

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

THE DAILY HERALD, published every day in the year. Three cents per copy (Sunday excluded). Ten dollars per year in advance. Single copies five cents. Foreign postage extra. Letters and packages should be properly sealed. Registered communications will not be returned.

PHILADELPHIA OFFICE—NO. 112 SOUTH SIXTH STREET. LONDON OFFICE OF THE NEW YORK HERALD—NO. 46 FLEET STREET. PARIS OFFICE—AVENUE DE L'OPERA. NAPLES OFFICE—NO. 7 TRIADA FAUCE. Subscriptions and advertisements will be received and forwarded on the same terms as in New York.

VOLUME XLII.....NO. 120

AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

WALLACE'S THEATRE—MY AWFUL DAD. GILMORE'S GARDEN—MUSIC AND CIRCUS. UNION SQUARE THEATRE—THE DANICORPS. BOOTH'S THEATRE—WARD'S DESSERT. FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE—THE PRINCESS ROYAL. GRAND OPERA HOUSE—ROSE MONTELL. STEINWAY HALL—EMILIOFF MEXICAL CORNER. BROADWAY THEATRE—THE WONDER CHILD. POWERS THEATRE—IN THE WAX. PARK THEATRE—COLORED SELLERS. FRENCH AND AMERICAN CIRCUS. JOHN H. MURRAY'S GRAND CIRCUS. GERMANIA THEATRE—DAS VERHAELDEN VAN OBER-OBERHEIDEL. COLUMBIA OPERA HOUSE—VARIETY. THEATRE COMIQUE—VARIETY. FONY PASTOR'S THEATRE—VARIETY. HELLEN'S THEATRE—FRONTISPIECE. FIVOLI THEATRE—VARIETY. NEW YORK AQUARIUM—QUEEN PIERCE. EGYPTIAN HALL—VARIETY. PARISIAN VARIETIES—VARIETY.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 30, 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 cold and cloudy, with rain, followed toward evening by clearing weather.

ANOTHER TERRIBLE LOSS OF LIFE has been occasioned by fire, and with the peculiarly distressing feature that nearly all of the killed and wounded met their fate while trying to save the lives and property of others.

RUSSIAN LOYALTY AND AMERICAN GOOD WILL combined yesterday, with plenty of powder, to give fitting recognition to the Czar's birthday. May he live many years to remember the victories that seem awaiting his grasp!

NEW YORK'S OWN SPECIAL DESTROYING ANGEL is due at thousands of once happy homes to-morrow morning. Those who have been so blessed as not yet to have met him will find him described under "May Moving."

THE BROOKLYN EXCISE COMMISSIONERS are going to license inns, taverns and hotels, and the promptness with which saloon keepers are arranging to whip the devil around the stump is extremely depressing to believers in a reign of law.

THE AMERICAN BOY prods his pen into the Herald this morning on account of some strictures we ventured to make upon "The Mimic Press" yesterday, and in his endeavor to explain away the existence of certain individuals he shows that even in journalism the child is father of the man.

REV. MR. GODDSELL told the exact truth in his temperance sermon yesterday when he said that the general habit of drunkenness cannot be overcome until the poor are better cared for. When, however, this truth is impressed upon the majority of temperance advocates there will be a terrible cooling of enthusiasm.

THE MAYOR SHOULD KEEP ON FILE at his office a copy of the sentence of the Cohen brothers yesterday, and show it to applicants for the position of marshal. To know that they might if appointed be resisted when in discharge of their duties at the cost, to the resident, of only five dollars would quiet many a tumultuous desire to serve the city.

THERE IS SOMETHING PARTICULARLY TOUCHING in the letter of the discarded Shaker girl who, with her mother, committed suicide a few days ago. The sense of homelessness and desolation in one so evidently a mere child in the ways of the world will touch the hearts of thousands of women who are too frequently willing to cast stones at such a girl is said to have been.

PARSON BROWNLOW IS CONQUERED at last! Had his vanquisher been human the fearless old man would have hurled his own peculiar vocabulary at him with annihilating effect; but Death cares as little for objections as for prayers, and has given the Parson's friends an opportunity to recall the many sterling qualities of the man who while living succeeded frequently in obscuring his every virtue with his single great fault.

