

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

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AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

- LYCEUM THEATRE. VAUDEVILLE, at 8 P. M. Misses Palmer. WALLACE'S THEATRE. CAPTAIN OF THE WATCH, at 8 P. M. Lester Wallace. TWENTY-THIRD STREET OPERA HOUSE. VARIETY, at 8 P. M.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, APRIL 7, 1876.

From our reports this morning the probabilities are that the weather to-day will be cooler, clear or partly cloudy.

NOTICE TO COUNTRY NEWSDEALERS.—For prompt and regular delivery of the HERALD by fast mail trains orders must be sent direct to this office. Postage free.

INFELIX FELIX.—Assemblyman Murphy's punishment before the entire Chamber yesterday was richly deserved, and if the delinquent is a man of the smallest sensibility the lesson should last him for his lifetime.

THE CONVICTION of Kelley, the "Molly Maguire" murderer, following the conviction of Doyle, will do much to break up the gangs of ruffians who have made themselves the pests of the coal regions of Pennsylvania.

WHAT IS OXOPAD DOING?—One hundred to thirty are long odds against a crew that started three weeks ago on its trial rowing with the odds in its favor. To-morrow will tell the whole story, and perhaps the prophets may be mistaken.

WALL STREET YESTERDAY.—Stocks continue to show the effect of depressing influences. Gold opened at 113 3/4, advanced to 113 and closed at 112 7/8. Government and railway bonds were steady. Money loaned on call at 3 and 4 per cent. Foreign exchange was quiet.

RAPID TRANSIT.—The report of the Committee on Law Department of the Board of Aldermen that that body cleanly squelches a piece of trickery meant to obstruct rapid transit at the Battery. Alderman Reilly is invited to report on how a man feels with the ground cut from under him.

THE IMMIGRANTS.—We are glad to see that no time has been lost in laying before Congress a bill to supply that protection to poor immigrants, the collecting of means for which, by a head tax, has been declared unconstitutional by a State. Senator Harvey's bill is a careful measure and covers the ground very well. It should be promptly taken up and passed, for the need is urgent, and it has no political features on which the spirit of partisanship can fasten. Keeping the channels of commerce free and safe for immigration is a national duty.

SPURIOUS CHAMPAGNE.—The democrats of the Fourth ward will be pleased to learn that efforts are being made to put a stop to the domestic manufacture of their favorite beverage. A great deal of the crime in Baxter and Mulberry streets has of late been traced to the poor quality of champagne drunk by the inhabitants. Short hairs and swallow tails can unite on this common ground to back the prosecution of the iniquitous fabricators of this fine American drink. "Cut the wires of another" will be the motto of the reunited democracy.

LONGFELLOW FOR THE ENGLISH MISSION.—The best answer to the alliance in the Senate which defeated Mr. Dana is for the President to send in the name of a man who will be above reproach, who will command the confidence of the governments and citizens of both countries. Such a man is Henry W. Longfellow. In some respects Mr. Longfellow is our most distinguished citizen. There is no American, we are confident, who would receive from all ranks of English society so genuine a welcome as Mr. Longfellow. His career is full of beauty and achievement. His works are a part of the literary and domestic life of America and England. Nor is there any reason why we should not have a literary man at the Court of St. James. Some of our most eminent writers have been in the diplomatic service—Barlow, Payne, Hawthorne, Taylor, Motley, Bancroft, Everett and Boker, names honored by the English-speaking world. General Grant could do nothing more gracious and timely than to add to this list the name of Longfellow.

General Grant's First Signal Gun

Announcing the Presidential Battle.

If, in the days preceding a great battle, when the troops of one army are missing from various directions with conflicting claims to the right of command, the booming of a gun is heard in the far distance announcing the position of the commander-in-chief and his heavy battalions, and indicating the ground on which the engagement is to be fought, the hubbub and uncertainty of the assembling troops is immediately relieved and all parts of the army get a more distinct idea of the ensuing military operations. Something similar to this has just happened in relation to the marshalling of the republican army for the Presidential contest. General Grant has broken his Sphinx-like silence and removed the most important element of uncertainty in the fight to gain possession of the Cincinnati Convention. Had he stood aloof from the preliminary contest, exerting no influence in favor of any of the rival candidates, but reserving his great power until the republican nominee is in the field, the struggle for the control of the Convention would be too doubtful for the friends of any candidate to have plausible ground for claiming it. But since President Grant has expressed his preference for Senator Conkling and avowed his intention to support him the fog begins to clear and we get a better view of the prospect.

