor the republican party can gain or lose anything but mere prestige by the success or defeat of their candidates for Congress in Connecticut. Let this election go as it may, the democratic party has a strong majority in the next House, assured by the Congressional elections of last year, and the whole Connecticut delegation might be thrown on either side without changing the political complexion of the next House of Representatives. The result of the Connecticut election is therefore a mere matter of party prestige and a basis of prophecy for the later elections of the year. In no other view is it of the slightest political significance.

From present indications it seems probable that the democratic party will elect its State ticket by a diminished majority from last year; but if the democrats barely save their State ticket the effect on their party in other States will be discouraging. It will show that the vaunted "tidal wave" of last year has been arrested, and if Governor Ingersoll's majority should be smaller than it was last year it will prove that the "tidal wave" has been turned back and is on the ebb. If Governor Ingersoll cannot hold his own against such a candidate as has been nominated against him the country will interpret it as a significant decline of democratic strength. And this will be a fair interpretation. In personal standing and respectability there is no comparison between the contesting candidates for the Governorship. So far as the election may be influenced by personal considerations the advantages are wholly on the side of the democratic candidate. The advantages also preponderate in Mr. Ingersoll's favor on one of the most important political questions which led to the splendid democratic victories of last year—namely, the third term question. No citizen of Connecticut doubts the entire soundness of Governor Ingersoll on this great point; whereas Mr. Greene, his competitor, is one of the most servile and sycophantic of President Grant's admirers. Mr. Greene is at present the Mayor of Norwich, and, acting in that capacity, he ordered one hundred guns to be fired in that city as an endorsement of the Grant-Sheridan "banditti" policy in Louisiana. If there is any citizen of Connecticut who stands ready to go all lengths in support of President Grant that citizen is James Lloyd Greene. Moreover, the republican platform in Connecticut on which Mr. Greene was nominated recites with warm expressions of approval passages from the President's Message endorsing Sheridan. The "hundred gun" enthusiasm of Mr. Greene has been one of the chief topics of the democratic press and orators throughout this campaign, and, as respects third term and anti-third term, the line is very distinctly drawn between the two candidates for the Governorship. The republican candidate being thus heavily handicapped with servility to Grant, if Ingersoll's majority should be less than it was last year the election will have to be regarded as an ominous democratic loss. According to the "tidal wave" theory Governor Ingersoll's majority should be very much increased from last year, even if the opposing candidate were his peer in personal standing and public estimation, and had not shown the sycophantic "hundred gun" devotion to Grant and the "banditti" policy. If the republicans reduce Governor Ingersoll's majority, with so heavy a candidate to carry, the outlook for the democratic party in the fall elections will not be hopeful.

Suggestions have been thrown out that votes for Governor will be traded off against votes for Congressmen, some of the republicans agreeing to vote for Ingersoll on a pledge that a corresponding number of democrats will support the republican candidates for Congress. We are slow to credit such intimations. But if Governor Ingersoll should owe his reelection to this kind of base bargaining it would prove a great decline of democratic strength since the election of last year. If the democratic party of Connecticut feels that it is as strong now as it was last year such bargaining would be needless. But if the three republican members of Congress should be re-elected, with a democratic majority on the State ticket, the surmises of political trading could not be easily refuted. It is hardly conceivable that, by any honest process of voting, a democratic Governor should be elected and three-fourths of the Congressional districts be carried by the republicans. If such should be the result it would seem a pretty conclusive proof of political trading and a corrupt barter and exchange of votes.

As to the Connecticut Congressmen, if the democratic party makes no gains it will show that the "tidal wave" has greatly ebbed.

Every member of the last Congress has been renominated—Barnum by the democrats, and Hawley, Kellogg and Starkweather by the republicans. The democrat, Barnum, ought to be defeated, but he has good chances of a re-election. With the exception of Hawley the republican candidates who have been renominated richly deserve defeat. Judge Foster, who is running against Starkweather in the Norwich district, is an admirable democratic candidate, and would be worth the whole Connecticut delegation in the last Congress; and Judge Phelps is infinitely superior to the republican Kellogg. If these excellent democratic candidates are defeated the democratic party will have no reason to rejoice over the Connecticut election. According to present appearances the result in Connecticut will not encourage democratic hopes, although Governor Ingersoll will probably be re-elected by a diminished majority.