AN UNUSUAL PROPORTION OF YESTERDAY'S SERMONS will strike the lay reader as having been closely practical. The always unwelcome religious theory that men are not owners, but only stewards, of the property which they acquire was pressed upon one congregation, and the necessity and usefulness of contentment was explained to another. A sermon on self-culture took this topic from the low plane where most people keep it and treated it from the standpoint of conscience. "One-sided People" were the subjects of a sermon under which no one could have slept, for rare are the people who do not like to hear about all their neighbors, even on Sunday.

THE WEATHER.—The storm was central yesterday morning over the lakes, but the pressure gradually increased during the day, until toward evening the area of lowest pressure contracted to a very small size and moved eastward, attended by heavy thunder and lightning, with rain. Rains have fallen along the coast and in the lake region, and snow westward of Lake Michigan. High pressure now prevails in the Southwest, Northwest and Northeast, making the low area over the lakes a vast depression, into which pours the denser atmosphere from three separate sources. Colder and clearing weather in the West marks the movement of the disturbance. High winds are yet felt on the Texas coast and around the storm area. The Mississippi River has reached the danger level at Vicksburg, and may do some damage to plantations along the lower valley. In New York to-day it will be cold and cloudy, with rain, and followed toward evening by clearing weather.

Effect of the European War on American Business and Finance.

It is always well in attempting to form a correct judgment on any subject to survey it on all sides and from different points of view. General Butler, in an interview printed yesterday in the Sun, dissents from the general opinion that the war in Europe will contribute to our prosperity. General Butler is one of the most astute and active-minded of our public men, and on a question which has been as yet so little discussed we are not warranted in rejecting his opinion without examination. The country cannot afford to be the dupe of its hopes, and any man is a benefactor who saves it from so serious an error. On the other hand, if General Butler is wrong, something will be gained in clearness of view by exposure of his mistakes. His mind is under a well known bias on financial questions, but it does not follow that his greenback crochets disqualify him for reasoning correctly respecting the effect of a foreign war on American prosperity.

General Butler does not dispute that the immediate effect of the war will be to enhance prices and increase our exports, but he thinks this will be offset by consequences that will make it a doubtful advantage. He is reported to have said:—"I apprehend a little different effect in this country from that that entertained by some of the press. I don't believe it will help us much. True, it will send up the price of breadstuffs, provisions, leather, vessels, materials, &c.; but your laboring men, now at simply supporting pay, will have to get higher pay in order to buy flour and corn. That means an increased price for labor, and when that comes again our manufacturers cannot compete with those of other lands. That will be one effect. Watch things and see if it isn't. Then there's another. There'll be a demand in Europe for gold. They'll pay more for it there than it's worth here, and our stock will go there. That means higher price for gold, and the greenback, which is payable in gold, will go up too; or, in other words, property here will depreciate still further. How are we going to resume specie payments—pardon me, gold payments—in 1879, under such circumstances? There is a little cloud no bigger than a man's hand here now, but it will be big enough pretty soon. Something has got to be done, and the people won't stand fooling."

As regards the effect of the war on our laboring classes General Butler is partly right and partly wrong. He does not dispute that it will raise the price of commodities; indeed, this is the very basis of his argument. He thence draws the inference—a perfectly valid inference—that it will increase the cost of living and render the wages of labor less efficient for the comfortable support of families. But this view is too narrow; it includes but a mere corner or fragment of the subject. It is true of all prosperity that it adds to the cost of living; but did any community ever consider enlarged markets and high prices an evil on that account? High prices, by stimulating production, give full employment to labor; and when that large class of our industrial population which has so long suffered and languished from enforced idleness is able to earn wages the condition of the laboring class as a whole will be greatly improved. Besides, wages are sure to rise in a condition of general prosperity as soon as the demand for labor begins to outrun the supply. But there is another consideration of great weight of which General Butler quite overlooks the proper bearing. We refer to the early resumption of specie payments, which he thinks the war will render impossible. On the contrary, immediate resumption is the proper and efficient means of guarding against the consequence to the laboring classes which General Butler seems to dread. If we resume prices will be kept down to the specie level, and the wages of the laboring classes will go further in procuring them the necessities of life. There will never be a better and safer time to resume than when prices have a strong upward tendency owing to a large, brisk and permanent foreign demand. The chief reason why resumption has been such a bugbear for the last ten years was its apprehended effect in depreciating the value of property. There now comes suddenly a condition of things which is certain to give buoyancy to prices and carry them up, and if our government is sagacious enough to seize this favorable opportunity and resume at once the effect of the change will be imperceptible. Resumption alone would depress prices, the war alone would raise them to a great height; but if we resume in the midst of this strong upward tendency there will be a considerable advance on the whole and resumption be attended with no shock. Our government will prove itself an incompetent financial pilot if it does not float the ship over the bar on this rising tide of prices. We agree with General Butler that "something has got to be done" at the approaching extra session, and in our judgment the fit thing to be done is to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to resume specie payments at once. This will put an effective check on fictitious high flying prices and forestall the evil to the laboring classes which gives General Butler so much concern. If they are able to buy goods at specie prices the purchasing power of their wages will not be impaired to the extent that General Butler apprehends. Even on the specie basis prices are likely to be higher than they are at present, but with full employment the industrial classes may get on very comfortably.