We refer to the interview between the President and the Hon. Jerry Haralson, reported yesterday in the Washington despatches of the HERALD. Mr. Haralson is the colored member of Congress from the First district of Alabama, and bids fair to be a man of mark as a representative of his race. Born a slave and several times sold from owner to owner, Mr. Haralson found himself free at the close of the war in 1865. He was then not twenty years of age and could neither read nor write. He has energy like that of the late Andrew Johnson, who was equally illiterate on reaching manhood, and, nevertheless, rose to the highest public stations. It is a proof of Mr. Haralson's excellent natural abilities that, in spite of disadvantages, he came into Congress at an earlier age than a majority of the white members, and it is a proof of President Grant's sagacity that he gives his confidence to this rising representative of the colored race, whose talents and energy are likely to make him the most influential leader of five millions of our countrymen. The negroes form the great bulk of the republican party in the Southern States, and President Grant is proving that he understands the best methods of access to the negro heart by recognizing Mr. Haralson. The following extract will enable the reader to see how unequivocally the President has committed himself to Senator Conkling:—

Mr. Haralson avowed himself to the President a strong Grant man, and went on to explain that the people of his district were very much interested in the contest between Mr. Conkling and Mr. Morton, and since the recent decision of the Supreme Court on the Enforcement act the colored people were very much aggrieved and did not know what to do, as the democratic Southern country papers were full of the cry of "No more force bills," "No more nigger voting!" "No more military rule!" as a republican supreme Court had decided upon it.

The President was very much interested, and was exceedingly struck up and manifested his feelings quite impressively to Mr. Haralson. The President said that Mr. Morton was a very good republican and a very strong man, but Mr. Conkling was also a strong man, and had always been upright and consistent, as well as never having had his reputation assailed in any way. The President wanted to know how the delegation from his State would go and for what candidate. To this Mr. Haralson answered he could not really say; that Mr. Morton was very highly thought of, and so was Mr. Conkling, as well as Mr. Bristow; but the colored people would not think of Mr. Blaine.

The President reiterated his conviction that Mr. Conkling would make an excellent President, and Mr. Haralson said to him, "Why, Mr. President, are you going to elect him?" To this the President answered that he was decidedly in favor of Mr. Conkling, as he thought he would make the strongest republican candidate.

President Grant sees the force of the reasons which have been stated by the HERALD for making Senator Conkling the republican candidate. We will not recapitulate here the personal reasons why Mr. Conkling should be preferred to Mr. Morton or Mr. Blaine, but the main political reason is so solid, weighty and unanswerable that no candid mind can resist it. It is founded on the fact that the electoral votes of New York will decide the Presidential contest. It hence follows that it would be an act of political suicide for the republican party to nominate any candidate who has no reasonable prospect of carrying this State. New York is not, like Massachusetts or Vermont, a republican State to be held, but a democratic State to be recovered; and only a candidate who is exceptionally strong with the New York republicans has the slightest chance of taking the State away from the democrats. All the reasonable hopes of the republican party are staked on the possibility of doing this. Mr. Conkling's strength in this State is a tested fact; it is not a matter of conjecture, but of knowledge. It is possible that some man who lies concealed in the background may be stronger in New York than Senator Conkling, but there is no such man among his known competitors. With Morton or Blaine as the republican candidate the battle would be lost in New York before it was begun, and it is certain that without New York the republicans cannot elect the President. As among the candidates who are at present urging their pretensions, the question of accepting or rejecting Conkling is simply a question between keeping or flinging away all the possibilities of success. President Grant evinces judgment, sagacity and party loyalty in declaring his preference for the only candidate who, among those yet named, can carry the indispensable State of New York.