Mr. Blaine's Speech.

The great problem of the republican candidates for the Presidential nomination is to save the party without surrendering it to Grant. To raise the party above all possible danger would be to place it exactly where it was in 1872—at Grant's feet. On the other hand, unless the demoralization of last year is checked, the whole party will run down the hill into the sea, like the sacred beasts into which the devils entered, and like them will be destroyed. (See Mark, chap. v., verses 11-14). Either of these events would be regarded as dreadful calamities by the republican statesmen, and it would be hard for some of them to tell which they would the more regret. But they hope that both evils may be averted. Thus they would emancipate the party from servitude to Grant by demonstrating the disastrous results of the third term plan, and would succeed in his power by proving that the democracy are not fit to govern. This requires able management. It is their policy to keep the republican party like a sinner on a sick bed, now revived by hopes of recovery, now alarmed by fears of death. They nearly killed it last fall, and are trying to medicine it into convalescence this spring.

That delicate part of the republican party which exists in Connecticut has just had a strong tonic administered by Mr. Blaine, whose speech at New Haven last evening may be compared to a dose of quinine in a case of chills and fever. It is rumored that he is a candidate for the Presidency, and in this speech skillfully endeavored to keep the office still within reach. He had not a word to say of the third term. The ban having done its work for the present, he promptly presented the antidote in the shape of an unconditional impeachment of the democracy as a party which cannot be trusted with the control of the government. His horrible prophecy of ruin is compounded of dreadful ingredients—Jeff Davis, the war, a new revolution, the sullen South, the ambitions North, are pounded in his mortar with the ghost of Buchanan, and the pills are not sugar-coated. Their effect upon the patient will be soon known. But to us it seems that this is rather heroic treatment of the goose that lays the golden eggs, and some of these days it may lift up its reproachful voice and address its experimenting doctors in a single word which we are not impolite enough to utter.

Charity Murders.

With the Stock's inquiry fresh in the public mind, and with two other cases on hand of persons done to death in our charitable institutions, the people have some material upon which to base an opinion of the way in which the Commissioners of Charities and Correction permit the duties of their department to be administered, and of the sort of persons to whom they confide the care of those who need public assistance. Just now one Coroner is engaged in the effort to determine whether a lunatic who died on the island was really beaten to death by one of his keepers, and another Coroner is investigating whether the temperature of the cabin of a boat in which a woman gave birth to a child was such as to cause her death from cold. It is evident that neither of these inquiries would be possible, much less necessary, if the administration of this important department were not infamous. And the truth is that, if the story of the various establishments under the control of these Commissioners were truthfully told, no revolting picture of historical horrors would equal it. Bellevue Hospital itself is divided in character between a pest hole and a slaughter house; the establishments on the island are worse, and the very existence of the boat and the wintry passage of the sick up that cold river seems to assume that all the known laws of disease are suspended for the convenience of jobbing barbarity. But there is a duty in the case, and this lies with the District Attorney and the Grand Jury. Some salutary punishment of persons touched by the Coroner's verdict in these cases would go a great way toward righting the matter.

THE INTERNATIONAL RIFLE MATCH.—The arrangements for the international rifle contest to take place next June in Ireland between the American and Irish marksmen are being pushed on vigorously. The joint committee of the National Association and the Amateur Rifle Club have undertaken the organization of the American team, but call on all American riflemen to take part in the contest to decide who shall be the representatives of America. Under the rules laid down in another column all native-born Americans are eligible, and it is to be hoped that the best marksmen in the country will come forward to strengthen the team. The reputation of the country is at stake, and no effort should be spared to retain the laurels so brilliantly won in last year's contest.