The opinion of General Butler that "the war is going to make gold resumption difficult" by increased employment for gold abroad strikes us as untenable. Laying out of view fluctuations and disturbances from transient, accidental causes, and judging by the general drift of steady tendency, it seems probable that more gold will come to this country than will be taken from it during a war of any length. It is conceded that there will be a large increase of our exports at advanced prices. The natural consequence will be that the balance in our favor, which has been so large for the last year, will become immensely larger. Our increased exports will enable us to meet all our foreign obligations

and there will be left a surplus on our side of the account. How can there be a drain on us for gold while we are exporting a great excess of commodities? There will never come a time in this generation when we may venture so boldly on the experiment of specie payments as during this war, which will enable us to discharge all our current foreign obligations with the exported products of our industry. If, as is not improbable, some of our railroad bonds are sent home for sale the proceeds will be sent to Europe in the form of commodities. What Congress should do at the extra session is to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to fund a sufficient amount of greenbacks to bring them to par, and then resume specie payments at once. The reduced volume of greenbacks would be as good as gold for domestic transactions and be kept at the gold level by their convertibility. The Treasury would have no difficulty in redeeming all that were offered. The amount presented would be only what was barely sufficient to prevent a premium on gold so long as there was a large balance in our favor in the exchange of commodities. The new Congress will be a set of incapables if they do not see and seize this splendid opportunity to put our currency on a sound basis without shock or convulsion; without derangement of business or perceptible effect on prices; without danger of having the experiment thwarted in its early stages by a drain of gold to foreign countries. We can never safely resume with so small a reserve of gold in actual possession as at present.

The idea of an extraordinary demand for gold in Europe for war purposes is a visionary exaggeration. It is the uniform tendency of war among nations financially weak to dispense with specie altogether for domestic circulation. The currency of the American Revolution was the depreciated Continental money; the currency of the French Revolution was the depreciated assignats; of England during the great Napoleonic wars, depreciated Bank of England notes; of the United States during our civil war, depreciated greenbacks; of France in her recent struggle with Germany, the paper of her national bank. It is absurd to suppose that Russia will substitute coin for her present depreciated paper during this war, or that Austria, whose currency is also a depreciated paper, will do anything of the kind when she is drawn into the conflict. Gold will be needed only to purchase arms and munitions in foreign countries, and, as we are likely to sell more of these than any other nation, we stand a good chance of getting a share of the gold which the belligerent nations will borrow and expend. We believe, therefore, if our government has the foresight and courage to resume specie payments at once the war will bring a great balance of advantage to this country without inflicting any perceptible injury on our laboring classes.

Low Tolls on the Canals. The joint resolution fixing the rate of canal tolls for the coming season of navigation as recommended by the Canal Board was adopted by the Assembly on Wednesday after a very spirited opposition. The rates are considerably lower than those of last year, and this reduction formed the ground of objection to their adoption. It was insisted that the receipts under the new tariff would not be sufficient to meet the year's expense, and that there would in consequence be a deficiency which must be met by taxation. Such a result would, of course, be very undesirable, but we do not believe that it need be apprehended. There is likely to be an active movement of produce to the seaboard this spring and summer, and this will cause a corresponding briskness in other freights. The canals may make up in the amount of business for the decrease of tolls; but New York has powerful competitors for the grain trade of the West, and the State canals have their old opponents, the railroads, to contend with. It would be simple folly to put the tolls so high as to make it impossible for our canals to compete with rival routes and parallel railroads. What we need is elasticity in the canal management. Nothing can be said in favor of a system which prevents these channels of commerce from fitting their tolls to the condition of business and either reducing them or increasing them just the same as the railroads are at liberty to do.

