

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET. JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

THE DAILY HERALD, published every day in the year. Four cents per copy. Twelve dollars per year, or one dollar per month, free of postage.

All business, news letters or telegraphic dispatches must be addressed New York Herald.

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PHILADELPHIA OFFICE—NO. 112 SOUTH SIXTH STREET. LONDON OFFICE OF THE NEW YORK HERALD—NO. 46 FLEET STREET. PARIS OFFICE—AVENUE DE L'OPERA.

VOLUME XL.—NO. 119

AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

- UNION SQUARE THEATRE. FERRELL, at 8 P. M. EAGLE THEATRE. VARIETY, at 8 P. M. PINK THEATRE. BRASS, at 8 P. M. CHATEAU MABILLE VARIETTES. OLYMPIA THEATRE. HUMPTY DUMPTY, at 8 P. M. PARISIAN VARIETTES. BOWERY THEATRE. ON HAND, at 8 P. M. THIRTY FOURTH STREET OPERA HOUSE. PIQUE, at 8 P. M. FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE. HOWE & CUSHING'S CIRCUIT. GLOBE THEATRE. WOODS MUSEUM. DONALD MCKAY, at 8 P. M. MURRAY'S CIRCUIT. SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS. THEATRE COMIQUE. GERMANIA THEATRE. WALLACK'S THEATRE. BOOTH'S THEATRE. BROOKLYN THEATRE. AMERICAN INSTITUTE. TONY PASTOR'S NEW THEATRE. NEGRO MINSTRELS.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, APRIL 28, 1876.

From our reports this morning the probabilities are that the weather to-day will be warmer, threatening and possibly rainy.

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

WALL STREET YESTERDAY.—Stocks were feverish and the transactions small. Gold was irregular, opening and closing at 112 5/8, with sales in the interim at 112 1/2-112 3/4. Government bonds steady and investment securities firmer. Money on call loans was supplied at 3 a 2 per cent.

ANOTHER BROKEN CABLE is reported this morning, and communication with Australia is interrupted in consequence.

THE PLAGUE is raging in the East with great virulence, and this fact may serve as a warning to ourselves to prepare for the hot days of summer. In this city special administration always seems necessary to secure attention to municipal cleanliness.

JUSTICE TO THIS CITY in the apportionment of the county into Assembly and Senate districts can hardly be expected from a republican Legislature, but it will not do to deny us the representation to which we are entitled.

SING SING.—We are glad to see that the suit against Mr. Bemis for speculating in the money of the Market Savings Bank has been decided in favor of the bank. But the place for men like Bemis is in Sing Sing. We regret exceedingly that no one has been punished for these manifold robberies of the poor.

ADULTERATED MILK.—Now that Patrick Cox, charged by the Board of Health with adulterating milk, has been sent back to the Penitentiary by the General Term of the Supreme Court to serve out his sentence, we hope that all milkmen will be warned by his fate. But better a hundred milkmen in the Penitentiary than lactated adulteration.

RAPID TRANSIT gained a preliminary victory over the horse car monopolies yesterday, before Judge Speer, in the modification of the injunction against the Gilbert Elevated Railroad Company. Though the order in the case is not decisive it is to be noted that the Court allowed the rapid transit company to move a step forward instead of compelling it to recede a step.

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF POLAND has resigned because the Russian government refused the appointment of one Polish speaking judge in every governing town. This was a worthy action on the part of Count de Kotzebue, but if the province does not obtain a governor like him until the Russians do justice to the people Poland will have long to wait.

A CONDUCTOR'S JURY yesterday censured the East Broadway and Dry Dock Railroad Company for instructing their drivers to look along the cross streets for passengers. The death of a child was the consequence of obedience to this rule by one of the drivers. The practice is a pernicious one, but it will probably require a few verdicts for exemplary damages to secure the abolishment of the rule.

GOVERNOR HENNESSY'S QUELTING DESPATCH from Barbados is supplemented by another of a more alarming nature. It is difficult to understand why the Windward Islands Confederation scheme should create so much feeling one way or the other, but it must be remembered that the inhabitants of these groups have had nothing else to talk of for years, and the question is consequently of immense importance in their eyes.

