

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

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AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

- PARK THEATRE—OUR BOARDING HOUSE. WALLACE'S THEATRE—MY WIFE AND I. UNION SQUARE THEATRE—THE DANCING. FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE—THE PRINCESS ROYAL. BOOTH'S THEATRE—VIRGIL.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 7, 1877.

NOTICE TO COUNTRY DEALERS.

The Adams Express Company run a special newspaper train over the Pennsylvania Railroad and its connections, leaving Jersey City at a quarter past four A. M. daily and Sunday, carrying the regular edition of the Herald as far west as Harrisburg and South to Washington, reaching Philadelphia at a quarter past six A. M. and Washington at one P. M.

From our reports this morning the probabilities are that the weather in New York to-day will be cooler and clear or partly cloudy, followed by rising temperature and increasing cloudiness.

WALL STREET YESTERDAY.—The stock market was quiet and, as a rule, steady. As compared with the last few days there was not much business done, the trunk and coal road stocks receiving the most attention.

AS A PATIENT STORY "A Joyless Honeymoon" is matchless.

THE RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED at the Louisiana mass meeting yesterday are remarkable for their good temper and moderation.

THE SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE asks for the names of men who wish to join the Athletic Club. Is not the police "club" already active enough?

TO SEE AN OWNER OF GAS STOCKS contemplating the new gasoline street lamps on the east side, up town, is to realize that a man may be rich and yet not be happy.

THE CANADIAN PREMIER advises the unemployed to "go West." Thousands of unemployed men have given themselves the same advice and found money in it.

A LARGE NUMBER OF HOSTILE INDIANS have signified their intention to surrender to General Miles, which means that the General is too lively on the warpath to suit the savages.

A JUDICIOUS USE of a few quarts of water has heretofore made up the losses inflicted upon dishonest milkmen in court, but he who was sentenced to the penitentiary yesterday will find water powerless to assuage his woe.

WHY CAN NOT COMPLAINTING SAILORS organize a "co-operative shipping office"? The expenses would be small, and there are masters of vessels who would be shrewd enough to look for their men at a place where such unusual sense was displayed.

ANOTHER SPASM OF REFORM.—The Corporation Counsel complains that the new Court House Commissioners have contracted for more work than the appropriation will cover. Think of such an act being considered out of the way in New York, and in connection with the Court House too!

GOVERNOR ROBINSON has at least one very clear idea on civil service reform—he believes that incompetence is sufficient cause for removal from office. His recommendation of the removal of Bank Superintendent Ellis seems justified by the charges, and necessary, so that men may learn that bank examiners are appointed to work, not merely to draw salaries.

VATICAN MOVEMENTS.—In Rome it is noted that the Pope walks less than formerly and is carried more—an evident endeavor to economize the easily exhausted vital force of extreme age, to stretch the little remaining strength over as many days as possible. And the presence of approaching change is the purpose observed at the Vatican to clear and have ready apartments fit and proper for the sessions of the conclave that must choose His Holiness' successor. It is possible that the necessity of making this choice may be long deferred, but the persons immediately about the Pope are not of that opinion.

THE WEATHER.—The depression which moved off the New England coast on Thursday afternoon has taken a northeasterly direction and is now traversing Nova Scotia, following the usual course for disturbances on the North Atlantic coast. The central pressure decreased rapidly during the morning, but increased again as the day advanced. Brisk westerly and northwesterly winds followed the depression, and an area of snow and rain attended its movements. The temperature has risen along the coast, but has not changed much in the St. Lawrence Valley. As we predicted, another depression has advanced from the Southwest into the Mississippi Valley, with rain from Texas to Cincinnati, and northward to Bismarck; moderate to low temperature and light winds and calms over a large area. Between the Mississippi and the Alleghenies, northward of Tennessee, the weather has been generally clear. Fog has prevailed on the Gulf coast, with very high temperature. The Missouri and Mississippi have risen slightly, and the Ohio and Cumberland have fallen. The weather in New York to-day will be clear or partly cloudy and cooler, followed by rising temperature and increasing cloudiness.

The Future of Parties.

