THURSDAY, MARCH 29, 1883.

Atjon Opera Mouse—Vim. Big Ind no Wigwam—Circus. Matines. Bouth's the tre—Never Inc. Late to Men. Bunnett's. Museum—Resolvay and Mis of Cosmopolitan Theatre-Panton's Slave Staly's Theatre-1-20-6. Raly's Theatre 1-20 &
Fifth Avenue Theatre—Prince Cont.
Grand Opera Moune—The Romany Bys.
Globe Dime Vavecum—700 Byery.
Haverly's Theatre—Shrik.
Hadlons Square Coredes—Clemk Matines.
Modison Square Theatre—Young Mrs. Wintrop.

San Francisco Opera House—Binch of Kers. Standard Thentre—Patience htar Thontro-Vice Versi. Thalla Theatro-Esmont, Ac.

Thentre Camique—Vesorier's Inflation.
The Canimo—L. Marjorato.
Tony Pastor's Thentre—Mailcon's Picale. Windsor Theatre-The Corslean Brothers

#### How to Clear the Way for an Early Adjournment.

The Democrats in the Legislature have fo some time had the subject of final adjournment under consideration. Those members who are possessed of any wisdom perceive that an early adjournment is not desirable for its own sake, but only after all the questions upon which legislative action is demanded by the public interests have been adequately discussed and correctly decided.

To this end the majority might facilitate the disposition of really important business They should check the further introduction of bad bills on their side, and they should

at once take up and defeat the bad bills already introduced. El-considered and objectionable measures should be finally disposed of now, and not be allowed to rest quietly until the last days of the session, when, in the press of work before both branches of Legislature, they may carelessly be enacted into laws.

Prominent among the projects which ought to be summarily dealt with in this manner are Senator KIERNAN's bills, one providing for a Receiver-tien and of insolvent corporations, and the other designed to change the method of appointing the Excise Commissioners in Brocklyn.

When the inflow of rubbish has been stopped, and the clerks' desks have been cleared of such poor stuff as we have mentioned, the way will be clear enough. In a few weeks the Legislature can then act upon every matter of importance which really requires consideration at the present session

#### Incitements to Conspiracy and Murder.

The vast majority of the American people regard with leathing and horror the encouragement given to the commission of crime in Ireland by the so-called dynamite press of which the newspaper conducted by O'Dox-OVAN Rossa is the most detestable example. But, hitherto, the execration visited upon the advocates of arson and homicide has been mingled with contempt, based on the knowledge of their almost total want of influence, and on the belief that the meagre funds obtained from a few dupes were used to line the pockets of the arch impostors.

It would be a fatal blunder to transform such scarecrows into martyrs; to dignify by official persecution men who have stood for years in the pillory of public scorn. We find it, therefore, impossible to believe the report that the British Minister, Mr. WEST, has been instructed to request our Government to take proceedings against the obscure and impotent newspapers which do not shrink from landing assassination. The request is one which, in view of diplomatic precedents, Great Britain is not in a position to make; and if she were qualified, her representative in this country must perceive that it would be highly inexpedient to press such a demand.

Between the United States and the United Kingdom an extradition treaty is in force, and whenever sufficient evidence against an accused person is forthcoming, he will be held for removal to the country within whose jurisdiction the crime was perpetrated. Neither let it be taken too hastily for granted that our courts or American public opinion will be inclined to seek wire-drawn distinctions between political and non-political offences, especially in the case of such brutal murders as those in Phoenix Park, which every accredited representative of the Irish people has declared were unpalliated by any color of political motive. But while all our citizens, without distinction of race sympathies, are opposed to the harborage of detected assassins, and will insist upon a rigorous and loval execution of extradition treaties, we cannot admit that any foreign power has the right to ask us to adopt in its own interest special legislation calculated to trammel the freedom of the press.

Indeed, no Federal legislation to that end would be practicable. That was settled once for all by the experiment made in JOHN ADAMS's administration. When the second · President took office, the Federalist party, to which he belonged, included three-fourths of all the able men and a large majority of the voters of the United States; yet in the course of a few years that mighty organization was irretrievably ruined by the Alien and Sedition laws, whose most offensive provisions were those clothing the central Government with the power to gag the press. That blunder will never be repeated by any political party in this country, even with a mistaken view of furthering its own interests, and assuredly not for the benefit of any foreign power.