After the Utica Convention—The Presidential Outlook.

Governor Tilden has reason to be satisfied with the action of the Democratic State Convention, for, although the New York delegates are not instructed to vote for him at St. Louis, the injunction laid upon them to act as a unit "in accordance with the will of a majority of the members," binds them to support Mr. Tilden as effectually as a formal and explicit direction to give him their votes. It is beyond all doubt that a large majority of the delegates are staunch Tilden men, and as the minority will have no separate will of their own, but are mere pawns in the hands of Governor Tilden's friends, he has every advantage which could result either from a unanimous delegation in his favor or from explicit instructions to vote for him alone.

The squabble over the contesting delegates from this city is the most prominent and singular, though one of the least important, features of the proceedings. This question, which consumed a whole day, might have been settled in three-quarters of an hour if the Committee on Credentials had at once accepted mere proofs of regularity as a valid title to seats. This is the ground on which the decision was finally made with a near approach to unanimity; but the fact that it was so long postponed shows how much reluctance had to be overcome before the rural delegates could be brought to consent that Tammany should have all the seats to which the city was entitled. Tammany, of course, gave assurances that it would support Tilden as the price of admission, and the long delay in deciding a question so simple, if regularity alone was to be considered, can be accounted for only on the hypothesis that Governor Tilden's friends merely waited for satisfactory pledges before admitting Mr. Kelly and his queto. The recalcitrant Tammany Boss was at last chained to the chariot wheels of the triumphant Governor.

The resolutions adopted at Utica were, of course, drawn up in advance and submitted to Mr. Tilden for revision and approval. The moderation and discretion of the one which relates personally to himself and its tone of respectful deference and appreciation toward other democratic candidates is in such perfect consonance with the advice given to Governor Tilden by the HERALD that we have put it out of our power to withhold approval. "The democratic party of New York" (so runs this modest and courteous resolution) "suggest, with respectful deference to their brethren in other States, and with a cordial appreciation of other renowned democratic statesmen, faithful, like him, to their political principles and public trusts, that the nomination of Samuel J. Tilden to the office of President would insure the vote of New York and would be approved throughout the Union." Instead of instructing its delegates the Convention merely "suggests" Governor Tilden's name with such an air of respect and such expressions of compliment to the other statesmen of the party as tend to conciliate general good will and make it easy for Governor Tilden to gracefully withdraw in favor of some other candidate, if another should be preferred by the majority at St. Louis. This is the very tone and bearing toward his competitors which we have recommended for Governor Tilden's adoption, and we are confirmed in the soundness of our friendly suggestions by finding that they accord with the Governor's own sense of fitness and propriety. A magnanimous recognition of his democratic rivals and a generous competition, confined within such limits as will make it easy for him to give any other candidate the same cordial support which he has a right to expect for himself if he gets the nomination, is an exhibition of political amenity which is alike creditable to the courteous impulses and the enlightened judgment of the New York candidate. It puts him in the attitude of caring more for the success of sound principles than for his personal advancement; and if he pursues his canvass in this praiseworthy spirit he will improve his own chances and be able to dictate the candidate if he should not succeed himself.

As things look now Governor Tilden is very far ahead of all his democratic competitors. The assured support of the great State of New York puts him on a high vantage ground from which he is not likely to be dislodged. He will probably be supported by the unanimous delegations of all the New England States, of the neighboring State of New Jersey, of a majority of the Southern States, of all the Pacific States and of the State of Illinois, unless it should be taken from him by Judge Davis.

To be sure, the New England votes, with the exception of Connecticut, the Illinois vote, if he gets it, and the Nebraska vote, of which he is certain, will be of little account in the election, because they are republican States, but they will be of great assistance in getting the nomination, and the St. Louis nominee has at least an even chance of being the next President. Never since the war have the democratic prospects been so bright as at present. The republican party is divided and disorganized; its leaders are backbiting and destroying one another in a bitter personal war of jealousy and ambition; the hideous exposures of corruption made by the Congressional committees are causing a revolt of the moral sentiment of the people against the authors of these disgraces; and the liberal republicans threaten an independent nomination, which would weaken the regular party in proportion to its success. The democratic chances are, therefore, excellent, with wise and discreet management on the part of the democratic leaders.