There is a great deal of discussion nowadays about the future of parties. The inaugural address was such a political bombshell as caused a grievous lamentation among politicians of both sides. The evident intention and expectation of the President that his Southern policy shall divide the democrats of the South and draw into the republican ranks a considerable part of the intelligent and property owning class there caused alarm in the democratic camp; the more because they were conscious that if the new Southern policy were carried out with tact and kindly good faith gratitude to the President would combine with other causes to make a very serious break in their ranks, and also because they saw that local rivalries were already undermining their party organization in almost every Southern State.

But it is entirely too early, just now, to predict the future of parties. Whether there shall be a break or not depends entirely on the President. If he carries out his policy with a faithful and unflinching will nothing in the world can prevent a rearrangement of party lines all over the country most beneficial to its interests. If he falters, wavers and tries to manage and conciliate he will fail, and parties will remain unbroken, South as well as North, which we should regard as a very grave misfortune. If he goes on as he began, with decision and courage, he cannot fail to gather about him the best men of both parties in all the sections. They will rally to him as they did to Mr. Lincoln in 1861. Then the issue was the national life; now it will be the national regeneration and purification; and now, as then, the wisest, the most patriotic, the best and most thoughtful men of both parties would hasten to array themselves on the side of the President and give him their zealous support in his policy.

Indeed, the publication of the inaugural address produced at once precisely this effect. In Washington Senators like Bayard, Randolph, Kernan, Gordon, Lamar, Hill, Garland and many others at once declared that they would support Mr. Hayes in the fulfillment of all he had promised; and these men, democrats all of them, but lovers of country above party, by their firm attitude broke down the republican plot to defeat the President's Cabinet nominations. All over the country the address was welcomed by the best democrats as heartily as by the best republicans; both saw in it a happy promise of national regeneration, and the soreness over the manner in which Mr. Hayes was made President gave way to the hope that his rule would be beneficial for the country.

The course of the President, though right and wise, is an anomaly in our politics. For the first time in our history the remarkable spectacle is presented of an elected President carrying out the views of the opposition. Vice Presidents who have succeeded to the first office have paid little respect to the views of the party by which they were chosen; but Presidents elected as such have, in the main, kept step to the party music. Mr. Hayes is the first conspicuous exception. He is pursuing, with slowness and prudence indeed, but with signal steadiness, the policy advocated by his political opponents during the canvass. He is diverging widely—nay, he is moving in exactly the opposite direction, from the outgivings of the efficient managers of his canvass, who marched under the banner of the bloody shirt "full high advanced." But he cannot be accused of any want of good faith or loyalty to his supporters. In his excellent letter of acceptance he made a perfectly frank and explicit declaration of what he would do if elected. Neither his own party nor the opposition believed that he meant what he said. Unexpectedly to both he stands by his word. He proves to be a great deal more of a man than either party supposed. But his steadiness, his consistency, his cautious firmness, seem pretty certain, if he holds out as he has begun, to lead to a dissolution and reconstruction of political parties.

In considering the future of parties it would be absurd to suppose that the President is going to deliberately and purposely break up his own party; just as absurd as it would be to suppose that the democratic leaders, who so quickly rallied to his support when their support was necessary to him, meant thereby to abandon the democratic party. Political changes are not brought about so suddenly or in such ways. Moreover, the President has always been what is called "a strict party man." He has followed the leaders of his party, in Congress and as Governor, not certainly, with the subservience of a machine politician, but with loyalty and zeal, and with a certain ready sacrifice of his own judgment to what he, perhaps, supposed was the virtue of party fealty. He is probably very desirous to keep his own party together now, and here we take leave to point out to him one of the greatest dangers to which he is exposed.

If he attempts so to shape his course as to please both wings of his own party he must necessarily fail, and fail, not in making the party harmonious, but in fulfilling his pledges to the country. The promises of his inaugural address are at irreconcilable variance with the spirit, the purposes and the interests of one large part of the republican party and of a great many of its influential leaders. These not only do not believe in his policy; they detest it with all their hearts, because if it should succeed it would blast their hopes and defeat their plans and aims. If, for instance, he means to restore the two Southern States to local self-government and bring the country back under the shelter of the constitution how can he hope in doing so to conciliate or secure the sincere support of those republican leaders—the Blaines, Logans, Butlers and others like them—who live by the "bloody shirt," and all whose future plans look to a perpetuation of the "solid South" issue? If he means to reform the civil service how can he look for the co-operation of the machine politicians in his party? If he means to bring back specie payments how can he hope to conciliate the paper money republicans or secure the zealous help of those whose

policy has so long been to adroitly do nothing?