The Canal Board, however, claims the power to raise the tolls above the rates fixed by the Legislature, although prohibited from lowering them. But as this power is doubtful it would be well for the Legislature to adopt a separate joint resolution conferring such authority on the Canal Board. This would remove the fears of those who imagine that we may be left at the close of the year with a deficiency and would give to the Canal Board a license which it ought to possess. Such a resolution might safely be entrusted to the final decision of Governor Robinson, and, should it receive his approval, both its constitutionality and expediency would be satisfactorily established.

Lager Kegs and Liberty. That there is "death in the pot" cannot be denied without insult to the poet and the temperance orator, but that there is life in the beer barrel has been conclusively proved by a late sojourner upon Blackwell's Island. The shrewd knave bored air-holes in one head of a lager keg, knocked out the other end, placed his own head inside the keg and himself in the river, and swam and floated away to liberty while the guardian of the Island's treasures probably gazed upon the slow-gliding keg with only the sad reflection that the picnic season had been inaugurated somewhere up the river and the exigencies of the public service had forbidden that he should be there to taste. It would be impertinence to wonder how a lager keg came to be upon the Island at all, for the known temperance principles of all the city's employes make it certain that the keg was smuggled over as a portion of the abundant baggage which convicts are always allowed to carry to prison with them. Hereafter the lager keg will be the emblem of sweet liberty, and when the street cleaning officials determine to do something without waiting for the Health Board, and the Health Board

goes to work without dangling timidly at the heels of everybody else, and the admirals of dirt-sow squadrons unload their fragrant cargoes where they please, a grateful public will rejoice to behold the miniature lager keg depending lightly from the watch chains of all these emancipated officials.

Roumania and Other Nominally Turkish States.

Prince Charles of Roumania is about to declare himself an independent sovereign under the protection of the Emperor of Russia. Independence would be of more value if it did not require the "protection" of powerful neighbors; but at least the Roumanian ruler will be far more at ease in the shadow of Russian power than in the relation he has hitherto held to the Sultan, and therefore if he does not exchange his subordination for a really substantial independence, at least he changes his suzerain very satisfactorily. This declaration is a deferred response to one on the same subject made in Constantinople in December or January last. It was then declared by the Sultan's government that Roumania was an integral part of the Ottoman Empire, and that certain formalities of homage to his suzerain on the part of the Prince invested with the government would not in future be dispensed with. Against that declaration the Prince protested in vain. It was an expression of the purpose of revived Moslemism to draw very closely lines that had been permitted to become so loose that they practically ceased to define or bind. It was the opinion in Constantinople just then that the Sultan's authority was perishing for lack of a sufficiently vigorous assertion. Consequently the Prince was compelled to recognize that his independence, if it were to be enjoyed in future, must be supported by distinct relation to some armed force greater than his own. His natural disposition to incline toward Russia was therefore stimulated, and he was forced into the attitude of consent to its use of his territory and into the practical alliance he now makes. No doubt a similar declaration of independence will presently be made by Prince Milan of Servia. It will be remembered that the project to promulgate such a declaration miscarried during the recent Servian war. There is now very little doubt, we presume, that the treaty which will close this war will recognize that Bosnia is equally independent of the Sultan, even if it does not in addition recognize that it has become part of the Austrian Empire. In Egypt it to be observed the same centrifugal tendency. The Khedive wisely hesitates to send to the Sultan the military assistance demanded of him, and Western Europe warns him not to spend in Ottoman war the money due to his own creditors. If he determines to hold aloof in the quarrel a declaration of independence on his part would be wise, as it will not more anger the powers in Constantinople, and may secure Russian favor and a guarantee of immunity against the day when peace is made. By these early incidents of the strife it may be seen how readily the Sultan's vast domain will crumble away into separate kingdoms; how the Commander of the Faithful may be deprived of political and military consequence in Europe, and the Emperor of Russia yet keep his promise not to acquire his neighbor's territory.