Not only would it be utterly impracticable for us to carry through legislation empowering the Federal Government to silence certain newspapers which are unquestionably a disgrace to American journalism, but of al European countries Great Britain could with least propriety and consistency urge such a course upon us. It is true that the English courts imprisoned Herr Most for an article commending the assassins of ALEXANDER II. but their stern action in that instance was sanctioned by existing laws. No new statute was required to deal with Most's offence, nor would the English people have tolerated any special legislation to that end. This is clear from the overthrow of Lord Palmerston's Ministry in 1858, brought about by its attempt to amend the law for the express purpose of preventing a second Orsini conspiracy from being hatched in England. Now, without legislation other than that embodied in the Revised Statutes, our Federal Government cannot suppress or control the utterances of O'Donovan Rossa's paper, fevolting as they are to every right-feeling man; and the American people are even more unlikely than the English to amend

Even if an American Congress could be persuaded to invest the executive department with power to muzzle American newspapers upon any pretext, however plausible, such a movement would prove a fatal mistake for its promoters. It would cause an immediate and deplorable change in the attitude of American public opinion toward the victims of such a law. They would inevitably become the objects of sympathy

their laws in that regard.

instead of detestation, and neither the British Government nor the American people can afford to have the organizers or the culogizers of conspiracy and murder regarded with any other sentiments than the abhorrence which they deserve.

#### The Spoils of Office.

A few days since, Major THOMAS C. H. SMITH, paymaster in the army, was by operation of law placed on the retired list and ordered to proceed to his home.

Major SETTH was appointed to his position less than five years ago, from Ohio, by RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, the Fraudulent President. He was not then connected with the army, but was selected from civil life; and it was noted at the time that he was nearly sixty years old, or almost of the age when officers are held to be ripe for withdrawal from active service. The law now makes this withdrawal compulsory at the age of 64, while in the navy the age for enforced retirement is 62. The President still has the power to retire an army officer at the age of 62, if the retired list is not full, and this power has been exercised for many years. It was therefore pointed out that HAYES'S act in selecting a man nearly threescore years old for beginning a career in the regular army, was in effect furnishing to his friend a few years of service on high pay, to be followed with life retirement on three-

fourths pay. It is only just to say that Major SMITH had greater claims, so far as his military record was concerned, upon the place that was offered to him, than several of the later appointees of the pay corps. Early in the civil war he served as Lieutenant-Colonel of an Ohlo cavalry regiment, and was afterward made a Brigadier-General of volunteers. Still, with all due credit for his character and career, the fact remains that a man appointed as he was to a staff department in the army, when in his sixtieth year, is substantially pensioned for life, by grace of the appointing authority.

The case just cited shows the folly and vrong of the recent legislation of Congress especting the staff departments of the army By an abuse of political patronage, the lucrative and not laborious paymasterships of the army may be filled with sexagenarians from civil life, instead of being reserved as rewards for hard-worked line officers, and especially for Captains and Lieutenants who, having performed gallant and distinguished frontier service, may feel like relaxing the long strain of campaigning by a change to staff department duty.

In opening hereafter the Quartermas ter's and Subsistence Departments to civilians, as the pay corps is open now, the new Army Appropriation bill gives to the President the opportunity of furnishing life positions and salaries to his friends, relatives, or political retainers, in three bureaus of the military service, instead of in one. It is true that the power thus lodged with the President is only discretionary; but past experience shows that army officers will be practically crowded out of their opportunities for promotion or transfer by this discretion.

Increased opposition may also be expected o any plan of consolidating or reducing these departments; for such spoils of office are too valuable to be cut off. A President may appoint his friends to Consulships, or a Congressman may sucure for a relative a Government clerkship; but in a year or two a change of administration may bring this favor to an end. Not so, however, with appointments in the army, which outlast the appointing power and bestow life berths

### Who will Lend the Minority?

It is worth noting that the list of Republicans elected to the Forty-eighth House includes few names well known to the country. Where will the minority find the strong leader that it needs? In Kasson of Iowa, in TOM REED of Maine, in HISCOCK of New York, in the deposed and discredited KEIFER, in WILLIAM PITT KELLOGG of Louisiana, or in WILLIAM WALTER PHELPS of New Jersey, lately Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Pienipotentiary to Austria-Hungary? The choice presented to the Republican party does not appear to be overloaded with en-

couraging possibilities. Vet if we turn to the other members on the Republican side who have made any considerable reputation, good or bad, in public life, we find them neither numerous nor particularly available for the needs of the party during the year preceding a Presidential election. Mesers. Calkins of Indiana, Pay-SON of Illinois, DINGLEY of Maine, ROBINSON of Massachusetts, KELLEY of Pennsylvania and the humorous HORR of Michigan were redlected. Among the Republicans who did not sit in the Forty-seventh Congress are ex-Gov. Long of Massachusetts, the veteran LUKE P. POLAND of Vermont, and Major GOFF of West Virginia, who for a short time during HAYES'S Fraudulent Administration ruled over the remains of the Robesonian navy. Is there a leader here? Somewhere among the comparatively unknown members on the Republican side there may be a Brobdingnagian intellect run by a big battery of will power; up to the present time it

has not come to the front. What an interesting event would be the sudden and unexpected reappearance on the floor of the House of the Hon. JAMES G. BLAINE, his visor down, and his white plumes dancing in the breeze! Stranger things have happened in politics. It is true that Brother BLAINE has no seat in the pres ent House. But the Representatives from Maine were all elected at large, and who can doubt that either SETH L. MILLIKEN OF CHARLES A. BOUTELLE would cheerfully resign in order to make way for their chief and give their party in the House a bold, adroit, and experienced leader?

