WASHINGTON.

Rumors of Another Move in the Presidential Game.

DUDLEY FIELD AGAIN TO THE FRONT.

The Still Hunt of Mr. Tilden for the Next Nomination.

EUROPEAN COMPLICATIONS.

A Proposition to Use Our Moral Influence in Favor of Peace.

THE GENEVA AWARD DISTRIBUTION.

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, April 2, 1878.

THE PRESIDENTIAL QUESTION—RUMORS OF THE REAPPEARANCE OF DUDLEY FIELD IN SUPPORT OF MR. TILDEN'S CLAIMS.

There is a frightful rumor here this evening that Mr. Dudley Field is about to reappear in the Capitol of his country in a few days, armed with a prodigious bill to try the title to the Presidency. The Montgomery Blair movement in Maryland has always been considered here by the leading democrats as a mere device to keep alive Mr. Tilden's claims for the nomination in 1880—a kind of perpetual exhibition of Mr. Tilden's sore toe—and Mr. Field, who will come, if he comes at all, as another representative of Mr. Tilden's claims, will have to turn back to his republican friends for aid and comfort, for he will get very little among the democrats. There are not two dozen democrats in both houses who will be concerned in an attempt to reopen the Presidential question. The whole movement is regarded here on the democratic side as a Tilden device, which has not the least hope or intention of getting him into the White House during the present term, but a very distinct purpose of securing him the nomination in 1880.

There are, however, prominent republicans who encourage privately all such demonstrations. They would like to get Mr. Hayes out, if possible, at any expense to the country, and they see that so long as the movement can be kept in democratic hands it will, whether it succeeds or fails, damage the democratic party in the country as the party favoring disorganization. Senator Pinckney Whyte, of Maryland, is reported as saying to-day, concerning the passage of the Montgomery Blair resolutions by the Maryland Legislature, that it was unfortunate. He regretted that his State should be made a means of keeping Mr. Tilden's name before the American people as an injured man. The action of the Legislature was unexpected by him, and he believes it has no sympathy or support among the people of his State.

The democratic party has a number of members whose friends think them eligible for the nomination in 1880. All these are utterly opposed to any movement such as Messrs. Blair and Field have in hand, because they all comprehend that it means only an attempt to perpetuate Mr. Tilden's claims to the nomination. If Mr. Field comes here he will, therefore, get the cold shoulder from the democratic side, and will have to do what at the last session he was asked to do—go back to the republicans. How considerable an open support from the republicans his bill would get it is not now easy to tell, but there is not the least reason to believe that any bill reopening the Presidential contest will get sufficient support in either House to become a law. The report here that Mr. Tilden is planning to be made Governor of New York in 1879 is held to confirm the general belief that the Blair movement is a sham, though it ought to be said for Mr. Blair himself that he is undoubtedly in earnest. He thinks the country will be utterly ruined unless Mr. Hayes is put out and Mr. Tilden is put into his place. Some of Mr. Tilden's friends here, however, say that he is not of one mind on this subject with Mr. Blair, but thinks it better to wait until 1880.

THE EUROPEAN COMPLICATIONS—A PROPOSED JOINT RESOLUTION IN THE INTEREST OF PEACE.

The European complications, threatening as they do to end in a general European war, attract much attention here, and several Senators have of late discussed among themselves the propriety of preparing a joint resolution which should express deep regret on the part of the people of the United States at the prospect of a serious misunderstanding and interruption of peaceful relations between the people of Great Britain and Russia and instruct, and request the President to use all means, as far as he can consistently with his constitutional duty, to aid in restoring relations of amity and confidence between the two governments and people, to one of whom we are bound by a common ancestry and language and similar institutions, while with the other we have the ties of an ancient and unbroken friendship. The purpose of those Senators who think it might be wise to bring forward such a resolution is not, of course, that this government should interfere, either as an active party or as a mediator in the European troubles. They wish simply to throw the moral weight of America openly to the side of the peace of the world. They say that while it has been the sound policy of our government to avoid all of what Washington called entangling foreign alliances, it was never intended that our position should be one of isolation, or that the peace of the world should be threatened or broken up, and the interests of ocean and general commerce injured without reference to American interests or wishes. We have, they say, commercial treaties with European nations. American diplomacy has changed the relations of ocean commerce and international law on the high seas as much as any other nation, and a general European war such as many careful observers here believe to be imminent could not help but affect very seriously, and perhaps in ways totally unexpected at present, many of our most important interests. It is proposed to discuss the propriety or usefulness of such a joint resolution as above mentioned with Secretary Evarts before it is drawn up or offered.

REVENUE QUESTIONS BEFORE THE COMMITTEE OF WAYS AND MEANS.