Who Will Be Speaker? There are naturally a good many loose speculations about the Speakership of the next House, because there are a good many persons desirous of the place. The republicans have had some hopes of being able to elect a Speaker, and Mr. Garfield's friends at one time professed to be confident that he would be the man. It was urged on his behalf that the President desired him to be chosen; but the President has never said so. He has been careful not to interfere in such a matter, and if any republican could carry off Southern democratic votes it is not Mr. Garfield, who has never belonged to the moderate or liberal wing of the republican party, but Mr. Foster, whose Louisiana report in 1875 and his course since have won him the esteem and confidence of Southern men.

There are, however, no signs of any immediate break in the democratic ranks. The democrats will be almost as numerous as the republicans in the next Senate, and may even have a slight majority. It is not probable that with such strength in one house they would easily give up the organization of the other to their opponents. Mr. Randall appears to have the greatest strength among the democratic candidates; his course, both while presiding in the House under extremely difficult circumstances and in the selection of committees, made him esteemed by the leading men of both parties; and his reelection to the Speakership is not only probable but in every way desirable. His influence on legislation was conspicuously good. He was the opponent of all jobbery; and the admirable record of the last session, in the matter of special and jobbing legislation, is due largely to his care and to his obstinate and courageous opposition to everything of this kind.

We notice that in one or two journals General Banks is spoken of as a compromise candidate; but if there is to be a fusion of elements Mr. Banks would be probably the last man to be chosen as its representative, because his course in the last House was not independent, but neutral, and his position, when it was last known, was that of an opponent of the President's Southern policy.

The New Police Athletic Club. We are pleased to hear that the police, in response to our recent suggestion of the urgent need of some simple and effective system of athletics which shall make them equal to their often dangerous duties, have already organized a "Police Athletic Club," with the well known Captain Williams at its head and Captain Saunders as Vice President, while they have fortunately secured the services of the mighty Graco-Roman wrestler, Professor Miller, as their mentor. But what they want is not so much the burly power of the latter and the ability to make both shoulders of the burglar or other desperado touch the ground at once, as quickness and agility in the use of their hands and feet. Thus the conviction might be soon established, especially

among the dangerous classes, that police officers are very ugly men to deal with. The gentlemen in charge of the club must see to it that the patrolmen, above all others, have every facility and a proper share of the benefit sure to come from sensible and systematic work in such a club as this. They are the men who are usually nearest the danger and in whose hands we trust our lives and property. All progress in this direction will not only increase their own self-respect, but the respect of the public for them as well. Manage this club well and it will not be long until—as it should—there will spring up in every precinct a similar organization, and then all will begin to wonder why was not this good thing started long ago. Captain Williams and his companions have it in their power to confer a lasting benefit upon our city, one sure to be taken up and copied in every city where there is life and vigor in the management of the police, and happily, too, so far as the present plan indicates, without causing the city to incur one cent of expense in support of the movement.

Herald War Maps.

Should hostilities continue in the East for a long time our readers will have no cause to complain of a want of clear and accurate maps of the theatre of war to illustrate our descriptive articles and mark the changing fortunes of the belligerents. Already we have presented in the Herald maps of the entire region in which active operations are destined to take place. Without crowding our map of European Turkey with unnecessary details we give the chief points of interest in the valley of the Danube from Orsova to the Black Sea, the chief towns and the railroad lines of Roumania and the topographical features of the country. Southward of the river we give the railroad lines connecting the fortresses with the Black Sea ports of importance, the line of the Balkans and other features of interest. Of Asia Minor and Armenia our war map embraces the entire area, together with that of the Caucasian provinces of Russia, the greater part of Persia and of Northern Arabia, with a part of the Nile Valley. This, with Southern Russia, the Black and Caspian seas, the Bosphorus and Levant completes the most comprehensive map of the seat of war in Asia yet published. As the operations become more defined we shall have opportunities for affording our readers further gratification by publishing such details of the topography of the country where they occur, so that nothing will be wanted to make the Herald's war maps the most perfect illustrations of the scene of every stirring event.

Another Protocol.