### A Miserable Outcast.

Many people may think that DUKES, the murderer of Capt. NUTP and the seducer of his daughter, finds himself worse off after his acquittal for murder than if the jury had brought in a verdict of guilty.

DUKES is at present cooped up in a room of a hotel at Uniontown, his home, with the door locked, and one friend alone stands by him. A committee of citizens of Uniontown have warned him to leave the place. So widespread is the aversion to such a man that the hotels at Harrisburg were obliged to assure their guests that DUKES should not be received in case he fled thither. The Pennsylvania Legislature, of which he was an elected member, have declared his seat vacant. DUKES himself declined to take the seat. No man wishes to harbor him, or associate with him, or see him. Possibly some one of reckless indignation may try to kill him. It would seem that any one would prefer

death to becoming such an outcast. And yet what is it that produces such fury against Dukes? He killed Capt. Nutt. but other men have been no less opprobrious murderers and not suffered such a fate as DUKES. Others have ruined confiding women who have afterward died under the most terrible circumstances, and still have not stirred up naif the outery that follows DUKES.

Fearful as are the crimes of murder and seduction, their authors, after the law has dealt with them, are permitted to go at large

and sink into obscurity. But this man, his defence against the charge of murder, attempted to shift the responsibility of the original crime upon the shoulders of the unfortunate woman. This is what has roused the minds of his fellow citizens to a rage against his crimes somewhat commen with their hideousness. Such a man can have no sympathy, nor does he deserve any, although many another man equally villain ous escapes such a fate.

### The Vacancy in the Cabinet.

Somebody at Washington has conceived the idea that GEORGE M. ROBESON of New Jersey may be appointed Postmaster-Gen-

eral. There is reason to believe that President ARTHUR has views in regard to that office which render the appointment of Mr. Robs-

son impossible. His selection of Senator Hown for the place, at the outset of his administration, indicates that the President regards it as essential that the Postmaster-General should

be a man of high personal integrity. This requirement bars out Robeson

Mr. BENJAMIN BUTTERWORTH of Cincin nati, lately one of the ornaments of the Bobe-sonian majority in the Forty-seventh Congress, but now removed to another sphere of useful ness by the vote of his constituents, is named as one of the two dozen or more candidates for the vacant place in the Cabinet.

Mr. BUTTERWORTH's national reputation was gained by a single speech delivered by him in Congress last summer. It is a rather curious fact that if Mr. BUTTERWORTH of Cincinnati ever becomes Postmaster-General, he will be obliged, under sections 3,878 and 8,993 of the Revised Statutes, to exclude from the United States mails any accurate report of the speech upon which his national reputation depends. The friends of Mr. BUTTERWORTH ought to think of this before they urge his claims any

further.

Mr. LESLIE, the manager of the Postal Telegraph Company, says he will advise that all the wires of that company be laid under ground in cities. It will cost more at the start. he avers, but in the end will prove more economical, as well as more convenient. It is not enough, however, to put new telegraph wires under ground; the old ones, which now encumber the streets should also be removed to the place where they belong, under the surface of the ground.

Possibly in the course of time it will occur to the Fire Commissioners that the wide dis-tribution of fire alarm keys has proved a costly and annoying step. False alarms occurring with frequency have a bad effect upon the men who must respond to them. Malicious fools, idle boys, and crazy women have been the offenders, and each time that one of them is caught there is fresh wonder how he or she became possessed of a key. We are informed that the only woman known to have a key is Mrs. ALONZO B. CORNELL, who got one because she was then the Governor's wife. It is to be hoped that the unbusinessiike spirit thus indicated has, not characterized the entire management of the distribution. Probably the cheapest thing now will be to begin all over again, change the locks and confine the distribution of new keys to certain stores, hotels, offices, restaurants, and janitors' rooms, selected so that they shall be evenly scattered and accessible day and night. In each case it should be seen that somebody is held responsible and agrees to exhibit his key whenever an agent of the department makes a tour of the city to see if all the keys are where they should be. Giving keys to any and everybody has simply bred a new class of criminals—the False Alarm