The reduction of the tobacco tax which has been agreed on by the Committee of Ways and Means will sacrifice only about $8,000,000 of revenue. The committee will to-morrow discuss the proposition for an income tax, but it is believed that the majority are against it. Mr. Wood, who is opposed to the income tax, favors strongly a cessation for some years of payments into the sinking fund, on the ground that we are over $200,000,000 ahead on this account, and in the present condition of the country it is not advisable to continue payments to this fund or a reduction of the debt while we have reduced it so much faster and further than our agreements or promises obliged us to.

FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, April 2, 1878.

EX-CONGRESSMAN PLATT VINDICATED.

Ex-Congressman Platt, of Virginia, whose name was mentioned in the testimony of Secretary Thompson as among the parties rumored to have been implicated in the Norfolk Navy Yard timber frauds, has been completely exonerated by the testimony of the witness William White. Mr. Willis, chairman of the Investigating Committee, has telegraphed Mr. Platt in reply to an inquiry that White, with whose name that of Mr. Platt was connected, had been examined and that nothing in his testimony reflected in the slightest upon the latter.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND FOR THE HARLEM RIVER IMPROVEMENT.

The House Committee on Commerce had under consideration to-day the bill to make an appropriation for the improvement of Harlem River. After considerable discussion the amount was fixed at $200,000, and the item was accordingly entered at that figure in the River and Harbor bill. The amount asked was $500,000.

GENERAL WASHINGTON DESPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, April 2, 1878.

THE GENEVA AWARD—BILL FOR THE PAYMENT OF THE UNEXPENDED BALANCES AGREED UPON BY THE HOUSE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE.

The House Committee on the Judiciary to-day agreed upon a bill for the payment of the unexpended balance of the Geneva award. It proposes to refer to the Court of Claims for adjudication the claims of those parties only who are actual sufferers by the Confederate cruisers, but without reference to any exclusion by the law of 1874 or the decisions of the late Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims. The claims are to be determined under the treaty and award according to the principles of equity, justice and the law of nations. The above was agreed to by one majority in the committee.

The minority of the committee, consisting of five members, agree to pay:—

First—Exculpated cruisers.

Second—Extra interest of two per cent on all previous judgments, and ten per cent additional to whalers in lieu of freight.

Third—War premiums.

One of the members of the majority of the committee did not fully give his consent to the bill agreed upon, but voted for it in order that it might be reported to the House. It is not supposed by some of the members of the committee that the bill in its present shape can pass the House.

THE NEW TARIFF BILL—MR. WOOD CONFIDENT OF ITS PASSAGE.

Representative Wood, having understood that some of the New York merchants and merchants elsewhere have doubts about the passage of the Tariff bill, said to-day that it was constantly increasing in strength. The day it was reported it received on preliminary questions 103 votes on a rising vote, 123 by tellers and 134 by yeas and nays, with seventeen democrats absent.

Mr. Wood says he has no doubt of the passage of the bill in the House by the 1st of May, and its passage in the Senate before the close of the present session. He further mentioned as a noticeable fact that never since 1789 has any tariff bill proposing general or radical changes passed both houses during the same session.

THE JAPANESE INDEMNITY FUND—BILLS TO BE REPORTED IN BOTH SENATE AND HOUSE TO RESTORE THE BALANCE REMAINING.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations and House Committee on Foreign Affairs have virtually decided to report favorably to their respective bodies similar bills restoring to the Japanese government the remainder of what is known as the Japanese Indemnity fund amounting originally to $786,125, but which has increased to nearly a million and a half of dollars by investment in United States bonds. The bills, however, reserve $125,000 to pay the claims of the officers and seamen of the United States vessels Wyoming and Takiang. Joseph M. Morrison, in a recent argument before the House Sub-Committee on Foreign Affairs, said that aside from the sentiment of justice which demands the return of this money, the effect of such a vindication of the principles of equity, upon which our government is conducted, would be to turn the tide of popular feeling in Japan so strongly toward the United States and increase the demand for American products and manufactures to such an extent that the benefits which would accrue to this country would make its return the most profitable investment ever made by our people.

THE OBSTRUCTIONS IN THE EAST RIVER AND HELL GATE.

The House Committee on Commerce to-day agreed to reduce the appropriation on the River and Harbor bill for the removal of obstructions from the East River and Hell Gate, New York, from $400,000 to $350,000.

IN EXECUTIVE SESSION—MOTIONS TO RECONSIDER.

In the executive session of the Senate to-day the pending motion to reconsider the rejection of Lewis E. Parsons as United States Attorney for Alabama was withdrawn.

The motion to reconsider the rejection of Robert M. Reynolds as First Auditor of the Treasury, which was withdrawn yesterday, was to-day renewed.