That no duel is to come out of the Marquis de Talleyrand's difficulties with the Paris Pays can scarcely be regretted by such of the gentleman's friends as take a liberal view of the relations of public men to public opinion. The Marquis became "converted," as the phrase goes, to republicanism—that is to say, he became satisfied that the republican theory was the only one on which his country could be safely governed in these days, and he had the moral courage to declare his thoughts on the subject. He was consequently criticised with over-caustic spirit by the Pays, and a defiance was the result; but Cassagnac, who is assumed to be responsible in difficulties with that journal, having been just condemned to a term of imprisonment for vilifying the Assembly, the difficulty with Talleyrand seems to have fallen to Rogat, an associate. That great essential, an antagonist, having been found, it became possible to appoint seconds, and again equally possible for these gentlemen to consider the case profoundly and furnish the easiest possible solution by simply refusing the demand for an exchange of shots on the ground that no proper provocation had been given. Talleyrand comes out very well, for the tone of the world in which he lives would not permit him to ignore criticism of the kind complained of; but having submitted his case to a friend, if this gentleman agrees that the occasion does not justify a duel that is a satisfactory termination.

American Shipbuilding.

The interesting despatch from Chester, Pa., which we printed yesterday, gives a cheerful picture of the recent progress of this country in the construction of iron ships. This branch of industry which has gained so promising a foothold within the last few years is certain to grow in any event, and it is possible the European war may give it a mighty impetus. The encouraging progress thus far made is owing to the superior quality and recent cheapness of American iron. For the last two or three years England has almost entirely ceased to export iron to this country, and now that we are able to compete with her in the production of the material of ocean steamships our enterprise and mechanical ingenuity are pretty certain to do the rest. Previous to the civil war we surpassed all the world in building wooden ships. But while we stood at the head of that branch of industry wooden ships went out of date for the greater routes of commerce, and the war struck such a heavy blow to our navigating interest that we were unable for a long time to compete with other nations in building vessels of iron. But cheaper coal and cheaper iron are beginning to restore us to a condition of equality, and when we are once again fairly in the race we may hope to distance all rivals. If the European war should spread beyond the immediate parties and become general we shall doubtless recover our former standing as the second nation in the world in shipbuilding and navigation, and then pass rapidly from the second rank to the first. A general European war will open a vast market, and our resources for supplying it are without limit.

The Corner Loafer.

Everybody knows him at sight. What he does by daylight is a mystery, for his face would exclude him from every business but the mock auction, and his clothes do not qualify him for that. By night, however, he is a critic, particularly of the gentler sex, and while he is not destitute of appreciation his favorable remarks are more to be dreaded than his criticisms. He selects