SPRING FASHIONS.—The enjoyable spring weather with which Easter week has favored us has created a stir among the modistes, and in another column will be found an account of the latest styles and materials for spring and summer—a subject of particular interest to our fair readers. The departure of gruff old Winter and his disagreeable manner of making everybody uncomfortable has been hailed with especial delight by the ladies, who longed for an opportunity to see for themselves what Madame Fashion had decreed should be worn for the warm season. The modistes have been rewarded during the past week for their patience in waiting for sunny days.

The Transit of Venus.

The crowning achievements of the American expeditionary parties, as officially reported by the astronomers, are chronicled in our columns this morning. The southern observatories were all-important, and the success of the Halleyan method of calculation, adopted by the American Transit Commission, hinged to a great extent on success at Tasmania and Kerguelen. At the former station no mathematical determination of any of the planet's contacts was possible, the sun being wrapped in clouds and rain. No "black drop" blurred the planet's rim—another confirmation of the theory that such phenomenon is due to telescopic imperfections. The Tasmanian successes comprise many valuable photographs and an elaborate estimate of the geographical position of the observatory. The observations there are closely paralleled by those made at Kerguelen, except that several measurements of the phases of Venus between the first and second contacts were made with wondrous accuracy by Professor Ryan. This favorable incident may rescue the gigantic problem from the cruel fate of being given to the photographers. The solution of the question by them depends on the measurement upon the photograph of the distance between the tracks of Venus as viewed respectively from a north and a south station. This must be effected to within the fifteen-thousandth part of an inch, if it is hoped to rival the French and the English in accuracy of result. We are not too sanguine of such a microscopic marvel. It is not probable that our astronomers can announce the grand result without consulting the records of the foreign scientists. Many years must elapse before the task can be fully performed, and the most perfect solution of the whole problem will be that obtained by the astronomer of future times who will review the works of the observers of the various nations. We have every reason to expect that our own country will not be last among the honored ones on that occasion, and that the historian will chronicle in our behalf a victory in the domain of science as brilliant as that we have already won in the solution of material and social problems.

Carlist Prospects.

The interesting letter we publish to-day from our Spanish correspondent shows conclusively the deep hold which Carism has on the people of the Northern provinces. Not even the defection of their most trusted chief can shake the devotion of the brave mountaineers to their king—for Don Carlos is truly a king in the power he exercises and the chivalrous valor he displays in his fight for the Spanish throne. Not for this, however, is his success assured; for while his partisans are powerful in the North all the great centres of industry and intelligence are a unit to resist his accession to the throne of his fathers. The very theories that make him strong in the Northern provinces render his cause hopeless in the rest of Spain. He may continue the war indefinitely, protected by the difficult nature of the country where his chief strength lies, but even here time must prove fatal to his cause. Already some difficulty is found in victualing the immense army which has rallied for "God and the King," and a forward movement must soon be made or the army will be forced to disperse. In view of the superior strength of the Alonsist army and its more complete organization a march southward might prove fatal to the cause of Don Carlos. Even if Madrid were to fall into his hands the conquest of the country or the establishment of his throne would be far from complete. Owing to the important victory of Lucar the defection of Cabrera has made little impression on the minds of Don Carlos' followers; but, should they suffer a severe check, there is no doubt the cry of treason will again be used as an excuse by the soldiers, who are tired of the profligate struggle, for deserting a hopeless cause.

Filthy Streets.

The indifference displayed by the Street Cleaning Bureau to the condition of the streets in the poorer districts of the city offers a curious commentary on the efficacy of popular government. The officials charged with the duty of keeping the streets clean evidently think that the poor have no rights they are bound to respect, and there does not seem to be public spirit enough among the rich to defend the rights of the working classes. Under the present system of cleaning one or two favored streets and leaving the rest of the city in a state of filth injurious to the public health the Street Cleaning Bureau acts in a way to invite pestilence. No doubt it is the poor who chiefly suffer from diseases induced by the bad sanitary condition of the neglected districts; but once disease has gained a footing it is just as likely as not to extend its ravages to the homes of the wealthy. For this reason, if for no other, it might be well if the solid men would use their influence with the politicians in favor of removing the garbage and rubbish which is left to poison the air in the thickly populated districts where dwell the poor.