The rules of the Senate allow a motion for reconsideration to be entered during either of the two executive sessions next following the session in which the vote sought to be reconsidered was taken. Consequently the second motion to reconsider Reynolds' rejection was in order to-day, but as there was no such renewal of the withdrawn motion for a reconsideration of Parsons' rejection, the adverse action of the Senate in the Parsons case stands as final. It is probable that in the event of a final rejection of Reynolds' nomination to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Auditor Mahan the name of ex-Congressman Amasa Cobb will be sent to the Senate for the same position.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

The House Naval Committee to-day agreed to a proposition offered by Mr. Goode, of Virginia, authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to appoint his chief clerk to be Assistant Secretary, and while acting in that capacity he shall be entitled to a salary of $3,500 per annum.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSITS RECEIVED FOR THE FISCAL YEARS ENDING JUNE 30, 1877, AND 1878.

The following is a comparative statement showing the aggregate of certificates of deposit received each month thus far during the fiscal years ending June 30, 1877 and 1878:—

Months.	1877.	1878.	*Increase.*	*Decrease.*
July	$9,956,695	$9,172,973	—	$783,721
August	9,619,085	9,637,953	$18,868	—
September	9,637,756	9,854,545	216,789	—
October	10,242,995	10,107,860	—	135,544
November	9,075,491	9,146,763	71,272	—
December	9,511,157	9,062,748	—	448,408
January	10,257,440	8,657,433	—	1,600,006
February	8,597,779	7,114,071	—	1,483,708
March	9,251,439	7,992,310	—	1,259,129
April	9,879,311	—	—	—
May	12,968,514	—	—	—
June	9,873,421	—	—	—
Total	$118,870,997			
Decrease to March 31, 1878,	$5,493,588.			

MILITARY MATTERS—RANK OF CERTAIN OFFICERS IN THE QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT—NEW ARMY REGULATIONS.

The Senate Committee on Military Affairs to-day took action on the bill introduced by Mr. Dawes "to fix the rank of certain officers in the Quartermaster's Department." This bill provides for setting aside the action of President Johnson—which the Senate subsequently confirmed—promoting a number of quartermasters by "selection," and passing over other officers of higher lineal rank. Five members of the committee authorized an adverse report to be made on this bill by Senator Wadleigh. Senator Maxey, in behalf of the remaining four members, will, however, present a minority report favoring the passage of the bill on the ground that the President was bound by law to make all such promotions in accordance with seniority.

The committee to-day authorized Mr. Maxey to report for passage his bill directing the Secretary of War to prepare and report to Congress as soon as practicable a new code of army regulations. The regulations have not been revised since 1863.

THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT.

The House to-day passed a joint resolution reported from the Committee on Appropriations, authorizing the commission having in charge the Washington Monument to apply $36,000 to giving greater stability to the foundation.

DOORKEEPER POLK.

EFFORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON CIVIL SERVICE REFORM TO GET THEIR REPORT BEFORE THE HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, April 2, 1878.

In the House to-day Mr Harrison, of Illinois, Chairman of the Committee on Civil Service Reform, desired to submit the report of that committee in regard to the case of Doorkeeper Polk, but was antagonized by Mr. Hendee, of Vermont, who desired to resume the consideration of the District Government bill.

Mr. HARRISON—If the House determines not to hear a report about one of its own officers charged with wrongdoing let it go to the country and let the country understand it.

The question then arose as to whether on last Tuesday Mr. Harrison had not submitted the report and thereby lost its privilege.

The SPEAKER decided that the record showing that a report had been submitted at that time, the report was now upon the calendar as business undisposed of.

Mr. Cox, (rep.) of Ohio, thereupon moved to proceed to its consideration, and it was agreed to—Yeas 148, nays 79.

THE REPORT OF THE MAJORITY.

Mr. HARRISON, of Illinois, proceeded to explain the report of the majority, which recommends the adoption of a resolution declaring the office of doorkeeper vacant. The committee had been, he thought, perfectly uninfluenced by partisanship, and Mr. Polk had had as fair and kindly an investigation as any man could have. He (Mr. Harrison) had gone into that committee with the resolution, if possible, to save Mr. Polk. He had voted for that gentleman for doorkeeper, both in the House and in caucus. But Mr. Polk had made a law unto himself and must stand the consequences. The democratic party was pledged to civil service reform and would it go before the country and say, "We will fight the republicans who commit a wrong, but we will spread the whitewash over our own friends?" He believed not. Should the House retain in office a man to whom law was no restraint? In a republic obedience to the law was the only loyalty which a citizen could show, and when an officer rode over the law and set a bad example to the people he should be made an example of himself. He proceeded to read from the testimony to prove that Polk had appointed a number of persons beyond those authorized by law.

UPROAR AND CONFUSION.

From the persistency with which he was interrupted and harrassed with questions and from the excitement of manner in which he met those interruptions (chiefly from Messrs. Luttrell, of Cal.; Franklyn, Clark and Crittenden, of Mo.; Eden, of Ill., and Ellsworth, of Mich.), the delivery of his speech was attended with great uproar, confusion and merriment, but Mr. Harrison himself was very resolute and determined in urging on his own side of the House the propriety of expelling the doorkeeper.