To succeed he must persistently place country above party. He must keep his ears to mere party pleas. He must shut his eyes fixed on the pledges he has given and let party consequences take care of themselves. He must not be alarmed at the opposition of some of his party's leaders; he should rather welcome their hostility, because it will gather to him at once the enthusiastic support of the country, which will hail in him the true representative of the best and highest American ideas. If he has courage and steadfastness thus to pursue his own course undoubtedly party lines will be broken, and very rapidly; but he will find himself the rallying point of a new party, better than either of the present ones, because composed of the best elements of each; a party which will be strong and able enough to defend him against all attack, and to enable him to realize all the pledges he has made to the country. But to achieve this result he must act and not hesitate; he must be as bold in performance as he has been in promises; for only decisive action secures confidence in followers; hesitation, delay, are fatal to its growth. With the future of parties he has nothing to do; it is no part of his business to consider it. His policy is the death warrant of both the present parties. He cannot save them without miserably failing to fulfil the just expectations he has raised in the country; and he cannot be accused of destroying his own party, because he is the servant of the whole people, and his policy is the policy of the whole country.

A Simple Reform.

The simplification and reform of our dock management can be so easily effected that any novel and complicated legislation on the subject is naturally regarded as offered in bad faith, or as covering some job which would probably be worse for the city than even the present Dock Department. Under the existing system a distinction is made between our dock work and all other public work. The Dock Department is not required, as other departments are, to report its annual estimates to the Board of Apportionment. Its expenses are not included in the yearly budget, as the expenses of other departments are. The Commissioners are not responsible, as all other heads of departments. Their expenses have been on an average nearly a quarter of a million dollars a year. Their plans have been immature, their counsels divided, their heavy expenditures altogether inconsistent with the amount of work done. They have helped to increase our debt without having much bettered the condition of the docks or given any important advantages to commerce. The law creating the Dock Commission and defining its powers and duties should be repealed, the docks should be placed under the management of a bureau in the Public Works Department, the head of which should be a capable engineer, directly responsible to the Commissioner of Public Works, and all the dock work should be brought under the provisions of the city charter and done by contract, the same as all other city work is done. This would sweep away the triple-headed commission, with its costly political patronage, the boats, derricks and other expensive white elephants of the department, and would bring the docks under the practical management of a competent and responsible head. We would then have the docks improved, and the work done efficiently, cheaply and in a business like manner.

Charity Scandals.

The scandalous disclosures in relation to the management of some of our private city charities are very properly attracting the attention of the Board of Apportionment and inducing greater caution in the distribution of the excise moneys among them. The action of some of these societies in refusing to allow an investigation of their affairs to be made, except under such rules and regulations as they think proper to dictate, necessarily deprives them of public confidence and should be an absolute bar to their receipt of a single dollar of the public funds. The Commissioner of Accounts, who has been endeavoring to investigate the financial affairs of the St. John's Guild, reports that it is impossible to do so, since no books have been kept for three years, and the moneys received have been deposited to the private bank account of one of the managers. The Children's Fold scandal has been revived by the attempt of the deposed manager, Mr. Cowley, to force himself back into the institution by a coup d'etat. The State Board of Charities reports the management of the New York Juvenile Guardian Society to be utterly untrustworthy. These are not pleasant subjects to contemplate. It is deplorable to be forced to believe that the miserable crime of abusing a charitable trust is possible in this city. At the same time the poor should not be allowed to suffer from these scandals. Indeed, there is no good reason why they should not be benefited by the disclosures. Every charitable association should be searching scrutinized and the money of charitable citizens as well as the public funds should be given only to those by whom it will be faithfully transferred to the deserving poor. Then the needy will receive more solid assistance than they have obtained in the past from the same amount of contributions.

Unquiet Mussulmans.