THE ILLEGAL MITCHELL PARADE.—Has it occurred to our Irish friends that it may not be agreeable to the family of the late John Mitchell to read daily in the newspapers of the abortive attempts to organize, contrary to law, a funeral procession in honor of his memory? There are several points in the subject which it would be wise to consider. First, a public parade is, after all, but a poor way of showing respect, and generally serves to display the magnificence of the mourners more than the merit of the man they mourn. Second, it throws away upon music, banners and chariots of war and battle steeds money which might be much better employed. Third, such a parade as that now persistently urged is in violation of the law itself. If to this must be added the regret of the family that an attempt is made to illegally honor the memory of Mitchell, we think that his best friends are those who will give up the parade and devote their efforts to helping those he loved.

STREET CLEANING.—Two bills are before the Assembly dealing with the question of keeping the streets of this city clean. One is in favor of the Police Board; the other aims at creating a new board. We wish official scavengers would use their brooms instead of engaging in legislative tactics. It would improve very much the cleanliness of the city.

The Centennial Regattas.

Such an opportunity and such inducements as are offered by the Centennial regattas should not, and doubtless will not, be lost by our carmen. We would call their attention to the fact that, even though they have never yet shared in a public contest, they can with the long notice given, if they are men of the right energy and determination, thoroughly prepare themselves in the interval, and either force the Beverwycks, for example, to cut down their time far below the best they showed last summer—for it was far inferior to that made in the University struggle—or intrust the amateur championship to more deserving hands.

Again, it is high time that in the matter of crew rowing there should be a uniform and standard style of boat. Our students row in six-oars; but for years hardly any one else has done so, and for many reasons it would seem better to discontinue the practice and resort to fours. They cost less, last longer, are more easily handled and transported, and guarantee far closer and better racing. There probably never was a six-oared crew in this country which had not one man in it who could not do a sixth of the work, while four good ones can about always be obtained twice as readily as six. Again, the foreigners, when they come, cannot row in sixes, for most of them never even saw one, eights and fours being the kinds to which they are accustomed. To make the crew races for fours only, as there is already a tendency, can work no hardship to the club that has eight good men, and will insure the very best material in each case, while the danger of objections being raised afterwards, because this or that man was not in his best order, will be practically done away with, owing to the ease with which, as should always be the case, a good spare man can at once be substituted. Moreover, another very desirable end can be attained. Instead of, as now, having, in order to get at the relative merits of present crews with those of the past or future, to make an allowance of so much per oar, a matter practically little better than guess work, the question can then be settled at a glance, and so men and boats and styles and currents can be compared in a way at once satisfactory, because evidently correct. And as when our student carmen went to England to row they had to adopt a plan new to them, and on a straight course useless—namely, of carrying a coxswain—it will only be graceful on the part of our guests to fall into the fashion in vogue here of dispensing with that encumbrance. The London Rowing Club learned from the Atlantas what an improvement it was, and the English professional crews which visited us in 1871 quickly showed themselves adepts in the same direction. Once expunge the coxswain and make the four-oared race the national one, and not only will the best rowing be had, but the standard will then be uniform all over the world.

THE BEECHER JUDGES.—The Kings county Board of Supervisors have passed a resolution disapproving of the increase of pay proposed to be given to the jurors in the Beecher trial. We can scarcely imagine what kind of men these Supervisors must be. We thought that there was not a heart in the community that did not sympathize with the twelve unfortunate men who are having their wits muddled and their ideas of right and wrong so confused by counsellors and witnesses that it is probable they will never entirely recover from the effects of it. Not alone is it just to grant these Beecher jurors an increase of pay, but it would only be scant justice to pension them for life, with a reversion to their families for at least two generations. It is certain that they will leave the jury box impaired in bodily health, as well as in intellect, and it seems only just that men who are sacrificing themselves for society should be taken care of by the community in whose cause they suffer.