Turning our view to the republican side we will consider nothing beyond the possibilities at Cincinnati. It is a mere question as to who will be nominated, not whether the nominee can be elected. Now, as for some weeks past, Senator Conkling holds the foremost position in the race, but his recent progress is not quite what his friends had reason to wish. The administration, though giving him a quiet support, is not acting with the decisive vigor due to the occasion. A lukewarm support by President Grant alienates Mr. Conkling's rivals quite as effectually as strenuous efforts. But a halting support is of little advantage to the candidate whom the President is known to favor. There is a lack of courage and a

lack of head—the two worst lacks that can afflict a political canvasser. Although General Grant has no further hopes of securing another term for himself he has a deep interest in the credit of his administration, and nothing could be so mortifying to his pride, or such a blot on his fame, as a condemnation by the political party that elected him. It cannot be unknown to the President that Senator Conkling's rivals, or at least two of them, are seeking success at Cincinnati at the expense of his reputation. Secretary Bristow is industriously courting popularity on the ground that he has exposed and punished the corruption of General Grant's administration, and Mr. Blaine is equally willing to have it thought that he would be a great contrast to the President. The nomination of either of these gentlemen would be a virtual repudiation of the present Executive by the republican party. General Grant's pride should not quietly submit to such a slur upon his character, and he will be wanting to himself if he does not render the nomination of either of these men impossible, as he easily may if he acts with requisite vigor. As Senator Conkling is his real choice he ought to make his choice effective. We have many times said that our opposition to the third term did not proceed from personal hostility to President Grant, but was prompted by public motives, and we have given proofs of our sincerity by supporting for the successorship the candidate he is known to favor. We wish he would be as true to his favorite as we are to the reputation and credit of his administration. Our deep sense of his invaluable services in the war makes us anxious that he should retire with honor from his great station, and he ought to see that he will not retire with honor if a successor is nominated who seeks to rise on the ruin of his reputation. It is incumbent on the President to support Mr. Conkling with boldness and skill if he wishes the action of his party at Cincinnati to be an indorsement of his own administration. He ought to take counsel with an astute manager like Senator Cameron, who also favors Conkling, and to find means of supporting his favorite with skill and energy and of commanding the outpoken support of all his friends. Otherwise there is danger that some candidate like Bristow, who has no more tenderness to the administration than a democrat, or a candidate like Blaine, who stands ready to stab the President under the fifth rib, will carry off the prize at Cincinnati and make the action of the Convention a condemnation and repudiation of the administration of General Grant.

Popular National Loans.

The Commercial admits the splendid success of the great popular loan of five hundred millions which was so rapidly taken by farmers, mechanics, merchants, laborers and all classes of the community in 1863, but our contemporary seems to think that it impairs the force of our argument founded on that remarkable stroke of finance by asserting that a similar attempt was made with the new five per cent loan in 1871 and failed. This circumstance, instead of weakening our argument, strengthens it. The gist of the complaint we have so long been making against Secretary Bristow is his failure to improve the opportunity thrown in his way by the abundance and cheapness of money since closing out the new five per cent loan on the 16th of November, 1875. The conditions most favorable to a popular loan are a plentiful supply of money and a dearth of profitable investments. Money was plentiful in 1863 and in 1865, owing to the vast expansion of the currency, and Secretary Chase had the sagacity in the former year to avail himself of that circumstance in placing the five hundred million loan, and Secretary McCulloch in the latter year in disposing, by the same popular method, of the enormous amount of seven-thirty Treasury notes which brought him funds for paying off the Union armies when they were disbanded at the close of the war. In 1871 and 1872 the monetary current was flowing strongly in another direction. In that period of wild projects, delusive prosperity and intoxicating hopes a popular government loan could not attract purchasers, because there was such a multitude of rival investments which the people were enjoined into thinking more advantageous. It was the fatal era of chimerical railway and mining schemes and reckless speculation which brought on the stupendous crisis of 1873. To select one instance out of the multitude we refer to Jay Cooke's Northern Pacific Railroad, by which so many credulous people were duped and ruined. Who would buy a five per cent government bond in 1871 when the Northern Pacific was offering seven per cent gold bonds and so many people had full faith in that Quixotic enterprise?