Mr DINGLER the new Chief of Works on the Panama Canal, who has just arrived at his post, is said to be receiving a salary of 200,000 francs, or \$40,000. A company whose paid-up capital consists of as many millions as that of Mr. DE LESSEPS'S, has a good margin for liberal probably be willing to dig the canal on the Panama line if it takes the rest of the century

It seems that, after all, the lawmakers in Albany are not going to make an exception in the Sunday law in favor of the fishermen. The Senate last week voted to amend the law so as to permit fishing on Sunday, but yesterday the Assembly refused to assent to the change There are a great many men who never go fish be sorely tempted to become lawbreakers in this respect, believing with IZAAR WALTON that 'Gop never did make a more calm, quiet, innocent recreation than angling." They should remember, however, that if they get caught at their unlawful amusement even old Walton's philosophy may not suffice to comfort them.

We hear from London of the death of Queen Victoria's famous gillie, or personal attendant John Brown. The wonderful devotion of this plain, rough man to his royal mistress, and her Majesty's wonderful kindliness of disposition toward her Scotch gillie, have ocen themes of London society for many years. The Queen's attachment to John Brown runs back to the time when she was the wife of Prince Albert, with whom Brown was a favorite: and during all the years of her widowhood he has been the especial guardian of her per on. Whether she was at Windsor Castle or Balmoral, or at any of the other royal resi dences, whether she was in her own kingdom or upon the Continent, whether she was driv ing or walking or sailing, John Brown was always near at hand. When the Queen went out, he would see that she was properly wrapped up; he would assist her in putting on her cloak, and if her Majesty's shawl chanced to slip, he would see to its adjustment upon the royal shoulders. Any faultfinding of 'outsiders with John Brown, any criticism of his ways, semed but to increase her attachment to him : and she did not scruple to offend any personage, however high, as proof of her preference for him. It would not be surprising to hear that his grief over the fall of the Queen, a few days ago, on the stairs of Windsor Castle, had something to do with his death. In return for the devotion of her Scotch Highland gillie, and as proof of her appreciation of his courage and virtue, her Majesty showered favors of all kinds upon him, and there is no doubt that her mourning over his loss will be serious indeed. A very genuine sort of man was this Jour Brown-an antique kind of man, not often seen in this world nowadays.

A bill pending at Albany, whose parentage is attributed to the State Charities Aid Association, provides that where merchandise is sold by installments of payment, and the buyer fails to make all the payments, instead of being returned to the seller, who also retains the partial payments, it shall be sold at auction. and the seller shall receive out of the net proeeds the money still due him, while the remainder shall go to the person who undertook to purchase the goods by installment. The motive of this measure seems to be a good one, hough differences of opinion may, and no doubt will, exist as to the best practical means of carrying out the purpose. The subject is in its nature a difficult one to deal with. On the one hand, some installment selling is so merciless as to be mere robbery of the unfortunate or improvident; on the other hand, this form of selling is often of great convenience to persons of small means, by enabling them to purchase by degrees goods which they might otherwise despair of securing, and thereby encouraging and almost forcing exertion and frugality. Thus the problem is to protect the or from the rapacity of the unscrupulous. and yet not to destroy this often convenient method of trade by imposing too great re-strictions upon it. It is evident that the restoration of the goods and the money to their respective owners would not be justice, be cause the goods would be then second hand, and might have lost much of their value by

to have been hit upon as the fairest method of settling the difficulty, although this has the disadvantage of sometimes being a ruinous sacrifice, besides entailing the deduction of the

auctioneer's fee and the expenses of carting and storage.

The present year includes the four hundredth anniversary of the birth of at least two renowned men. That of RAPHARL's birth was commemorated yesterday at Rome, a bronze bust of him being unveiled at his tomb. Later in the year, Nov. 10, comes the quadri-centenary of MARTIN LUTHER's birth; and it is already certain that this event will be celebrated in several cities of America, a leading ceremonial being the erection at Washington bronze statue of that great theologia which is to be an exact counterpart of the one at Worms. Centennial celebrations of the birthdays of great men will also not be wanting his year, Washington Invino's occurring next

The Malagasy envoys have found practical employment in this country, even though the treaty was ratified before their arrival. They are moving about among the churches. stirring up sympathy for their island on ac count of its threatened invasion by France. In Washington the pastors of various denominations gave them a vote of friendly feeling, with protests against French Interference. Plymouth Church in Brooklyn has done the same No doubt Madagascar excites the pity that is usually felt for a weak country measuring itself against a strong one. There is a missionmany. The foreign tongue in which the ambassadors speak is also, as usual, a great attraction for the churchgoers, though the effect would perhaps be enhanced were the visiters tattooed and in picturesque native cos tuine. No immediate influence on international diplomacy is likely to be produced by this visit, yet it may not be without future re-

#### SUPPORTERS AND OPPONENTS OF MR. RANDALL FOR SPEAKER.

HARRISBURG, March 28,-Since the adournment of Congress I have seen and conversed with many of the most prominent politicians and a great many of the leading business men of Pennsylvania, and from the information obtained from them I am warranted in saving that every business interest in the State favors the election of the Hon, Samuel J. Randall to the Speakership, while every Re-publican politician interested in national poli-tics is earnestly hoping for Mr. Randall's defeat

tics is earnestly hoping for Mr. Randall's defeat next December.