Among the minor causes which may have led to, or, rather, may have hastened, this declaration, we must not lose sight of what was done and said at the Syracuse Convention by the masked supporters of Mr. Blaine. The amiable and scholarly Mr. Curtis never made a more signal display of his weakness as a political strategist than in selecting the grounds of his opposition to Senator Conkling. Mr. Curtis is so artless and sincere that we should do him injustice if we suspected him of a design to strengthen the chances of Mr. Conkling under a pretence of opposition, and we are, therefore, compelled to believe that it was by maladroitness simplicity that he did the best thing possible for the statesman he was bent on defeating. He played into the hands of his adversary by sheer unskillfulness in the game. His chief topic of invective against Conkling was Conkling's

staunch support of President Grant. When a friend of Blaine was unwary enough to put this slur on the President and publish his hope of humiliating the administration, he ought to have known, though he did not, that he was pursuing the surest course for enlisting the President on the side of Conkling. Nobody could have strengthened Senator Conkling so much as Mr. Curtis did by this short-sighted provocation of the President, who is forced to support Conkling in self-vengeance. The influence of President Grant is worth at least two hundred delegates in favor of the candidate he supports. The confidence reposed in him by the negro population of the Southern States, and his control of the federal patronage, enable him to mould all or most of the Southern delegates to Cincinnati, and to virtually dictate the nomination of a candidate who is backed by New York and Pennsylvania, the two most important and populous States of the Union. As things now look Mr. Conkling will go to Cincinnati with the one hundred and twenty-eight delegates from these two great States and about two hundred and seventy-five delegates from the Southern States given him by the influence of the President. With such a formidable display of strength on the first ballot the chances are greatly in favor of Mr. Conkling's success.

This state of the game evinces the shrewdness and penetration of Senator Cameron, who was prompt in detecting the drift of the current. His practised intelligence enabled him to see at once the stupendous blunder of Mr. Curtis in offering an open provocation to the President and enlisting his pride and credit against Blaine and Blaine's friends, who seek to rise on the ruin of his reputation. The trained sagacity of Senator Cameron enabled him to see that Blaine was an impossible candidate, and perceiving that Conkling would be supported by the President, after such an affront, Mr. Cameron set his sails to take advantage of what he knew would be the settled direction of the wind.

Morton is virtually out of the race by the determination of the President to give the Southern delegations to Conkling, and the only remaining candidates who have any appearance of strength are Conkling, Blaine and Bristow, with an immense preponderance of chances in favor of Conkling. But Mr. Conkling's friends must not be too confident. "There's many a slip between the cup and the lip," and the Cincinnati Convention is still two months distant. It may turn out at last that the dark horse will win, and as the dark horse is not yet in the race nobody can estimate his speed and bottom.

The Coming Emperor.

A meeting will be held at Delmonico's to-morrow evening, to consider "what steps should be taken to extend proper hospitalities to His Majesty the Emperor of Brazil, during his proposed stay in this city." The gentlemen whose names are signed to the circular summoning this meeting are among our best citizens. A meeting under the direction of Royal Phelps, J. Pierpont Morgan, James M. Brown, E. D. Morgan and men of that class will do everything possible for the credit of the city.

The coming of the Emperor is among the most important events of the kind that have ever happened in our country. We have had royal and imperial guests before—princes who were to be kings in their day, and once or twice princes invested with a royal rank. We have had a king and a queen from the Pacific. We have had princes of the houses of England, Russia, Bonaparte and Orleans. Their reception was in all respects hearty and becoming. Mr. Ticknor's memoirs show how gratefully the Queen of England appreciated the civilities we paid to the Prince of Wales, and, although there was some feeling on the part of the Czar as to the manner in which the President treated the Grand Duke Alexis, His Majesty was eager to acknowledge the kindness shown his son by the people. But the coming Emperor is in a different category from our other guests. He is a prince of ancient and illustrious lineage. He is directly descended from the houses of Bourbon, Braganza and Hapsburg, three of the ruling houses of the world. So that in rank alone, so far as we may feel disposed in this free and easy country to regard rank, the Emperor is deserving of the highest consideration. He is a man whose tastes and acquirements are those of a scholar. Even among scholars he would be distinguished for his learning. This is a great deal, especially in a century which has had so many princes who were high and privileged vagabonds. More than all, the Emperor is the chief of a great nation, the greatest, next to our own, on the American continent. It is not merely therefore Dom Pedro of the Bourbons—prince and emperor, scholar and gentleman who comes to our shores, but the chief of a powerful nation, with whom we are on terms of peace, and whose ruler we shall only be too glad to honor. In considering, therefore, what is due to Dom Pedro as our guest, we should consider the honors that would be paid to General Grant, if, while President, he were to visit Brazil. He would have an imperial reception. The Emperor and the high functionaries of the State would meet him. Men-of-war would escort his vessel to the wharf; soldiers would escort him to a palace, and all the graces of a refined and brilliant court would await him. It would not be the mere man that would thus be welcomed, but the Chief Magistrate of the United States.