At present people cannot be inveigled into that wild kind of investment; business is stagnant; there is so little use for money that many national banks are surrendering their circulation, and confidence is so undermined that the possessors of money know not what they can safely do with it. There was never a more auspicious time for floating a popular loan than this, which is slipping away unimproved, because Mr. Bristow does not "understand his epoch."

BLAINE'S EXPLANATION.—The general sentiment of fair-minded men, without distinction of party, is that Blaine has explained the bond story. We are glad of it. We may not want Blaine for the Presidency, but he is a distinguished and able man and we don't like to see him in the mire. We have much more joy over the escape of any leader from charges of this kind than in his discomfiture. Many, many are the idols that have been broken in these latter days. Let us save what we can.

ARMY BUMMERS.—The evidence of Rice, the "general" and army bummer, as to the amount of money he made out of the post trading stores in the West, shows how shamelessly corrupt was the War Department. Here was a loafer about Washington who did no work, invested no capital, but because of "influence" with Belknap was allowed to live in luxurious idleness upon money extorted from the poorly paid soldiers of the Plains. These revelations make the blood boil.

The West and the Presidency.

One of the arguments—and, we think, one of the strongest arguments—in favor of the nomination of Tilden as a democratic candidate for the Presidency is that he would in all probability carry New York. We question if any candidate, not even Mr. Conkling, could take New York from him. We have in this State what Mr. George William Curtis calls "Tilden republicans," of whom Mr. Curtis is himself an eloquent and scholarly leader, who would vote for Tilden in preference to any republican who is apt to be nominated at Cincinnati. We say "apt to be," for we have no idea that the Convention is ready to nominate a man whose canvass will mean a repudiation of the administration and a destruction of all the President's friends and relatives. But, even if New York goes for Tilden, how will it be as to Indiana, Ohio and Illinois? These are States under peculiar influences. They are unmanageable States in many respects, with their own notions about the labor and financial questions. May it not be said that the success of the democracy in these inland river and lake States is even more essential than success in New York?

Then we must add to this argument the still further thought that the Mississippi Valley has for twenty years ruled this country. Power only increases a thirst for power. Grant is one in the dynasty of Presidents. So greedy has the West become that during the last fifteen years the President has been from the West, and nine years out of the fifteen the second officer of the government has been from the same section. The Western people are more politicians than we of the East. They feel more deeply on all questions than we of the Atlantic States, who have commerce and manufactures to interest us.

The republican party found its strength in the West and has kept it there. Naturally, therefore, thoughtful democrats argue that the way to destroy republican prestige is to take some man who will carry one or all of the Western States. Two men come within that category—Judge Davis of Illinois, and Senator Thurman of Ohio. Davis was the friend and confidential adviser of Lincoln, a republican in the best days of the party. He would carry Illinois, it is thought, as well as Ohio and Indiana. Thurman has always been a conscientious democrat and he is a nephew of honest old Bill Allen, a power in his way, who would make the hills of Ohio (for we believe there are hills in Ohio) ring with the praises of his relative.

It would not surprise us to see Davis and Thurman coming steadily to the front.

The Labor Vote.

The "labor vote," as it is called, was an important feature in our politics a few months ago. It did not come to a head, as other questions more exciting and immediate came to supplant it. But it lives and will live as long as the questions which inspire it are unadjusted.

The labor question is not sectional, but national. It appeals to black and white, to American and foreigner, and threatens to come to us in an ominous shape from the California coast, where the rushing tide of Chinese labor bids fair to engulf the American population altogether.