his professional stand on the most crowded thoroughfares, where policemen most do congregate; but he is let alone as tenderly by officers as if he were a burglar or a roper-in for a gambling house. He never appears alone, but is a consistent believer in the theory of co-operation, and what remains unsaid by him and his associates concerning any lady who passes them is beneath the capacity of the meekest blackguard to conceive. Utterly depraved himself, he cannot imagine that any one upon whom he looks can be otherwise. Instinctively a coward, his lips are sealed in the presence of a lady accompanied by a gentleman or even a half-grown boy. Having only two feet, he cannot be shot like the Spitz dog or any other perambulating nuisance; being a voter he cannot be arrested without damaging the prospects of some human nuisance equally dangerous but more politic. The only relief from him seems to reside in the toe of the manly boot. Self-constituted vigilance committees of one might profitably employ a few evenings in the interests of society by watching these ruffians and inflicting punishment immediately on the commission of any offence, although the marvellous faculty of officers for arresting the wrong man would dictate that action should be taken only when no policeman is in sight.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Greene cannot hold a candle to the Russians. Spring lamb is now springing round the old ewe. Picked out trills are taking the place of knife-planting. Time flies and stockings will be clocked again this year. The Russians are advancing on Kevrisovnpogrovitchski. The Sultan has put the helm of the ship of state hard a Porte. The mountain pink with stern discouragement compels the rocks to smile. Jersey farmers' wives are now yanking their own lettuce out of the garden. "Decollete," if we may believe the Buffalo Express, means "necks to nothing." Boston Commonwealth Bulletin—"New York has done her spring garb—garçon." One of the new spots on the sun is 7,000 miles wide. It has been named Sol-dana. Some of the speculators about the war were long on floor. Pic crust remains short. Brown silk, trimmed with bright golden brocade, looks very beautiful in the evening. The man who for the first time hears Litz is like a baby listening to its first thunder storm. An Elizabethan man wants to know what is the meaning of "drops." Liqueur is drops, of course. Boston Post—"The Topsy in 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' at the Bowery Theatre, New York, is dyed in the wool. Mr. Caleb Cushing, United States Minister to Spain, was at the New York yesterday, en route to Washington. A dominic hen has frequently hatched turkeys; and discolored republicans should not be severe on Hayes. Some men while playing whist slam the cards down with a bang as if their brains were all in their knuckles. From a Herald window on a rainy day the umbrellas moving up and down Broadway for half a mile look like a sea of black billows. A Western democratic paper says that Hayes is a republican, and a Western republican paper says that he is a democrat. They are correct. If General Grant goes to Russia he is likely to receive courtesies from the imperial family after his lack of courtesy to the Grand Duke. The Columbia River salmon fishers mean to erect a dam, behind which salmon may be propagated and the extermination of the fish be prevented. In Nepal, India, the three wives of Jung Bahadour were burned with his corpse. Nepal is a province over which Victoria, in 1877, is the Empress. The dietary of the French soldier is a cup of black coffee on getting up, and called "cava," or the morning gun; then two meals of good soup and bread. The Norristown Herald accuses papers of stealing its paragraph, "Lager slain in staves." Well, Mr. Williams, "the second thief is the best owner." The Milwaukee Sentinel considers itself well written; but judging from its recent English, the spirit of Shakespearean mutuality being dictating to a medium. Philip Harris, of Pennsylvania, cured his blindness by rubbing his eyes with the cut edges of a sour apple, or else the Pennsylvania papers are not to be believed. Ex-Governor Noyes worked for Hayes' nomination. Moral—There is not much Sunday school politics in that. Evening Telegram—"The rapidity with which the Russian army purposed to get to Constantinople is shown in the fact that it intends to take Kars at the stars." Courier-Journal—"The Chicago Times has a paragraphical department of 'Paris,' which it casts before its readers." The C. J. seems to be one of its readers. S'boy. When a fond mother can go into a schoolroom and whale a six-foot teacher for whipping her boy it is not wise to say that if she were in politics she could not run a primary meeting. The Street Commissioners are going to have a telephone attachment from the garbage to their houses. The tones of the garbage are so loud that they can already be heard half a mile away. Wendell Phillips the other day lost a favorite setting hen. In the goodness of his heart he took the eggs home, talked to them warmly for fifteen minutes about Susan B. Anthony, and they hatched out. Chicago Tribune—"A gentleman from Chicago called upon Mr. Emerson the other day, and introduced himself with the remark:—'I hope I don't intrude.' 'That depends,' said the philosopher, 'upon how much we have in common.'"

Very small green nasturtium seeds, picked as soon as the flower has fallen, and pickled, make a fine substitute for capers in white sauce for boiled mutton. The nasturtium will grow almost without encouragement, and trained on strings against fences has a brilliant effect.

An English vicar and his wife determined to reform their church and Sunday school. They tore locks from children's necks, turned out girls who had flowers on their bonnets and abused people who wore cuffs. The congregation and school left in a body, and it is probable that the vicar will seek a situation as water at Mr. Hayes' White House.

President Hayes has invited his uncle, the venerable Austin Birchard, of Fayetteville, Vt., who is eighty-one years old, to make him a visit at the White House, and promises to send his son Webb as an escort. But Mr. Birchard declines, on account of his age and physical infirmity, and also his disinclination to mingle in society on account of the death of his daughter, who was killed at Ashburn, and so the President will probably visit the old gentleman himself early in the summer.

The Evening Telegram, speaking of an Esopoff concert, gives some advice that will apply to all concert—"We suggest to certain couples who keep up an incessant senseless chattering, in spite of dagger looks from their neighbors, that the audience are more interested in the music than their private affairs, and that common decency, not to say ordinary politeness, should induce them to hold their tongues while the music is in progress. Either keep quiet and let other people listen comfortably or else stay away."