IMPORTANT IS TRUE.—And now we know on the authority of the pained but cheerful Mrs. Woodhull a great and important detail of the Greeley nomination. Our later Franklin, as a candidate for the Presidency, was a product of the imagination and energy of the erratic husband of the shockingly white souled Elizabeth; in fact, Theodore Tilton. Schurz we had heard about and of the liberals we remember some vague report, but Theodore Tilton as a President maker! "Baby, bye, here's a fly!" And Tilton was to have had a secretaryship. Secretary of the Treasury was it, or the Interior, or what? Ah! if the pithy Victoria would add to the curiosities of our literature and politics the queer scheme of the rest of the government conceived in the same vein!

GENERAL SPINNER.—Old General Spinner went perhaps a little further than was worth while in declaring that he would resign, but then he did not know the sort of people he had to deal with. He fell into the grave error of believing that they were interested in having an honest and capable man in the office he held, and of supposing that, therefore, they would sacrifice some crumbs of patronage if he were firm enough. But they would just as lief have a dishonest and incapable man there—perhaps a little rasher; for an honest man is a restraint, and a capable man, if they tamper with his department, has to be an accomplice and therefore must be trusted. They were glad enough to get Spinner out, therefore; but if he had understood this we are not sure that he would have had the virtue to leave.

SHARKEY.—The soundness of the old proverb about never hallooing till the woods were safely passed is about to be exemplified in the case of Sharkey, the escaped murderer. Had he been content to withdraw himself from public attention he might have ended his days in some foreign land with whatever comfort his conscience might allow him. But he would halloo, and as a result he is likely soon to be requested to inform his fellow citizens what he has to say why the sentence of the law should not be executed upon him. His return to prison will not fail to exercise a beneficial effect on persons inclined to imbue their hands in blood. It will teach them that civilized peoples will grant no refuge to the brood of Cain. This lesson cannot fail to be salutary and deterrent.

LIZZIE STERN'S DEATH.—The inquest in the case of Lizzie Stern promises to be as unprofitable as most inquiries into the misconduct of public officials in these United States. On the most vital points witnesses contradict each

other flatly. One of the doctors swears the river boat was cold and without fires, while other officials describe the accommodation as perfect. It is evident that some one is swearing toughly in this business, and it may be necessary for the jury to look closely into the possible motives of witnesses who come forward to prove that no one is to blame.

The Most Unkindest Cut of All.

For the moment third term stock is down. The Arkansas Message was too much of a good thing. The President overdid matters a little. To use an inelegant but expressive phrase, which he must sometimes have heard from his friend Senator Powell Clayton, he "hit off more than he could chew." He appears to be aware of it too, for it is reported that he treated with scant courtesy the faithful third termers who, on the adjournment of Congress, called on him with modest requests for offices. It is said that he told them that the offices were, like the measles in Artemas Ward's family, not enough to go around.

It is always an ungracious thing to say to a friend "I told you so," and the Herald does not like to do ungracious things to General Grant. But we cannot refrain from pointing out to him that he had fair warning from the Herald long ago that the third term would never do. Now he begins to see that we were right, and no doubt he regrets that he paid so little attention to the only really faithful and disinterested friend he has. For, not only was it never possible for the third term to succeed, but it begins to leak out that most of the third termers did not themselves believe in it, but only pretended to as a means of ingratiating themselves at the White House. One of the most notorious and positive of the Southern third termers put the matter in his rough way, to a friend, soon after the adjournment. "We had to go third term you know," said he; "it was the only way for us to get anything out of the old man." We always said it would turn out just that way.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR THE SPANISH ARMY continue to arrive in Cuba, but in such small driplets that they are really useless as a means of crushing the insurrection. With a criminal disregard of human life these poor fellows are sent out at a most unhealthy season of the year to fall victims to the diseases of the climate before they have even a chance to become acclimatized. It would be better for Spain to give up Cuba and keep her soldiers at home.