An important point in the foreign news is that the Mussulmans in Bulgaria "have recommended threats, the same as preceded the last massacre." All the people of a village near Philippopolis have been notified that they have only a fortnight to live—a piece of intelligence that reminds one of the missives in this country of the Ku Klux Klan and the Molly Maguires; though the wholesale butcheries that last year started Europe sufficiently evidence that the grotesque resemblance does not go far. It is worthy of note that the possible occurrence this year of massacres such as were perpetrated last year is touched upon in the declaration made by Count Schouvaloff in London before signing the protocol on the 31st ult. It is there said: "If massacres similar to those which have stained Bulgaria with blood take place this year would necessarily put a stop to measures

of demobilization." That is, if all other difficulties in the way of peace should be removed and Russia should be in the very process of disbanding her armies the reputation of last year's outrages would change the situation completely. As it is thought that Russia would not be displeased at any event which might seem to fairly arrest the process of disarmament the early report of these threats following that declaration may excite suspicions that Russian agents inspired the report. But the news came from the troubled neighborhood in a special despatch to the London Times, and Russian stories do not generally come by that channel.

Roundsmen Lester Lewis.

Roundsmen Lester Lewis is a fine specimen of "the best police in the world." Some weeks ago he was on a Fourth avenue car in citizen's dress, with nothing of the policeman about him except his natural rufianism and innate blackguardism to designate his profession. An old and highly respectable citizen who was riding on the same car and conversing with some friends happened to express the opinion that, among other desirable municipal economies, the pay of the police might properly be reduced. Roundsmen Lester Lewis thereupon interfered in the conversation and commenced to shower foul abuse on the gentleman who had ventured to advocate such a policy. If Roundsmen Lester Lewis had been armed with his club at the time he would, no doubt, have knocked the offender senseless and broken in his skull at his leisure for the purpose of admitting into it more liberal views. As the only police weapon he had about him at the time was his foul tongue he used that freely on the astonished citizen.

But Roundsmen Lester Lewis had his opportunity in reserve. A few days subsequent to this car rencontre Lewis met and recognized the gentleman who had favored reducing the policeman's pay on Broadway. Lewis was then a full fledged bully and ruffian, for he had his well stuffed police coat on his back and his skull-cracking club in his fist. So he walked up to the citizen, addressed him in an insulting, swaggering style, followed him along the sidewalk with abusive language for the purpose of provoking a breach of the peace, but, finding that impossible, at last made up his mind to arrest him anyway, and so dragged him along Broadway from Bleeker street to the Tomba. There the trumped-up complaint he made was instantly dismissed by the magistrate and the police ruffian was severely rebuked. Roundsmen Lester Lewis has now been tried before the Police Commissioners on these charges and they have been fully proven against him. The Board has directed that the ruffian shall be punished; but how? He is to be "reprimanded by Commissioner Smith!" Now a reprimand by Commissioner Baldy Smith may be a very terrible infliction, but will Roundsmen Lester Lewis care a snap of his fingers for it? Will he not laugh in his sleeve at Baldy's rebuke, however severe it may be? The whole proceeding is an outrage on the public, and the Police Commissioners who dare to leave so unmitigated a ruffian and loafer as Roundsmen Lester Lewis on the police to be a terror to peaceful, law-abiding citizens, prove that they are as unfit to manage the force as that worthy is to be intrusted with a club.

Who Killed Orville D. Jewett?

No doubt exists as to the cause of George W. Jewett's death—the horrible laceration of his leg by the fragments of the exploded grenade gives all the evidence necessary on that point. But another life has been sacrificed in this dark tragedy, and investigation is groping for facts that will show who killed Orville D. Jewett. The wounds on his body are seven in number. Two of these were caused by the explosion, the other five are perforating wounds in the epigastric region from pistol shots. The bullets have been traced in their downward and backward course into the intestines. The pistols by which they were evidently made lay on the floor beside the bodies. One of these weapons was a four-barrelled pistol of small calibre, corresponding to the size of four bullets found in the body; another was a large navy revolver, the heavy ball from which made the large wound over the stomach. Who fired these pistols? Were both discharged by Orville D. Jewett with suicidal intent? Or did he only fire the larger one into his body and Dean the other in the act of self-defence? Lastly, is it possible that a struggle took place after the explosion between young Jewett and his uncle, and that the latter fired the small pistol, which he may have wrested from the murderer's hand at the moment or previously held? These theories invite investigation. Any of them may be the true one. One of them must be. The facts gathered yesterday by our reporters and published this morning do not change the general features of this mysterious affair from those of murder and suicide which it assumed from the start. There are indications, however, of an effort to cloak it from the public curiosity which must not be permitted to succeed. No family considerations should stand between the law and the facts. If Mr. Dean had no hand in Orville D. Jewett's death he owes it to himself and to the public to give the fullest explanation he can offer as to its immediate cause.