Business men claim that a reduction of \$35,000,000 in custom duties and \$42,000,000 of internal revenue taxes at one stroke is too great to justify further intermeddling with the tariff until a fair trial is given to the enactment of the recent Congress, and the expressed determination of Mr. Cox of New York and of Mr. Carisle to again take up the tariff question homediately upon the reassembling of Congress is, under the circumstances now existing, calculated to create distrust in business circles; therefore it is not strange that, knowing Mr. Randall's conservative views and practices on all political questions of importance, our business interests feel a degree of safety with Mr. Randall's experienced hand at the helm that could not be secured with any one else as Speaker of Congress. Speaker of Congress.
Politicians of both sides generally consider

rotticians of both sides generally consider the chances between the two parties in 1884 as about even; but Republican politicians of Mr. Randall for Speaker, the prospects would stand in the ratio of three for the Republicans to two for the Democrats, Hence they sagaciously favor the defeat of Mr. Randall.

#### TROUBLE IN TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 1,-The London Standard was mistaken in its report of the wounding of a preacher at the Mosque of the Suitan Akhmed. Nothing at all happened there. The trouble was at Ak Sval, just as I have already told you. The Standard got wind of the natter, but very imperfectly. Hence its error. I must add, however, that it was right in regard to one point. The accused referred to in a previous note was really taken to the palace or examination, but I have not since be to find out what became of him; so that the light expected from his trial has not appeared. However, it is thoroughly established now that there was an emeute among the malcontents whose name is legion, and that an opposition

whose name is legion, and that an opposition to the authority of the Suitan has been started that might possibly have gone far if it had not been for the presence of the troops.

In this country revolutions are not carried on as they are in Europe. Since they have been numerous, it is easy to give an account of their methods of precedure. The Turk only knows of two methods, one above and one below. In the former it is generally the Seraskier in league with some of the other high functionaries of the palace that strikes the blow noiselessly. The Suitan disappears; another takes jessly. The Sultan disappears; another takes nis place. Then nobody cares to inquire what has become of the first one, who is classed among the old moons. In the latter method, the one below, the people content themselves with a passive resistance to the Government. with a passive resistance to the Government, and shout Istemet! (we will not!) in reply to all demands. That is understood. The Sultan doesn't appear to relish the idea of resistance when the determination for a change has once entered the minds of the people of Stamboul.

From what I have been able to pick up here and there, if matters come to a crisis, a little prince will be proclaimed at Stamboul, in order to obtain a regency such as may enable the people to secure the needed reforms.

I am absolutely ignorant of what truth there may be in these rumors, but I can safely affirm that it is the general impression here frequently repeated that, if such should be the case, all parties would unite without firing a single shot. But would they really unite? I doubt it very much.

### The Benounced Mexican Claims.

WASHINGTON, March 28.-The large lobby increated in the Weil and La Abra claims, which the Mex ican Government has officially denounced as fraudulent, will have to exercise patience before they lay hands on the installments in the Department of State. This delay may interfere with the comforts of several members of

A convention was recently signed between the United States and Mexico for the reopening of these claims. It was laid before the Senate at a time when the constant pressure of public business gave its opponents a great advantage. A fraction over a third of the Senators pres ent could defeat the arrangement.

Mr. Voorhees led the opposition. He succeeded, by

adroit management and by personal appeals, in rejecting the convention. Subsequently a motion to reconsider this vote was entered, and the Senate adjourned terest sued out a writ of mandamus to compel the Secre tary of State to pay over the accrued installments now in his hands. After argument the Court ordered the writ to issue. The hungry tobbyists and the distinguished statesmen associated with them now though hat their way to the Treasury was clear and sure. But the Secretary of State, by apppealing from this judg-ment, has disappointed their cheerful expectations. In the ordinary course about three years are required to reach a case regularly docketed in the Suprem-This case does not belong to that class. Like a claim be fore Congress it must take its place on the calendar. At the next session of the Senate the motion to recon sider the rejected convention will be the first business in

executive session. Of course, it may be postponed, bu the probability is that it will be immediately considered a full Senate, and with the new accessions to that ody. It is probable that the influences which operated at the close of the recent session will not be as powerfu next December as they were a few weeks ago

#### The Huppy Democrats in Ohio. From the Cincinnati Enquirer.

In eleven years I have never seen the Ohio Democracy more hopeful, more united, more harmoni-ous. There are no factions. There is a good natured rivalry between Judge Hoadly, Judge Geddes, and Gen Durbin Ward for Governor, but there is no bitterness The feeling is that whoever is nominated can be elected

### A Despondent View.

No one can always be fortunate. There comes tune flies away and adverse circumstances prevail.