THE SUPPLY BILL.—An effort to introduce an item of fifty thousand dollars for the benefit of the Catholic Protector into the Supply bill was defeated in the Assembly yesterday by a very narrow vote. The supply was then thrown out by the vote of the New York delegation.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

"Tears from the depths of a divine despair." The Governor General of Canada will sail to England May 1. Ruskin calls a glacier a cataract which takes fifty years to fall. Next year will be held at Milan the fifth congress of breeders of the silk worm. Ex-Senator James A. Bayard, of Delaware, is residing at the New York Hotel. Captain McKim, of the steamship Algeria, is quartered at the Brevoort House. Congressman Samuel J. Randall, of Philadelphia, is registered at the Hoffman House. Senator John H. Mitchell, of Oregon, arrived from Washington yesterday at the Otis House. A new society of authors, for the improvement of copyright and stage-right law, has been formed in London. Mr. Albert Keep, President of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company, is sojourning at the Windsor Hotel. The Emperor of Russia will go to Ems in May, and it is possible that the Emperors of Germany and Austria will meet him there. A. J. Bicknell & Co., of New York, will add to their popular architectural works "Wooden and Brick Buildings, with Details," in two quarto volumes. To-day the Emperor of Austria will be at Trieste, where he will assist in the consecration of a monument to the memory of his unfortunate brother Maximilian, Emperor of Mexico. Paul Cassagnac says that every imperialist keeps the birthday of the Prince Imperial, but keeps it privately, because the emotions excited by the occasion are too sacred to be indulged in public. Right Rev. Thomas Grace, Roman Catholic Bishop of Minnesota, arrived at the Metropolitan Hotel yesterday on his way to Rome. He will sail for Liverpool to-day in the steamship City of Brooklyn. Mr. Dewey, C. Ellis, Superintendent of the New York Bank Department; Senator William Johnson, Assemblyman F. W. Vossour and Mr. A. D. Baber arrived from Albany last evening at the Metropolitan Hotel. An American lady, once very well known on the European operatic stage as Miss Goraella, has recently made a great hit at Drury Lane, London, under the name of Miss Genevieve Ward, in the part of Rebecca, in Scott's "Ivanhoe." She will probably "star" in this country next fall. The manufacturing industry and art of the Bible forms the subject of a new book by James Napier, F. R. S. The book is very learned on copper, tin and bronze, and treats of gold and silver in genuine Sanskrit style. Mr. Napier, however, does not show that the manufacturers of the Bible were stimulated by a high protective tariff. At least one important reform seems likely to come out of the agitation of cremation. This is the substitution of other material than wood for coffins. Just now the municipal authorities of Paris are deliberating the propriety of requiring that all coffins shall be made of cement, as they were, in fact, in the Gallo-Roman period of French history. M. Caro, just admitted to the Academy Francaise, was a professor at the Sorbonne. One day his lecture was disturbed; there was a lively clamor, which he could not silence. He could scarcely be heard for minutes. But he seized a moment when the noise was a little thinner and shouted, "gentlemen, let us only talk about a time." They laughed and became tranquil. There was recently sold in Tipperary, Ireland, the lease of twenty-one acres of land, without houses of any sort on it. The lease has fifty years to run, the yearly rent is \$160, and the lease sold for a premium of \$2,500. Ireland, therefore, is not in so bad a condition as the agitators would make out. In this country very good land can be bought for the rent paid above. At Patti's benefit, in St. Petersburg, she sang in "Rigoletto." The imperial family were present and remained to the end of the performance. The Emperor sent for Mme. Patti and congratulated her on her success. A diadem, composed of sapphires and diamonds, was presented her by subscription, while the crowns, baskets of flowers and bouquets showered on her were innumerable. Mme. Olga de Janina, a Russian princess, recently chastised M. Paul Cassagnac, of the Paris Press, in a public café. Mme. Janina wrote the "Memoirs of a Coxswain," in which Abid-Lizet was pictured; the Press denounced it pretty sharply. So the lady dressed herself in male attire, went to the Café de la Paix, where the writers for that journal are sometimes found, and, finding there only M. de Cassagnac, had a few words with him, and then slashed him severely in the face with a light cane.