We cannot expect to rival the splendor, the ostentation and the ceremony of a court. Our government does not admit of this. But we have it in our power to do something that will honor her in the person of her Emperor. Brazil is a country with which we have always been on friendly relations, with which we have many ties of commercial intercourse. It is important that there should be no appearance of coldness in our welcome. Therefore his reception should not be left exclusively to the respected and hospitable gentlemen who are to meet to-morrow at Delmonico's. The government should take an official part in the reception. We have a fleet at Port Royal, within three days' sail of New York. We could give the Emperor a naval reception in the lower

bay. The President—or, if that is not according to precedent, then the Secretary of State in his name—accompanied by the Admiral of the Navy, the General of the Army and other high officers of the government, should meet the Emperor and welcome him in the name of the nation. We do not know what precedent requires, but it seems to us that if the President and Cabinet, accompanied by the foreign Ministers and a staff of high military and naval officers, were to receive the Emperor in landing, it would be in all respects becoming. We could have a military parade on Broadway. If the government were thus to take the lead the citizens would do the rest. The Emperor would see, as he slowly passed up Broadway from the Battery to his hotel, in the enthusiasm of the people, in the multitude and variety of the decorations, that we honored him as a gentleman and an Emperor as well as the head of a great and friendly nation.

The Cabmen's Mistake.

Our friends the hack drivers labor under a great mistake when they imagine that the HERALD desires to make war on their business in advocating a system of cheap cabs. They are hard worked in many ways; they pass many hours at their business, few of them profitably; they are exposed to all weathers, and do not reap a proportionate reward. What we wish to see reformed is their way of doing business, thereby to extend their prosperity and usefulness. Because they drive a certain class of vehicles at certain rates, which limit their employment to a fare or two daily, they think that a reduction of fare will simply cut off so much from their earnings. This is very short-sighted. They are, by the fact of their license, privileged public servants; they are secured from open competition. This is why the city assumes to regulate their rates of fare, and why they should prepare themselves to submit with a good grace to what is intended to be of advantage to them as well as to the public. Instead of being compelled to pass hour after hour in idleness upon the hack stand they would readily double their present earnings by a cheap system of fares. They must not be afraid to earn the money in taking a number of passengers for short rides which they barely eke out now by charging for a single ride a price out of all proportion to the service rendered. If it be admitted, for the sake of argument, that it costs five dollars a day to run a carriage and pair of horses, including their wages, the hackmen cannot suppose that it is fair trade to have that repaid by an hour or two's work. If they had constant employment, they would, supposing they worked six hours, make two hundred per cent on the outlay. We are convinced they do nothing of the kind, but they might, under a fair system, with one horse cabs—four wheelers and hansoms—do a steady business which would be far more remunerative, while placing them on a better footing in the eyes of their fellow citizens.

A Centennial List—The English Mission.