# A Young Woman to He an Editor.

From the Waterbury American.

Miss Annie Dawes, daughter of the Massa-chusetts Senator, will, it is said, accept an editorial posi-tion on the Pittafield Journal.

To Become an Episcopalian. The Rev. Lindsay Parker, paster of the Sixty-frat Street M. E. Church, will sever his connection with the New York East Conference at the approaching ses-sion, to take orders in the Episcopal Church

THE VACANCY IN THE CABINET.

Chandler and Hatton Contending-The Stal warts Not Coming Forward WASHINGTON, March 27 .- Within the hour Postmaster-General Howe's death was known, ntrigues began for his seat in the Cabinet. Of course Chandler was among the first to take a Frank Hatton. This may seem singular to some. Two such positive men as Chandler and Hatton never did work together har-moniously. Chandler and Hatton, it is true, are in the Administration newspaper organ to-gether, but they are not harmonious, and chiefly because Hatton has managed to get ahead in the arrangement, and Chandler, by force of circumstances, is compelled to play

Chandler's idea about Hatton is that he is growing altogether too fast, and there would be no living with him were he to be given a seat in the Cabinet.

An additional motive with Chandler is the fact that Blaine hates Hatton, and is conspir-ing to get Kasson into the vacant chair in the Cabinet. This cannot be made to work without relegating Hatton to the rear and out of the department. For some time such a conspiracy has been on foot, led by Chandler, who also is working to push Hatton out of the Republican newspaper and back to where he came

But it is one of the strange things of this strange Administration that Hatton is strong with Arthur-stronger even than Chandler. He meddles with few things, but he puts them brough. He has a hold on Arthur for which meddles with few things but he puts them through. He has a hold on Arthur for which there is no apparent explanation. Hatton differs from Chandler in the respect that he is not faithless, and stands by his word.

In pushing Kasson as against Hatton, Chandler is at a disadvantage. Hatton is stronger in Iowa than Kasson. For First Assistant he was beeked by the entire Iowa influence. While he has held the office he has strengtheged himself. Besides, he controls two papers—both daily." Kasson will think well before he makes a light with him. It was only lately that Chandler referred to Hatton as a botch on the Administration. It is known that Hatton regards Chandler as nobber and conspirator, and has expressed himself thus freely to Arthur.

Whoever gets the vacant Cabinet seat, the occasion has brought out these things concerning the New Hampshire and lows statesmen, who are the main pillars of Arthur's Administration. It is noticeable that Arthur's old favorites and supporters take little or no interest in the

the New Hampshire and lows statesmen, who are the main pillars of Arthur's Administration. It is noticeable that Arthur's old favorites and supporters take little or no interest in the question. They apparently care little who is made Postmaster-General. Blaine takes much more interest than Conkling. Blaine is managing continually for appointments for friends, the does his business through Chandler, though there is no need of that, for nothing is better settled than that Arthur would any day jump at the chance to do Blaine a favor. The retired Maine statesman is continually obtaining them through Chandler. With Hatton Postmaster-General, Blaine would have no show for the influence of that department for any scheme he might engage in. Persons of inteligence believe Blaine will succeed, through Chandler. In controlling the appointment, though it may not be given to Kasson. The diminishing company of Stalwarts, who at one time were expected to come to the front when any such vacancy as the present existed, are nowhere to be seen. Whoever secures the vacant Cabinet chair, he will not be a Stalwart, as Howe was. The tendency has for a long time favored the transfer of the power and the appointments of Conkling to Blaine. Howe was Conkling's selection, will not be Conkling's So have men and things changed in the short period Arthur has tenanted the White House.

#### The Teal-Jerolemon Prize Fight.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In a recent article in The Sur reference is made to a fight between Test and Jerolemon, and it is said that the latter won. Oil-timers dispute this. The fight began in this When Jim Gulick was Chief of the old Fire De partment, 3) Engine by in Chrystic street, and Jack Teal was foreman. Jim Jerolemon pulled on 44, "Old Turk," which lay in Houston street, near Lewis, and Bob Penny was foreman. Forty-four and 90 were hitter rivals, and at almost every fire a fight was the result of their meeting. This was before the introduction of Croton water, and the engines were compelled to take suction from the river and stretch lines from one to the other until the stream

cached the fire.