No candidate thus far presented by the democratic party stands as well on this question as Judge Davis, of Illinois. He was nominated as the laboring man's candidate four years ago, and came near winning the indorsement of the Cincinnati Convention, which would have given him the vote of the Democratic Convention at Baltimore, and, perhaps, made him President. Now, if the democratic leaders mean to consider this labor vote, their duty is to take up a candidate who stands as well with the laboring men as the Judge. Although Mr. Thurman, of Ohio, has not made as clear a record on the question as Judge Davis, he has sympathies with the laboring man. Since the change of the constitution of Pennsylvania, making the autumn elections in the same month as the election for the Presidency, there is no longer that prominence for Pennsylvania which was formerly implied in the proud name of the Keystone State. The keystone of the political arch is Ohio. If Thurman can carry Ohio, or if, as the friends of Davis claim, he can carry Illinois and Indiana as well, then the nomination of either becomes an important consideration.

The Belfry Murder.

The touching letter of Thomas W. Piper, which we print to-day, will be read with interest, for, whether the man be innocent or guilty, there is something pathetic in the love it expresses for his mother and his earnest desire that she shall acquit him though all the world should condemn. This man is sentenced to be hanged for the alleged murder of Mabel Young, a little girl, who was found dead in the belfry of a church, of which he was the sexton. When he was arrested he told a story which he now admits was false, and the special point of his letter is whether the explanation he now gives may not be true. It is to this effect: that he found the child injured in the tower, by the fall of a tripod upon her head, and that while his first impulse was to call for aid his second thought was that he would probably be accused of an assault. He left her, and supposed, he says, that her screams would attract the attention of other persons. This moral cowardice—if the story he tells be true—has brought him to his present danger. There is nothing improbable in his tale. The absence of apparent motive for the murder and the previous good reputation of the accused are facts which support the theory of his innocence. On the other hand, there is the fact that he told a falsehood when he was first arraigned, and that suggests the question whether if he lied then, he may not be lying now. It is natural that a man should accuse himself of falsehood in the hope that he might be exonerated of murder. This unhappy man, however, professes to have no expectation of executive mercy, and simply to desire that his friends and his relatives will believe him innocent. That he is innocent is certainly possible. Many men if they were suddenly confronted with a similar situation to that in which Piper found himself, would instinctively desire to escape. Their imaginations would suggest that they

would be accused of a crime, and they would perceive the difficulty of making a satisfactory explanation. To fly from the place would be the natural instinct of all who do not possess the moral courage which in all the great dilemmas of life rests firmly upon truth. This cowardice Piper may have shown, and it is a question whether he is not entitled to the benefit of the doubt, sustained by the weight of the argument which is based on the absence of reasonable motive for the crime. Circumstantial evidence, strong as it is, is often not to be believed. Thirty years ago a man was hung in England for the murder of a girl, and everything indicated that he was guilty. His knife was found near the body, and it was shown that he had enticed her to meet him in the woods wherein she was discovered in death. Like Piper this man told a false story when he was tried, and told another after his conviction. But he had told a lie at first, and, of course, no one believed the truth at last. May not this be the case with Piper? It is possible that in his fright he may have tried to escape all responsibility, and so have become entangled in the net of his own lies, and invoked suspicion by the cowardly methods by which he endeavored to avert it.

Tammany at Utica.

Tammany looks small when seen from the distance of a State Convention. Its attitude at the State Convention more than justifies the position of those independent democrats who hold that there can be no thorough organization of the democratic party in the city that does not recognize the fact that it is something more than a mere machine for the glorification of its leaders. The main point in the speech of Mr. Kelly was that he had desired to "give New York a good government." No one doubts either the ability or the intention of Mr. Kelly, who is in many respects as respectable a man as we have ever had in our municipal affairs and a great improvement on Tweed and his gang. But the evil with Tammany is with a system which he has sustained, which is now the basis of his strength, which depends for its life upon the support of a dark lantern known Nothing secret lodge, which meets in a club room and is bound together by grips and signs. Such an association—and without it Tammany would be nothing—is a reflection upon every democratic sentiment in the country.

The action of Tammany at Utica is only a ward strike. It is the attempt of an organization condemned by the people aiming to hold power by making a strike at Tilden. We have no doubt that the anti-Tammany men will be as loyal to their flag as in the past and as loyal to democratic principles. But suppose that Mr. Morrissey and his legions should take the same obstinate ground as Mr. Kelly and refuse to support a party that would not recognize them—such a course would make New York a very uncertain city in the fall. Without New York the State would be republican by a large majority.