The President has a good opportunity to send a good Minister to England. He can solve many problems and simplify many embarrassments by making the proper selection. We have presented the name of Mr. Longfellow, but there are other gentlemen eminent in letters, science and the law who would honor this country at the English Court. Let us give the President a centennial list:—

- GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS, of New York. EDWIN D. MORGAN, of New York. CYRUS W. FIELD, of New York. WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT, of New York. ANDREW D. WHITE, of New York. PETER COOPER, of New York. HENRY W. LONGFELLOW, of Massachusetts. WENDELL PHILLIPS, of Massachusetts. JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL, of Massachusetts. RALPH WALDO EMERSON, of Massachusetts. JAMES G. BLAINE, of Maine. MURAT HALSTEAD, of Ohio. HENRY C. CAREY, of Pennsylvania.

Here is a list of which any country might be proud—a centennial list which the President could throw into a hat and draw out blindfold, feeling that whoever came would be a prize. Mr. Curtis would meet the support of Mr. Conkling. No gentleman would be more welcome to the Queen. He could show those pleasing traits of character which have given him fame as the composer of essays upon manners and fashions and "how to behave." Mr. Morgan, as a great merchant, would appeal to that commercial sentiment of England which has made Britannia mistress of the seas. Mr. Field has already won so many honors in England that his presence at court would be a compliment to both nations. The name of Bryant is so illustrious that he would be received at Windsor with honors like those paid to Franklin at Versailles. President White, of Cornell, represents the best aspect of Young America, while Peter Cooper would fitly represent the Republic in the city of Peabody. Wendell Phillips, the chief of our orators, would be peculiarly welcome in the home of Gladstone and Bright. Lowell and Emerson shine so brilliantly in the galaxy of our literary stars that they would give lustre to the mission. Mr. Blaine has too much intellect to be wasted in an unavailing contest for the Presidency, and might relieve the canvass by accepting the inevitable and going to London. Murat Halstead is a war horse among the tremendous journalists of the West. If it were necessary to make the lion roar he has the courage and ability to do so. Henry C. Carey could end his long and useful life in no position more gracefully than at the Court of St. James.

The President should thank us for this centennial list. As we said in the beginning, he could put these names in a hat, feeling sure that the first name drawn would be that of a gentleman who would honor his country.

THE MESSENGER BOYS.—We do not wish to be understood as condemning the general mode of carrying out its business by the District Telegraph Company, but it has been generally remarked that there is not of late the same promptness on the part of the messengers that was so admirable at first. This is to be regretted, as a keen supervision by the company over this most important point would eradicate the fault.

Mr. Page and the Herald—Let the Galled Jade Win.

One of the comical developments of the era of investigation is the appearance on the scene of a grand inquisitor from California named Page. He takes a conspicuous and extreme position in regard to the thefts practised by functionaries intrusted with the administration of Indian affairs. Mr. Page is a member of a committee whose duty it is to investigate and expose such thievery, and officially, therefore, he is under obligation to assist such exposure; but, like a great many other men in these days, his official obligations sit very lightly on his conscience when weighed in the balance against reasons more personal. His official obligation to expose thievery is evidently a feather compared to his personal inclination to embarrass, oppose and suppress all inquiry in that direction. Intimation has already been given very plainly that in his efforts to divert and cripple the inquiry into Indian frauds Mr. Page was inspired by no less a fact than that he was interested pecuniarily in some of those transactions. If he were interested criminally, if the exposure would result in his trial for an offence that might send him to prison, he could not be more extravagant in his efforts to make it ineffective.

In the course of their search for persons who had been in the Indian country and observed the fraudulent practices there carried on the Indian Committee very naturally came to a HERALD correspondent, from whom they doubtless obtained a great deal of information, and who has, we hope, materially assisted their inquiry on the subject before them. But Page has principally examined this correspondent on a subject that we did not know the committee was authorized to investigate. This subject is the HERALD. Page wants to know what salaries we pay, what our politics are, what arrangements we make with our correspondents, where they get their information, and why in the world they have not a greater respect for Page. Is Page interested in any California newspaper that he wishes to assist by knowledge thus cheaply acquired? Or has he a fancy to take to honest industry and become a correspondent himself? If we should at any time want to send a correspondent to Mare's Island we might deal with Page. But the position in which he would be a brilliant success no longer exists in any newspaper office, if, indeed, it ever had any existence in civilized cities. There is a tradition that every newspaper establishment once kept a bully, and if this was ever a fact anywhere it must have been in the Southwest. It has been commonly supposed that the duty of such a functionary was to browbeat the whole community, to snort through the country the sound of his own importance, never to stand on any nice points of propriety, but to brow beat all opposing voices. Does Mr. Page innocently believe that functionaries of that traditional sort really exist in newspaper offices, and does his conscious sense for his fitness for such a post suggest his anxiety in regard to the salaries we pay? In case he should think of becoming a correspondent, our requirements are:—Some talent, the capacity to write good English, industry and honesty; and our one instruction is, "Tell the truth." If Mr. Page should endeavor to fill such a position we are afraid the pay would hardly remunerate him for the strain on his constitution.