How Operas Are Put on the Stage.

Can any of our operative managers, whose taste and judgment are so admirable in the selection of contraltos, sopranos, tenors, basses and the rest, and who can do a successful prima donna across the Atlantic, give us any satisfactory reason why, in producing an opera, the music of the composer, the skill of the musicians and the voices of the singers should be left to gain popular favor unaided by any of the customary accessories of a well-directed stage? As a rule, which, indeed, has but very few exceptions, to put an opera on the American stage means to procure one or two stars whose light happens to be bright in the musical firmament at the moment, a few good second class singers, as large a chorus as the treasury will permit, and of course a good orchestra, which can generally be found in New York. For the rest the lumber of the stage is overhauled for scenery and the

property man's trunks are ransacked for wardrobes. The chorus, always of a very miscellaneous character and seldom distinguished for the grace and dignity of its males or the beauty of its females, is made to do double or treble duty, now coming on as gay and careless peasants, now as grim warriors and again as brigands and their picturesque wives and daughters. To change a "supe" from a peasant to a soldier needs only a long red coat, a cap with a feather in it and an old musket. To take away his good character and degrade him into a bloodthirsty brigand requires simply a circular brown cloak, a slouching brown hat, a pair of turnover boots, a brace of pistols, a long knife and a fierce stage mustache. In a recent opera a peasant lover in the first scene was transformed into a corporal of the guard in the second, and in the third became a remorseless mountain robber. Through all the changes he was easily recognized by his remarkably thin legs and his painfully weak eyes. In the opera "Il Ballo in Maschera," as recently presented at the Academy of Music, the historian would be puzzled to recognize the old fishermen and sailors of Boston in the gentlemen who appear to have been just turned out by some dealer in the cast-off clothes of a band of Italian brigands.

Because the story of "Lucia di Lammermoor" is laid in Scotland the inevitable fates that frown on the stage destinies of operatic performances always provide warm Italian scenery, and the stout Scottish peasants invariably present the appearance of Bohemian gypsies. The scenery in "Trovatore," on the other hand, is generally such as might be used in parts of "Der Freischutz," while the troops might pass for Jersey militiamen on a training. Who ever saw the sailors in the "Flying Dutchman" look like anything but a cross between an Italian brigand and an English marine? On one occasion when "Norma" was produced in this city some of the Druids astonished the parquet by displaying Oxford ties under their long white robes, and we remember to have seen a Norma wearing a handsome pair of solitaire earrings and a profusion of diamonds on her fingers and wrists. A famous Gennaro in "Lucretia Borgia" once pulled out and referred to a handsome double cased gold Jurgensen during the poisoning scene, apparently for the purpose of ascertaining how long he had to live. The carelessness of distinguished singers as to their acting and dressing is often a subject of remark. Is it not greatly due to the indifference of the management as to the manner in which an opera is put on the stage?

Phair, the Murderer—An Alibi.