THE AMERICAN CARDINAL.—"A Charleston Catholic" supports the suggestion of the HERALD in favor of the nomination by the Pope of a Southern prelate to the rank of cardinal, and thinks the suggestion of Bishop Lynch, of South Carolina, timely. "Bishop Lynch," he informs us, "is a descendant of the Thomas Lynch, of South Carolina, who signed the Declaration of Independence, a native of the State, the defender of the South in the hour of its peril, and a prelate of learning and virtue. The South would welcome this honor to him as an honor to itself." America is large enough for a half dozen of cardinals. We should have one in St. Louis, a second in San Francisco and a third in the South.

THE WEATHER CONDITIONS for New York and New England during the next few days will be changeable, owing to the approach of an area of low pressure from the Northwest. Yesterday rain fell in the upper lake region and west of the Mississippi, and cloudiness prevailed on the lower lakes, all furnishing indications of the approach of an April storm. The remarkably steep thermal gradients in the Northwest lead us to expect news from that region of sharp local squalls, which may extend over the lakes and prove dangerous to the smaller shipping.

TROUBLE AT RED CLOUD AGENCY is again threatened because the Indians are starving, owing to neglect and delay in forwarding supplies. This is but another phase of the endless complications which come out of our Indian system, and there will be fraud and neglect one day and starvation and massacre the next so long as we keep gathering the savages into reservations to keep them in idleness. We must either fight the Indians on the Plains or compel them to work for a living.

CALIFORNIA FOR BLAINE.—The California Republican State Convention gave Mr. Blaine an unequivocal indorsement for the Presidency, and the delegation will go into the National Convention strongly supporting the Maine statesman for the nomination. It is fortunate for Mr. Blaine that he receives this strong support from the Pacific slope, especially after his slaughter by the Massachusetts republicans.

THE BELKNAP IMPEACHMENT TRIAL began with a plea for delay, and four hours for the argument of the question were allowed by the Senate yesterday, but the effort for postponement failed. Now the real argument will follow on the question of jurisdiction, and in a short time we shall know whether Belknap is to be tried or not.

AMERICAN EXTRADITION RIGHTS, under the treaty with Great Britain, are being more generally recognized by the English press as the subject is more thoroughly understood. The position of the British government in the Winslow case is clearly untenable, and there is more dignity in receding from than in maintaining it.

BLAINE AT HOME.—The defeat of Blaine in Massachusetts means that the favorite son of New England will not carry his own section. He is a poor prophet in a Presidential sense who is without honor in his own land.

WE ARE AFRAID our democratic friends are losing interest in the revelations of Mr. Davenport.

A Magnificent Scheme—The Formation of a New Sea in Western Asia.

The triumphs of human genius and industry in the peaceful contest with nature's obstructiveness to man's dominion over material things have ever proved the crowning glory of nations by perpetuating their fame after every other trace of their existence has disappeared. Already the successful completion of the Suez Canal is influencing the political and social condition of the civilized world, and the union of the waters of the Red Sea and the Mediterranean is cementing and dissolving alliances and sapping the foundations of more than one European throne. The Mont Cenis tunnel, once regarded as an impossibility, now forms a closer bond between two peoples than all the treaties that were ever inscribed on parchment, and busy brains are engaged in planning a submarine line of communication between England and France, undismayed by the difficulties that will attend such a stupendous undertaking. In our own country immense results have been and are about to be produced by schemes for the facilitation and development of commerce and manufactures. The Erie Canal has made New York what she is to-day—the commercial metropolis of the North American continent. The Pacific railroads tie the East to the West, as the Mississippi ties the North to the South, for the building of the former and the improvement of the latter are calculated to develop an immense area of territory hitherto unoccupied and fill it with busy cities and blooming fields. Then, again, we look at the speedy attainment of a navigable line of interoceanic communication across the Isthmus as a necessity to our progress and the promotion of our commercial interests in the Pacific. All these grand undertakings, either already accomplished or to be so within a reasonable time, will enable us to contemplate intelligently and set the proper value on the magnificent scheme recently proposed to the Russian government by an eminent American engineer, Mr. Spalding, and which bids fair to eclipse all others in the magnitude and importance of its results. It is nothing less than the restoration of the arid plains and valleys that surround the Caspian and Sea of Aral, in Western Asia, to their original condition as the bed of a vast inland sea, and the reforestation of the barren steppes of Russia by the healing moisture that will fill the air, over what is now a waste, bare of vegetation and unfit for occupation by man. This can be accomplished by cutting a canal from the Black Sea eastward, toward the Caspian, which is nearly two hundred feet below the former in level. The undertaking would be similar in many respects to that of the Suez Canal, but, owing to the great fall inland, the work of excavation would be largely performed by the intruding waters through the narrow cut first made for their admission. The glory of this great conception, in all its details, belongs to one of our own countrymen, and there can be but little doubt as to the feasibility of forming a great Asiatic sea by the proposed plan, on the waters of which navies could, in the future, exercise the same influence they now possess on the Mediterranean.