These tactics of the enemies of investigation are transparent. In the course of these inquiries into corrupt practices the HERALD has done important service to the country. Once before we intimated that a member of the committee knew more of official thievery than he cared to tell, and his attempt to browbeat one of our correspondents unearthed the Pendleton roguery. Now a member of another committee seems to find inquiry coming uncomfortably near him, and he endeavors by a first class display of Congressional backguardism to intimidate the correspondent and to extort from him the names of the persons to whom he was indebted for information. If men on committees believe that by acts of this sort they will frighten correspondents and so prevent the publication of unpalatable truths they do not know what sort of persons they have to deal with. It is not for a moment to be believed that the House will sustain Mr. Page in the position he has assumed as an authority to discipline our correspondent. His committee is authorized by the House to perform certain services in the public interest, and the House will sustain it in any steps necessary to that end and might punish any refusals to answer that bore on the proper inquiry. But when Mr. Page perverts the public inquiry to his private uses the House will scarcely cover with its authority his scandalous departure from the line of his duty.

Dog Bench Shows.

Next to field trials bench shows are the best methods leading to improvement in the races and breeds of useful dogs. By this means the finest strains of blood are brought into competition, selections made and comparisons drawn which will tend to the perfection of the animal. Dog shows, properly conducted, can be made very popular in this country, and as there is a growing rivalry in the different sections of the various strains of blood it is through these public exhibitions that beauty of color, graceful form and stanch points can be seen and compared and excellence reached by judicious and selective breeding. But the premiums at these shows should be liberal and always in money, and not, as the Rod and Gun Club, of Springfield, are doing, by giving one of Parker Brothers' guns for the best pointer dog, because the owner of the dog might prefer to shoot with a Grant, a Partridge or a Scott gun to one made by the Parkers, and, therefore, would not bring his dog to the show. For the best collection of setters Frank Wesson gives one of his rifles, and the owner of the best retrieving spaniel will be rewarded by a dealer in fishing tackle with one of his patent-hollow-joint-bass-roads. This may be a good way for manufacturers to bring their wares before the public, but it may not suit the owners of fine bred dogs to compete for such articles. Nothing but greenbacks will induce owners to go to the expense of taking their dogs to bench

shows. The Centennial Commission has provided for a bench show of sporting and non-sporting dogs, to be held in conjunction with the international exhibition of horses, commencing September 1 and continuing eight days, when we hope money premiums will be given of sufficient importance to induce gentlemen to send their pets from all parts of this and other countries. A communication from Burnet Landreth, Chief of the Bureau of Agriculture, will be found in another column.

Cheap Cabs and the District Telegraph Company.

In urging the District Telegraph Company to take hold of the business of providing cheap cabs for the New York public we do not wish our proposition to be confounded with the efforts the company are making in another direction. They are entering into arrangements with certain stables near their branch offices to supply vehicles to their present customers as the latter may desire them. This shows progress, but it is not enough. Doubtless the want of capital and a fear of travelling outside of what the company consider their messenger business make them hesitate to embark in the owning and running of a cab service on their own account. We think their organization admirably suited to making such a cab service of the greatest public utility, and, therefore, profitable. Such men as Mr. Belmont, Mr. Vanderbilt, Mr. Stewart, Mr. Astor and others of our wealthiest citizens could be called on to furnish the capital for the additional outlay, since, in addition to doing a great public service, they would be making a perfectly safe investment. Under such auspices and with the management in hands that would guarantee a business-like administration, the entire public could be acceptably served at rates far cheaper than the most progressive stableman would believe possible. If the District Telegraph Company examine the matter on a broad basis they will see that it would be absurd for them to rely for this cab service upon independent stablemen as it would be to rely on their neighbors for messengers. All the public wants in order to create a great cab business is a perfect understanding with responsible parties, prompt service and a fair rate. The District Telegraph Company, with a little enterprise, can supply all these. Let them try it.