At the conclusion of his speech, at fifteen minutes to five P. M., the House adjourned.

SUSPENDING THE SINKING FUND.

A LETTER FROM GENERAL BUTLER ON THE PROPOSITION BEFORE CONGRESS.

General Butler has addressed the following to the editor of the Boston *Herald*:—

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 31, 1878.

I observe that you call the attention of your readers to the fact that I was one of those members of Congress who voted for a resolution restraining the Secretary of the Treasury from taking from the current revenues for the next five years the one per cent which the law requires shall be yearly expended in reducing the public debt.

I speak from memory, but I believe we have paid the public debt so fast thus far that we are some $180,000,000 in excess of what one per cent would have been if we had paid only that each year since the law was passed, so that we are far in advance of any obligation to our creditors to pay any more for the next nine years.

I am glad to find that I agree with your article upon this subject. That at the present time of great financial and business distresses, pressing so hardly upon all classes of the people, we ought not to levy any more taxes than are necessary and called for to pay the interest of the public debt and the most economical expenditures by the government; and that if we appropriate any more money it should be to relieve and not add to the burden of the people by its expenditure.

I had taken some pains to indoctrinate, as far as I was able, the gentlemen in Congress from the South and West, with the financial ideas of some of whom I agree, in the hope that this measure might pass, for the reasons suggested in your article, and for another one, which I have now to set forth, and I was glad to find they agreed with yours. The measure was largely supported by those who supported the measure of financial relief known as the "Silver bill."

But I had another and still further reason for my action, which I wish to bring to your attention, because it is not adverted to in your article:—

By the advice of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue Congress had passed and the President signed a bill to extend the time of payment of the taxes on spirits by the producers of spirituous liquors at their option for three years. This will necessarily cause a present falling off of the revenue, but undoubtedly an ultimate gain. By the falling off of importations in the last year, and the withholding of payment of duties while the tariff is being discussed, it will appear that there must be a deficit in the revenues from both sources. The Committee on Ways and Means have already agreed upon a bill which will probably pass, reducing the tax on tobacco from twenty-four to sixteen cents per pound. If the Tariff bill passes it may be certain that there will be too little revenue to meet the interest on the public debt and current expenditures, however economically the government may be carried on, and that will probably reach the extent of from twelve to twenty millions. There are but two sources from which money can be derived to meet that deficit:—

First—By selling our bonds and increasing the public debt. I suppose nobody would think of making up the deficit by such means.

Second—To levy it by taxation. We have already had to relieve internal revenue taxation on the principal articles at present taxed on the ground that they will bear no more. The only other source will be to put a tax on tea and coffee, or, as the phrase in Congress is, "put a tax on the poor man's breakfast table." Of the probability of such a tax passing Congress you can judge as well as I can. The other is an income tax.

Not thinking an income tax desirable I was in favor of meeting the expected deficit of twenty millions by stopping the funding of the public debt to that amount. I supposed the gentlemen representing the Eastern cities, New England and New York, seeing where this funding of the public debt must land at last, would vote with me, and therefore it never occurred to me to converse with them upon the subject, and I was surprised to find that, with one or two exceptions—notably that of Mr. Wood, of New York—they all voted against the proposition, apparently inviting an income tax, which invitation, I think, will be accepted.

Now, I want in advance to wash my hands of the necessity for an income tax. If the Representatives of Massachusetts and New York will vote a deficit in the revenue nothing on earth, in my judgment, will stand between them and an income tax.

I do not want to be held, myself, responsible any further to oppose its passage, for the expenses of the government must be paid, and if gentlemen representing the financial notions especially of the Eastern capitalists insist that, in addition to the expenses of the government, a portion of the national debt shall be paid yearly, be it so. If they want to pay it I have no objection.

Hoping that you will agree with me upon this latter reason for my action, as in those you specify, I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJAMIN F. BUTLER.

THE MEXICAN BORDER.

WASHINGTON, April 2, 1878.

The State Department reports that recently at Mier, on the Rio Grande, the Mexican authorities, on requisition made, returned a herd of stolen cattle to their Texan owners and took steps to punish the thieves. As this is the first instance of the kind that has been reported, it is thought to show an improved condition of affairs on the Mexican border.

THE NEW BISHOP OF RICHMOND.

WASHINGTON, April 2, 1878.

The recent appointment of Rev. J. J. Keane, of this city, to be Bishop of Richmond has been received by the entire Catholic community and other friends with marked satisfaction. They have made arrangements to pay all his debts contracted for church and benevolent purposes and to supply him with a bishop's ring, crozier and other personal articles pertaining to his high office.