On Saturday afternoon a fire broke out in Milton Smith's stables at Avenue D and Sixth street. No. 44 was first to reach the fire, and took suction from the foot of Sixth street. No. 37 engine, which lay in Delancey of Sixth street. No. 37 engine, which lay in Delancey street, was friendly to 44, and was on her way to the first when Fenny ran down to Union Market and told 37 to go to Fifth street, the object of this being to make 35 take 44% water, and get washed. Shoot 30 came in, and Penny asked Teal, who commanded 30, to take 44% water. Teal repited in a sarcastic manner. Take yer water. Teal repited in a sarcastic manner. Take yer water. Yes-es why wondin't we take it? No. 30 god into him and 45 butted into hir. The duther boys of time but when Penny got the stout lads from the object yards on the brake of Old Turk nothing could equal them, and in fifteen minutes 30 was boiling over. Penny asked Guilek to send an engine to take 44% water. Can't 30 take it?" said Guilek. Penny repited that a dozen 30% couldn't take it unlick then ordered 30 way, and as Jerolemon took the butt out of 30 he squirted the water over. '30% fellers.' Teal then struck Jerolemon, and a fight was the result.

The next day Feal and Jerolemon met in Yorkville and fought. On the third round Teal claimed that Jerolemon was biting him, and on removing his shirt the print of teeth were found on his shoulder. The field was then broken my Jerolemon stood sky feet four in height, but Teal was an Jerolemon stood sky feet four in height, but Teal was a field of the Johns. Bill Pecker was a sign joiner of pride of the Johns. Bill Pecker was known as the time team Boxer and the Nongarell, and it was said, gave Vankes Sullivan noue of his begins.

"Down by the case brake, Close by the mill, There lives a little gal, Her name is Nancy Till,"

Her name is Namey Till,"

Her name is Namey Till,"

Bill Feeks was the soul of all merry gatherings of the young bloods. Namey Till became a popular melody, and at a fex hunt in Fethard, county Tipperary, fillien years ago, Major D. F. Conyagham, editor of the Sunday Tablet, and author of "Sherman's March Through the South' and other works, rode a bay mare named Namey Till and took the brush. The editor of the Tablet is considered the best horseman on the American press except Deacou Richard Amith, the pseudiar curve of whose truly good legs is said to be caused by his early practice in horsemanship in the county Cavan.

But in regard to old-time boxers, neither Tom Hyer, Morrissey, Suilvan, Tipton Shashar, or Dublin Tricks could make Bill Feeks, the "Jiner," take water.

New York, March 27.

Mr. Conet's Discovery About Round Bodles. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir : Mr. Conet's device for producing perpetual motion used to be famil-iar to every schoolboy. The only difficulty in the device for producing perpetual motion, described in a letter from F. F. Couet in yesterday's Sus, arises from the fact from F. F. Court in yesterday's SUS, arises from the fact that the roller will not leave one section of his track and enter the next section unless the starting point of the second section is lower than the starting point of the second section is lower than the starting point of the first. The roller does not run up grade, but only appears to do so, for, while the track is inclined upward, the gradinally increasing width between the ralls allows the roller to fall more and more between the ralls allows the roller to that the centre of gravity of the roller is conceed, so that the centre of gravity of the roller is conceed, so that the centre of gravity of the roller is conceed, when Mr. Conet tries his roller on a circular track he will fluid it will not run around, but will stop at the end of the first section. The fact that a round body would run down hill was known some thousands of years before Mr. Conets time,

New Brusswick, March 28.

### Who Aspasia Was

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUS-Sir: What is he meaning of the term "Aspasia?" I find on looking t up that it was the name of one of the characters in Beaumont and Fielcher's play called "A Maid's Fragedy." What was Aspasia's character? New Yons, March 27. W. E. C.

A woman who exerted a great political and literary in-fluence might, perhaps, he compared to Aspasia. The celebrated consort of Pericles is the Aspasia about whom our correspondent inquires. She came from Miletus, and her union with Pericles was as close as the Athenian law permitted. She was not only a charming woman, but clever enough to make her influence strongly felt in politics, literature, and philosophy. She is even said by some writers to be responsible for the Peloponnesian

### A Chance for Impressarios.

To the Editor of the Sun-Sir: Would it not be meet and appropriate to revive the opera, "The Maid of Milan," in commemoration of its author, John Howard Payne, whose remains were removed from Tunis to this city lately! Let us hear from Mesers. Abbey, Mapleson, or Henderson before the fall reason, New York, March 27.

R. G. RENVOCO.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Will you inform me if the coffin in which Mohammed was put is still in the air about thirty feet from the ground?