Vermont furnishes an event that is mildly sensational in its way, as an apparent departure from correct and methodical conduct on the part of the authorities. In that State in the year 1874 the crime of murder was brought home to a young man by evidence satisfactory to a jury, and this culprit is now under sentence of death. But a person has "turned up" who promises to prove that at the time the crime was committed in Rutland, Vt., the alleged murderer was not in the place, but somewhere else, on his way to Providence. That the Executive should stay the arm of the law out of regard to a mere expression of opinion of this nature must be attributed to the readiness of the authorities to exhaust the smallest chance that may present itself in the culprit's favor—to a disposition not to hang anybody in favor of whose innocence a word can possibly be said. It is nearly three years since the occurrence of the crime. On the trial the whereabouts of the murderer on the day of the murder was made out by a consistent train of circumstances, and did not at all agree with his own account of his whereabouts. No evidence was produced on the trial to sustain his own account, and the jury decided against him. Now a man comes forward whose statement amounts to an expression of opinion that the prisoner's story was true. It seems not according to ordinary methods to stay an execution on such ground. Doubtless the Governor attaches weight to the story, and that of course is sufficient; but it is evident that a man who knew so little of the prisoner that he did not appear on the trial, and who yet knows so much that he can swear as to the culprit's whereabouts on a particular day in June, 1874, is a person who knows at once too little and too much.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Blaine is at Augusta, Me. Even ribbons nowadays are two-faced. A girl robbed Mr. Custard, of Chicago, of \$50; and he started. Many a lover has wondered how a cat can walk along the top of a spiked fence. In some parts of the country the farmers are beginning to feel their oats. The novel combination of sky-blue and olive-green was seen in an elegant Paris costume. London has a statue of a young Englishman which in form is more graceful and beautiful than the great Apollo Belvedere. Ralph Waldo Emerson will get up in the middle of the night to jot down a thought or see whether there is a mouse in the trap. The sweet air of spring comes slowly but surely, and the violets and milk punches on the Jersey hills begin to peep their heads above the ice. Rome Sentinel:—"Even if a boy is always whistling 'I want to be an angel,' it is just as well to keep the preserved pears on the top shelf of the pantry." There are nice things that will make a man mad, but one is enough when his wife tells him he can't have any dinner because she couldn't get the wash boiler of the stove in time. Worcester Press:—"At the age of ten Dr. Schlemmer, the excavator at Mycenae, presented his father with a Latin essay on the Trojan war and was left fatherless at a comparatively early age." Mr. Isaac W. Andrew, only brother of Governor Andrew, who was removed from the office of Inspector at the Boston Custom House, after a service of fourteen years, has been restored by the new Secretary of the Treasury. Andrews' Bar:—"A party of Chicago girls were out jumping the rope on the prairie recently, and an unscrupulous Eastern man who passed over the ground shortly after thought there had been a buffalo fight there." Moses was a civil engineer. He surveyed the promised land—New Orleans Republic. No, he was a mining engineer. He viewed "the landscape over Boston Bay. This is Horrible; he was a Wall street engineer. He was a little bare among the bullfrogs. Barrington Hawk-Eye:—"Scientific men say that the use of opium engenders a tendency to steal. We now understand why De Quincy, in his 'Confessions of an Opium Eater,' casually mentioned that the paragraph of the Globe-Democrat had been addicted to the use of opium from the early age of two and a half years."

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

From All Parts of the World.

THE PROTOCOL DISCUSSED.

Its Peculiar Character Becoming Daily More Evident.

BISMARCK IN RETIREMENT.

Does He Still Retain the Emperor's Confidence?

HIS HOLINESS' HEALTH.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, April 7, 1877.

It is stated from Constantinople that the Porte will give the Chargé d'Affaires verbal reply relative to the protocol on Monday, and subsequently send a circular to the Turkish representatives abroad. The Porte intends to submit the Miridits without delay, so that they may be presented from supporting the Montenegro in case of a renewal of hostilities at the expiration of the armistice. Last evening's Paris journals display uneasiness in discussing the present phase of the Eastern question. La France says:—"The Divan is resolved to frustrate, by incessantly raising obstacles, all negotiations between Russia and Turkey. We appeal to England to prevent these manoeuvres in Constantinople." It looks very much as though the difficulties mentioned relative to beginning diplomatic action are due, to a certain extent, to a state of feeling of disappointment in St. Petersburg, at the diplomatic victory which Russia supposed she gained through the signature of the protocol. The absence of triumph with which the Russian press first received the protocol have died away, and the conviction is dawning that the affair was a drawn battle. Feelings of personal influence and rivalry intervene much to bias judgment. Count Schouvaloff will receive the principal share of praise or blame for the signature of the protocol. His having induced the Russian government to consent to a compromise certainly proves he has friends and influence, but this would only seem to afford all the more reason to those who succeeded in removing him from St. Petersburg to endeavor to represent his last diplomatic achievement in the worst possible light. The most made to prove that the protocol, in consequence of the reservations made by the Powers, contains no substantial gain and is quite at the discretion of Turkey if she chooses to prove stubborn. It is almost too much to expect that such views expressed by the influential party should not produce some effect, and this may in some measure explain the more rigid attitude again assumed by Russia since the signature of the protocol, which, it is to be hoped, is only transitory.