THE PACIFIC MAIL FLEET.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

In your financial article of the 30th ult. your reporter was pleased to designate the major part of the Pacific mail fleet as "fourth-rate hulks." I cannot but think that, had the writer been fully informed in regard to the vessels of the above-named company now in active service his remarks would certainly have been more favorable. Permit me through your columns briefly to state a few facts, and in so doing to post your Wall street correspondent upon certain matters of which he is apparently ignorant and at the same time correct the erroneous impression the public may have received from reading the article in question.

With but a single exception all of the Pacific Mail steamers in daily use at this time are iron propellers, and all but three of them I believe have been built within five years; indeed, those upon the Australian line were built as late as 1875 by John Roach, the well known American shipbuilder, who was also the builder of almost the entire fleet. All of the steamers are large, swift and stanch, and most of them palatial in their appointments. Two of them—the City of Pekin and City of Tokio, now upon the China line—are the largest ocean passenger steamships in the world, and are simply magnificent in all respects; noble monuments of American skill and workmanship. The latest acquisition to the Pacific Mail fleet by purchase of the five steamships of the Panama Transit Company are also iron propellers of uniform class and tonnage, all being valuable, new and perfectly adapted to the wants and business of the Pacific Mail Company. If the report upon the "street" be true that the British government are looking for steamers for transport service, and could succeed in procuring them, the "fourth-rate hulks" of the Pacific Mail Company would completely "fill the bill," as many of them when building were under the supervision of the naval authorities and constructed with a possible eventuality of their conversion into efficient war or troop ships. There are no steamers afloat that are superior to the "fourth-rate hulks" of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company in point of strength and speed—two features which make them especially desirable as ships for transport service. As Americans we should feel proud of the possession of one representative American steamship line of American built steamships, constructed of American material and manned and navigated by skilful American seamen, and it ill becomes the largest and most influential American newspaper to publish and encourage such unjust remarks upon the property of a great corporation, which is now wisely, judiciously and economically managed by as intelligent and capable men as the business and commercial community can produce.

FAIR PLAY.

THE WOMEN'S HOTEL.

Opening Reception at the New Building Last Evening.

READY FOR OCCUPANCY.

Description of Its Accommodations and Advantages.

After twelve years of planning and working on the part of the late A. T. Stewart, his widow and his successor, Judge Hilton, the Women's Hotel has been completed and will to-day be occupied by guests. About a thousand applications for board have thus far been received, but only forty of the number have been accepted, and it is likely that many of these will not move in at once, so that the building will not be filled for some time to come. Judge Hilton expresses himself as in no particular hurry to procure guests, and the character of every applicant is subjected to a rigid scrutiny. Each application must be accompanied by the names of two responsible gentlemen as references.

OPENING RECEPTION.

Mrs. Stewart during the past week sent out 15,000 invitations to leading citizens and prominent gentlemen in all parts of the country to a reception at the hotel last night. It was accordingly lighted from cellar to roof, and every facility afforded for a thorough inspection. In a small, handsomely furnished parlor on the first floor Mrs. Stewart, accompanied by Judge Hilton and several lady friends, received as many of her guests as made their way thither. It is estimated that no fewer than 10,000 people presented cards of admission at the doors. Although the building was thrown open at six o'clock instead of at eight as had been at first intended, the crowding was dreadful. As early as seven o'clock carriages began to arrive, bringing the elite of Murray Hill in full evening dress; every street car that went by deposited its quota of ladies and gentlemen, and numbers living in the vicinity came on foot. Every window of the building, in the seven stories above the sidewalk, was ablaze with light, showing the massive proportions of the structure to great advantage. A constant stream of visitors poured in through the main entrance on Fourth avenue, until those who had first entered began to make their way out. Then the two surging masses met upon the stairways and crowded by each other so slowly that there was a blockade at the doors, and in a short time there was an assemblage of a thousand people upon the sidewalk waiting an opportunity to enter. It was, however, made up of intelligent and refined persons, and there was not the slightest rudeness or trouble. A few later arrivals surveyed the immense mass of people extending along the sidewalks in both directions and almost blockading the street itself, and departed without attempting to get in; but the greater number waited patiently in line and succeeded in gaining admission.

INSIDE THE BUILDING.

Once inside the building and above the first floor there was room enough for all. The ladies went into ecstacies over the tastefully furnished main parlor and sought rest in the numerous elegant easy chairs with which it is supplied. Along the corridors poured a living tide, flowing into the rooms on either side as they were found more than usually attractive. Exclamations of delight and admiration were heard on every hand. Every one of the 500 sleeping rooms was pronounced a gem. The library, with its elegant bookcases, tasteful tables and beautiful cabinet writing desks attracted an immense number of the visitors, who ensconced themselves at its dozen windows and drawing aside its heavy silk curtains gazed out into the courtyard. This enclosure—a tiled space 150 feet square—was brightly lighted by the glare from 800 windows in the walls of the building around it as well as by four mighty bronze lamps twenty feet high placed at each corner. The scene was suggestive of a Florentine picture—the towering walls of a bright red color relieved by white trimmings about the windows, throwing down a rosy reflection upon the tiles and upon a handsome fountain in full play and surrounded by flowers in massive carved bronze vases. Several tasteful beds of flowers at a little distance lent a pretty touch of color, and ladies seated in groups upon the stone rim of the basin and mingling their laughter with the flashing of the spray left nothing to be desired to complete the picture.