New York's Air Pollens.

The Committee on Public Health appointed by the Assembly to examine into the sources of the disagreeable and unhealthy smells that poison the air of New York have returned to Albany after a mere flying visit to some of the breeding grounds of these enemies of the public health, and without visiting some of the most offensive places at all. Probably the experiences they had during their two days' inquiry on the east and west side about Thirty-fourth street were enough for them, but they surely might have spared time and strengthened their stomachs for a visit to the pestilential area of Harlem flats. If the thing was worth doing at all it was worth doing thoroughly. New York demands the suppression of these nuisances which came under the observation of the committee, but from Harlem flats roll miasmatic vapors quite as offensive to the sense of smell, and infinitely more dangerous to health. Our municipal authorities have proved themselves unequal to the task of dealing with this huge nuisance, which, since the days when Disbecker found it a paradise, scarcely anything has been done to mitigate the evil. Whatever measure is passed by the Legislature to relieve New York of its stenches let the purification of Harlem flats be included in it. The committee, after their run up the river, should be sufficiently refreshed to return and face the horrors of the flats for a single day. The warm weather is now approaching and every day adds to New York's danger.

MEXICO'S REVOLUTION is making its baneful effects felt upon the trade of that unfortunate country. Every mail brings us stories of pronunciamentos, followed by robberies and slaughter, while commerce that may in some cases thrive during a war is prostrated by a disturbance that leaves chaos behind it.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

- Bret Harte is in Washington. Ship building has not decreased in Maine. Phil Sheridan has bought a bass fiddle for the baby. Dr. Mary Walker does not believe in knee breeches for the Centennial. The Chicago Times says that Pendleton can never forget party ties or railroad ties. It was an Indiana man who sent twenty-five cents by mail, pasted on the back of a postal card. Thomas G. Lawson is named as a candidate for the Forty-ninth Congress from the Georgia sixth district. "Are You My Wife?" is a conundrum asked on the title page of a new novel published by Estes & Lauriat. Thirty-five thousand seven hundred and fourteen dollars in silver are said to weigh a ton. Still, silver is a tonic. Mrs. Jones heard that Mrs. Brown wore four-button gloves, and exclaimed, "Lord! why I wear seven-button shoes." The selection of Mr. Bayard Taylor for Centennial poet was not a bad one. Mr. Taylor is capital on occasion poet. Two Vermont drivers sat in their wagons for four hours because neither would turn out. Then the Sheriff turned them out. The Crown Princess of Germany is said to be very untidy, and it is complained that her shoes are sometimes untidy too. John Smith, a hod carrier, of Boston, died April 5. At the last moment he muttered, "Telegraph that another Boston man is gone." Emerson says that man is not intended for a monstrosity and does not naturally lie. Emerson does not read the Kansas City Times. Secretary Bristow arrived at Louisville yesterday morning, and will remain there a few days to rest and meet his many friends in that section. The balky animal the waiter, which blushes at hot water, into which it is always getting, will have a short crop of itself this year, owing to the storms. A new life of Alexander H. Stephens, by Colonel R. M. Johnston and Dr. W. H. Browne, of the Southern Magazine, is in the press of Turabell Brothers, Baltimore. Senator Anthony, of Rhode Island, is named in a Washington special to the Cincinnati Gazette as a prominent candidate for the second place on the republican Presidential ticket. The Brooklyn Argus says:—"Thousands of immortal young souls are running wild through the jungles of Africa, without clothes and without a God, and yet here's Zach. Chandler giving \$1,000 to whitewash Babcock." Each volume of Walt Whitman's new book will contain the portrait and autograph of the author, who has done most of the manual labor of the work. It is not often that an author is his own printer, publisher and bookseller.