POETIC JUSTICE.—R. H. Dana as the head of the republican delegation from Massachusetts to Cincinnati is an illustration of poetic justice.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

State prison stockings are again in fashion. Evening gloves are very long—regular Balbriggans. Under the California big trees the snow is sixty feet deep.

The old Bank of California—Balston's bank—is doing large business. The Cleveland Leader thinks that Conkling will show all his strength on the first ballot.

English newspapers are in favor of Charles Francis Adams for President of this nation.

A Western paper says that "Blaine is stalking through the land." He is talking. True.

The Erie Dispatch says that it is growing warmer and that there will soon be bats. In his hat?

In California political State committees are more powerful and arbitrary than in any other State.

The Chicago Times thinks that a great want in American religious affairs is that a minister should not be a flunky.

It was the Rev. Dr. Crosby who said to the milkman, the other morning, "Pull off your chin." Then the milkman replied, "Wipe down your vest."

A New England Senator, according to the Boston Trawler, is authority for saying that Secretary Bristow could not accept a Presidential nomination.

The editor of the Rochester Democrat is a Greek philosopher. He was booted the other day, and said that he believed in the transmigration of souls.

The Louisville Courier-Journal replying to one of our serial fights says that what is good for the goose is good for the gander. This is the first time we have been called a gander.

Among the wealthy ancients the coarser dishes of the table were resting in a bed of rose leaves, just as the original items of the Cincinnati Times are imbedded among HERALD paragraphs.

Mr. Suburban has determined to have plenty of cucumbers this year, and after having had a half acre of garden spaded up has planted three bottles of Crosse & Blackwell's chowchow to each hill.

The rice paper plant of China, with palmate leaves, is being cultivated as a doryard adornment in the warm parts of this country. It is from the pits of this plant that the Chinese make a sort of drawing paper.

The Pittsburg Dispatch says:—"When the Pacific Railroad was being built it was considered a lucky thing that the Chinese came over here in large numbers to help to build it, and great encouragement was given to them when they left their own country and came to the United States."

The editor of a New York religious newspaper has moved into Essex county, where the peach trees are in bloom. Having provided all his pious neighbors with bouquets he says it is a beautiful dispensation of providence that one may have blossoms in the spring and plenty of fruit all summer.

Señor Babi, the Commissioner sent out by the Spanish government to examine into the financial condition of the Island of Cuba, arrived from Havana in the steamship Vera Cruz, and is at the Clarendon Hotel. The Commissioner is accompanied by Señor Lamos, of the Spanish Customs service, and Captain Paz, of the Spanish Navy. They are on the way to Spain.

A physiognomist says that a large eye will take in more at a glance, though perhaps with less attention to details, than a small one. Generally speaking, large eyes see things in general and small eyes things in particular. The one sees many things as a whole, considering them in a philosophical or speculative way, often seeing through and beyond them; the other sees few things, but usually looks keenly into them and is appreciative of detail.

It was under an inspiration that Senator Sargent the other day sat down and inscribed on a piece of brown paper the following lines, which show that the present editor of the Herald, although managing State politics with the deft hand of a fishwife, still remembers his boyhood days:—

Now doth the little one
Poke up its little head,
And the restless little rascal
Stretch in his little bed.