ENGLAND AND RUSSIAN OPINION.

In an article considering the effects of the protocol the Pall Mall Gazette of last night said:—"Grievous danger to peace lies in the fanaticism, or patriotism, of the new Turkish Parliament, and the protocol and attendant declarations do not diminish it. If their general tendency is to soothe Russian susceptibilities they are at the same time calculated to exasperate or to harrow the Turks." The St. Petersburg Golos of yesterday, commenting on the situation is of opinion that the present crisis will terminate if the Porte will make concessions. The Golos adds that the signature of the protocol was proof of England's readiness to accept everything that would prevent armed intervention in Turkish affairs by Russia. In official quarters in St. Petersburg it is stated that by the presentation of the protocol the Porte, which is regarded by Russia as the final issue of the conference, the Russian government has manifested its peaceful and unselfish policy. The maintenance of peace will therefore depend principally upon England's endeavors to relieve any doubts still existing at Constantinople that the political influences actively at work on the Bosphorus against the maintenance of peace must not expect official support from England, and must understand that the latter Power will in every way strenuously oppose them. Peace with Montenegro is regarded as an indispensable condition for establishing amicable relations between Turkey and Russia, and for insuring a policy on the part of Turkey offering guarantees for the future. It is pointed out that no effort has been spared by Russia to dissuade Montenegro from putting forward excessive demands, and that the Russians have also been made to understand the necessity on the part of Montenegro in any particular point from creating difficulties in the political situation.

TURKISH HONORS AND REVENGE.

The Sultan has conferred the Star of the Order of Osman upon Edhem Pacha, the Grand Vizier, as a token of His Majesty's recognition and approval of the policy pursued by him since he has been in office. This does not indicate any intention to recall Midhat Pacha. The Turkish Vice Consul at Naples has been removed, because of the honors he paid Midhat Pacha during the latter's sojourn at Naples.

FORGOTTEN OF MORE MASSACRE.

The Times' Philippopolis correspondent writes as follows:—"The dark rumors which were current this time last year are again revived. The Mussulmans have recommenced threats, the same as preceded the last massacre. The inhabitants of Lyvor, a village only three hours distant, have been informed that they had only a fortnight to live. The Christians are greatly alarmed, and everywhere the same uneasiness is current as last year."

BISMARCK AS A CHECK TO RUSSIA.

Prince Bismarck's long furlough has produced great regret in Vienna, not unshared with something like misgiving for the future. The course of Eastern events have been viewed in Berlin rather less hopefully than anywhere else. All along the impression has been prevalent there that things had gone too far to allow a pacific settlement. Whenever the prospect seemed a little more hopeful it was always from Berlin that warning was sounded against premature hopes. It has been the same relative to the protocol which, perhaps, inspires less hope in Berlin than elsewhere. It would, therefore, be very like self-delusion to interpret Prince Bismarck's withdrawal as a symptom that things are deemed as herald to have taken such a turn as to allow the services of a Cautelium to be desired in any fortuitous or temporary. What-peace may be the cause of that withdrawal, it opens up a prospect of uncertainty, especially as regards Austria, the pivot of whose foreign policy since 1871 has been a good understanding with Germany. Rightly or wrongly, Prince Bismarck's presence at the head of the German government has come to be regarded as a sort of guarantee that Germany would never allow Russian influence to assume dangerous preponderance. Though there is no reason to suppose that Prince Bismarck's withdrawal will produce any change in this respect, and much less that his withdrawal has been influenced by any change which may be preparing in this direction, still it is a step into the unknown, which cannot fail to cause misgivings.

GERMAN PRESS OPINION.

Up to noon yesterday the Emperor's decision regarding Prince Bismarck's application had not been pronounced. The North German Gazette categorically denies that there has been any disagreement between the Emperor and Bismarck as to the extent Germany should support Russia; also that Bismarck's resignation is due to an intended change of attitude toward the Papacy or to the Von Stosch affair. The Berlin Post says Bismarck still regularly attends to his official duties and has made no preparations for a journey. Bismarck some weeks ago declared if the public service remained on its present footing his labors would become too heavy for him to bear. But he did not then suggest the distribution of his duties among various responsible persons. On the contrary, Bismarck entertains great plans of reform in internal administration, social legislation, the system of tax-