One of the most attractive points in the house to the ladies throughout the evening was the immense kitchens upon the ground floor, and many encomiums were passed upon the arrangements. These are on such a scale that food could be prepared, if necessary, for 3,000 persons.

It was almost eleven o'clock when the last visitor departed, and the building was declared ready for its future occupants.

DESCRIPTION OF THE HOTEL.

The Women's Hotel, as it is called, and not the Stewart Home or the Working Women's Hotel, faces on Fourth avenue and runs from Thirty-second to Thirty-third street, and covers 40,000 square feet. The walls and staircases are of iron and the structure is fireproof throughout. It is eight stories high, including the towers and not counting the ground floor, which is devoted to the culinary and laundry departments. It is built in the form of a hollow square, opening upon a beautifully laid out courtyard, so that there is not a dark room in the place. The visitor enters from Fourth avenue, and at once finds himself in an imposing hallway, with marble tiles, and a broad iron stairway. The style of the interior of the hotel is the Roman Renaissance, the use of the column being conspicuous in every story. On either side of the stairway are the offices of the manager, Mr. Clere, of the Grand Union Hotel, Saratoga Springs, and his assistants. The letter boxes and the electric bells and speaking tubes which communicate with each story are situated here. Under the stairway are the doors leading to the basement floor. The front of the hotel is of iron and glass and the inside of brick and glass. The wide hallway that runs nearly the entire length of the second story is tiled with marble.

Facing Fourth avenue is a row of reception rooms where the guests may entertain their friends, either ladies or gentlemen. They are furnished in a luxurious style that but few fashionable hotels can boast of. The carpets are Derventer, made for this purpose, and the furniture is all upholstered in raw silks in mediæval patterns. Heavy lambrequins hang at the windows. In the centre of the rooms stand marble top tables of elaborate and substantial workmanship. Further up the hall is a reception room of larger size, covered with an Oriental rug of rich pattern. In this room stands a square piano. Every room on this floor is lighted by brass chandeliers of elegant and expensive design, containing some half a dozen burners. There are a number of sleeping rooms, both single and double, on this floor opening on Thirty-third street. The bathrooms open on the courtyard. Of the five hundred or more bedrooms in this establishment no two are furnished alike. The carpet of each room is unique, and the guests have wide scope for the gratification of their tastes, some of the designs being in gorgeous light colors, while others are of subdued shades and modest styles. All the carpets in the bedrooms are Wilton and of what is known as medallion patterns. Each room has from one to three windows, and is furnished with a black walnut bedstead, with tempting double spring hair mattress and snowy linen; a bureau, with large glass; a table, chairs, closet for hanging clothes and a washstand of generous proportions, with hot and cold water in abundance. At the back of many of the bedsteads is an arrangement for hanging clothes, and in some of the rooms are several lockers for keeping any odds and ends the occupants wish to have out of sight. Judge Hilton, upon being asked if the rule prohibiting any extra furniture applied to bookracks, replied that any small bookrack that could stand upon the closets would not be objected to. On the question of pets the Judge was inexorable. "Imagine for a moment," said he, "a thousand canary birds singing and a thousand cats mewing at once!"

THE ACCOMMODATIONS

The bedrooms are of two sizes—the single rooms, which are $6 a week each for two persons and $7 for one, are about twelve by twenty feet in size and are furnished just the same in point of comfort and elegance as the parlor rooms. The parlor or double bedrooms are about twenty by twenty-four feet square and have from two to three windows. They cost $12 for one person per week and $10 each for two persons. An elevator runs to every floor, so that the prices of all the rooms all the same. For many reasons the top floors are the most desirable; they command a magnificent view of Long Island and the river and are just where they catch the passing breeze. In the southwest corner of the second story is a parlor fitted up for Mrs. Stewart and furnished with the old fashioned furniture, newly upholstered, that she and the late Mr. Stewart began housekeeping with forty years ago. Judge Hilton has hung several oil paintings taken from his own house in this room.

Passing down the corridor southward from this parlor the visitor comes to the grand dining hall, which opens upon the courtyard. A number of long tables run across this room, while smaller ones are placed by each window. The table furniture is enough to give one an appetite. The linen is of the finest and whitest and the silverware of rich and simple design. The glassware was purchased by the late Mr. Stewart in Paris, and is of crystalline brilliancy. Colored men preside at every table. The guests are furnished with a bill of fare at each meal, which is made up with great care, and includes not only the necessaries of life, but all the delicacies of the season. Every meal will be served in course, the same as at any hotel. The floor of this room is of marble. About 600 persons can be seated at the tables. An extra dining room is fitted up in the basement.

THE GRAND SALOON AND LIBRARY.

Directly over the dining room is the grand saloon, a room ninety-two feet long by thirty-three feet wide. The floor of this saloon is covered with a gorgeous velvet carpet, designed, as all the carpets in the building are said to have been, by Judge Hilton. On the tinted walls hang a number of large paintings from Mrs. Stewart's gallery, and statuettes and busts stand about on pedestals, and a piano occupies one corner. At the windows olive green and crimson curtains hang by heavy rings from black walnut rods. Great easy chairs, elegantly upholstered in raw silk, and sofas, in whose depths one is almost lost from sight, stand about the room at convenient distances. Chinese vases, of cunning workmanship, lend color to the room.

Over the grand saloon is the library—a room of the same dimensions. To many this room will prove the most attractive place in the house. It is furnished in deep red, with olive green and red curtains on rods at the windows. Down the middle of the room run long tables at which comfortable chairs are placed, and here the guests may read to their heart's content. By each window are placed small desks, with drawers well filled with stationery, which is furnished free to the guests. Against the opposite wall stand black walnut bookcases that contain a well selected library of 2,780 books, embracing history, biography, travel, science and novels. All the best modern authors are represented, with many of the popular classics and encyclopædias. A lady librarian is to have charge of this room.

IN THE BASEMENT.

In the basement of the building is the kitchen, presided over by the *chef* from the Grand Union Hotel at Saratoga, a room for groceries, another for vegetables, a refrigerator room and a bakery, all of which were ready for immediate use. The white capped cooks and stewards stood about awaiting the order to begin. The refrigerators were stocked with game and poultry, meats and delicacies. Down here, also, are the laundry, with every modern improvement, the gas room, the engine room and the store room where the occupants are to put their trunks unless they particularly desire to keep them in their rooms. The servants' rooms are also on this floor front. Doors here open out into the courtyard. This courtyard is to be provided with benches and chairs in the summer for the benefit of the guests and their friends.

Judge Hilton called the attention of the HERALD reporter to the substantial manner in which every piece of furniture in the hotel was built, even to such a little thing as rubber tips for the legs and backs of the chairs that stand in the marble halls. "Every article of this furniture," said he, "was made especially for this purpose from designs furnished by me."

FINE ARTS.

THE ART STUDENTS' LEAGUE—MONTHLY RECEPTION AND ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF THE STUDENTS' WORK LAST EVENING.

The monthly social reunions or receptions given by the members of the Art Students' League have become a very pleasant feature of the artistic and social season. On each occasion an exhibition of art work of some kind gives point to and increases the attractiveness of the gathering. The art display which was brought together last evening for the pleasure of the students in the different classes of the League and their guests was the annual exhibition of work by the members, which was chiefly composed of studies and sketches in oil, crayon and pencil done in the League classes.

There were present last evening a large number of the students with their friends and several well known artists. Among the guests also were noted William Cullen Bryant, and Professor John F. Weir, of New Haven. During the evening a vocal and instrumental concert was listened to with interest. Among the performers were Miss Metlar and Mr. Hills, who sang some songs; Miss Annie Kent, a young girl of twelve, who did herself credit on the violin, and Gaston Blay, who played several violin solos. Mr. Sawyer was the accompanist.

The examples which formed the collection were arranged in the large room where the life and sketch classes meet and in the adjoining portrait class room. A good portion of the latter room was temporarily partitioned off to allow of a separate exhibition of the studies from the nude made in the life classes.

On the west wall of the larger of the two rooms were hung, covering the wall, the studies in oil made by students in the portrait classes. Among the best of these was a woman's head by Miss Stone, a quite striking example of Mrs. Dixon's work; two good heads by Turner, some by Helena DeKay, a neat little head by Miss Rowle and examples by Mrs. Baker and Mr. Dowdell.

The north wall was well filled with a number of sketches taken in that admirable institution by the afternoon sketch class. Among them we note C. Y. Turner's excellent and very picturesque renditions, F. S. Church's draughtsmanlike example, Share's bold work, Kelly's blocked out and effective execution; Hirschberg's pleasing examples, Frank Waller's artistic bits, Laws' neat and effective pencilings and Harry Ogden's facile drawings.

The south wall was tacked over with pen and ink drawings intended for reproduction in the *Graphic* and magazines, with in Indian ink drawings, made to be photographed on the block for engraving, and with contributions to the "composition class." Among the pen and inks were examples of Harper, Custens, Harris and Thulstrupp; among the Indian inks an excellent Continental scene, by Howard Pyle, and several of Kelly's effective bits; and, finally, among the competition sketches we note Turner's "Auriti," several by Faber, among which are "Past and Present," and one of Kelly's. A fine drawing of a hand does credit to Mr. Bunker, as does a marine to Mr. Burns.

On the east wall we noted Robert J. Hardie, Jr.'s, good crayon head of Frank Waller, the President of the League; C. Y. Turner's admirable crayon half length of Mrs. Baker, one of Vice Presidents, and G. N. Bowen's fine crayon head of the late Samuel Bowles, of the Springfield *Republican*.

There were in addition in the room a pleasing little landscape by Clinton Ogilvie, J. S. Hartley's life size plaster figure "King Rene's Daughter," a little child bust by Lauber and a promising first attempt at modelling by Miss Wilder.

In the portrait class room were hung crayon sketches made in this class, among which we note the examples by Miss Brown and those by Messrs. Boynton, Dowdall and Turner. The part of the exhibition which artistically was the most interesting and which gives the surest test of the true art strength of the League, was the display of studies made from the nude. Here were found some very excellent works, chiefly in crayon, for which credit should be given to Mrs. Baker, Helena de Kay, Misses Ewer and Rowley and Messrs. Bunker, Thulstrupp, Levy, Harper and Lauber.

PRINCETON ALUMNI.

THE RECENT DIFFICULTIES IN THE COLLEGE DISCUSSED—BASEBALL NINES.

There was a meeting of the Princeton alumni last evening at Delmonico's, at which about fifty gentlemen, graduates of that institution, assisted, Mr. Parke Godwin in the chair. The minutes of the previous meeting having been read and approved, Mr. William Allen Butler arose and said that the late troubles at Princeton merited serious consideration, and to test the sense of the meeting he offered the following resolution:—

Resolved, That it is advisable that a bond be required to be given by every student on entering Princeton College, signed by his parent or guardian, and with two good and sufficient sureties, one of whom shall be a resident of the State of New Jersey. The object of the bond being, first, to insure the payment of his college fees and debts contracted in his capacity as student; second, to insure his keeping the peace according to the rules and regulations of the college. The pecuniary penalty of $500 attaching for the forfeiture of these provisions.

In response to this resolution Mr. J. P. Jackson, of Newark, said the late troubles did deserve more than a passing notice; that the college had a certain class of men in it who did not understand the difference between fun and riot, and that some means should be taken to teach them the limit to which they might go. He suggested that a prize of $100 be set aside for the best essay in the Tom Brown style on college discipline and college amenities, to be written by the students, and that copies of this essay, which would be supposed to express all that was straightforward and manly in college life, should be circulated freely among the students. Mr. Jackson moved that the resolution be referred to a special committee, to be either amended or added to.

Mr. Winford R. Martin thought that the reports of troubles at Princeton College were much exaggerated and always had been. He remembered when a case of measles was reported as smallpox and accounts of it sent to the different papers, and that some of the students had even telegraphed stories to the papers to that effect. Even in the recent troubles at Princeton accounts were very much exaggerated, and he thought that any action taken by those outside the college was unwise and even impertinent. Dr. McCosh was at present writing an article for the *North American Review* on college discipline and the best means to prevent the recurrence of such scenes as they had just gone through.

On motion of Mr. Wayne Parker the resolution of Mr. Butler was laid upon the table.

Mr. Dennison then spoke of baseball matters connected with the college for the coming year. He said Princeton had two nines practising in the field, and that their members had been in training in the gymnasium during the past year. They were heavy batters and heavy men. The Princeton nine were to play three games out of five with Harvard on May 10 and 11 in Princeton and on June 7 and 8 in Boston; the final game, if necessary, to be determined afterward. Games were to be played with Yale at Princeton on May 15 and at New Haven on June 5.

The meeting then adjourned for a slight collation.

LADIES' CHARITY FAIR.

The ladies' fair in aid of the poor and orphans will close to-night, in Kurtz's Hall, Twenty-third street. Since it opened, on the 25th of March, it has been very liberally patronized, and the receipts, all things considered, are up to what was anticipated by its friends. The fair has, to all appearances, been admirably conducted under the auspices of the ladies of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul and the French Benevolent Society of New York.

Mme. Rose consented to lend her aid to the charitable undertaking by singing several pieces, to the great delight of the ladies and patrons of the fair. She even condescended to take up a collection from those present, and was remarkably successful in gathering together a considerable sum to aid the objects of the fair.

As the considerable quantities of objects on hand, comprehending every variety of toilet articles, ornaments and notions—many of them the work of fair and charitable hands—will be disposed of to-night, at merely nominal prices, it is expected that the attendance will be extremely large.

CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY.

MR. GEORGE TICKNOR CURTIS' LECTURE IN ASSOCIATION HALL.

Mr. George Ticknor Curtis delivered his second lecture on "American Constitutional History," in Association Hall, last night. In commencing his lecture Mr. Curtis said:—Will the audience indulge me in a little personal explanation? I received, a week or two since, a letter from a g