Norwalk, Coun., March 27.

Timoint J. Byrnes.

## A Novel Way of Breaking Metal.

An effectual method of breaking up considerable pieces of iron and steel has come into see as a substitute for the process of melting them by means of colossal air furnaces—namely, the application of the force which confined water exerts in every direction upon the material in which it is enclosed. A round hole, two or three inches in diameter and ten or tweive inches deep, is bored into the mass to be split, the bein being then filled with water and closed by a tight-diting steel exhibited with water and closed by a tight-diting steel exhibited with water and closed by a tight-diting steel exhibited with water and closed by a tight-diting steel exhibited with water and closed by a tight-diting steel exhibited with water and closed by a tight-diting steel exhibited with water and closed by a tight-diting steel exhibited with water and closed by a tight-diting steel exhibited with a water and closed by a tight-diting steel exhibited and the weight is allowed to fail from the particle to sold off process diving twenty of thirty-feet. A single blow of process of thirty to thirty-ext luches in diameter. It being essential that the hole be hermedisally closed, this is accomplished by divisoring out the base of which are driven against the wayer of the steel of the water in its endeavor to get past. A plin of good steel can be used several times in this operation.

"Parnell and his Ancestry" by Thomas Shortock, only tell and authorized tegraphy of the Irish leader, beginn in Resport's Orchig. No. 223. Ask your newsman to get it.—449.

### MID-WERK ECHOES.

The great event of the week, so far, was Vanderbilt fancy dress ball. It took place on Monday, and people are not yet through talking about it. It was unquestionably a great and brilliant affair. Although Patti and alchi and Galassi all appeared in "Rigoleto" on the same evening, the boxes in the Academy of Music were scantily filled. The majority of their owners were arraying themselves in costumes of such magnificence as only a fancy ball can justify. Barnum's show, which also opened on Monday night, however, showed no sign of competition elsewhere, as it was filled from end to end of the building.

The Vanderbilt ball was a very expensive en-

tertainment, given to people who are just as

nuch tired and worn out by entertaining as by being entertained. In England they call this class of people "society mob," but such a term utterly inappropriate in a young. sensitive, and gawky community like this where all social amenities have a high civilizing significance. Apart from that, the idea of the ball was conceived and carried out by three or four of the most charming, accomplished and richest young ladies of this country. It is therefore needless to say that everything was tasteful and delightful. But there is a reverse o every medal. Old, sober-minded men ask hemselves whether it is advisable to make such a display of wealth and luxurious living at a time when the working classes are in state of serious fermentation all over the world. Communism and socialism are progressing almost as fast in this country they are abroad, and nothing fosters and emboldens either of them more than the ostentation of the rich. Some kind-minded persons argue that entertainments of this kind are both charitable and patriotic, for they sause money to circulate and give work to those whose lot it is to toil. This is sentimental rubbish. The needy American workingman and workingwoman do not make a cent by the importation of Worth's dresses, the purchase of new diamonds at Tiffany's or the resutting of old family jewels. The money spent in torn and solled laces, velvets, and satins, as well as in spilled champagne and untouched dainties. es not do much more for the prosperity of the working people than a saturnalia of bad whiskey and smashed crockery and furniture in a barroom row. The unproductive nature of the expenditure is in both cases the same.

The royalty and nobility of the Old World have at all times used extravagant pageants for the purpose of enslaving or captivating the masses. But they had a principle, a tradition, a prejudice, or a superstition to support. In this case there is no motive of this The festivity represents nothing but the accumulation of immense masses of money by the few out of the labor of the many All that the old and great city of Moscow has voted for the forthcoming pageant of the Czar' coronation is 200,000 roubles, which at the present rate of exchange makes about \$100,000. Mr. Vanderbilt's ball is said to have caused an expenditure of twice that amount, the difference in the nature of the two festivities notwithstanding.

Another queer point is that while the Czar himself will spend much more money than his guests, in our case the guests spent much nore money than the host. Men well versed in the practical side of social entertainments stimate that the total cost of the ball could barely foot up \$10,000. They put down flower lecorations at \$3,000, supper at \$2,000, wines and lighter refreshments at \$2,000, and sundries at another \$2,000. The expenditures of the guests, on the other hand, are estimated at an average of \$350 for a lady and \$100 for a gendeman. There were over 1,000 invitations issued, and fully 800 persons attended; so the grand total of the money spent can be easily laured out.

The supper was the only thing which severe udges criticise in the arrangements. Here s the bill of fare translated into English. The riginal is in bad French, poorly printed on a place of plain pasteboard;

Plain pasteboard:

Hor.

Boulion.

Fried oysters.

Chicken orgouettes.

Terrapin, Maryland style.

Coth.

Salmon a la Rothschild.

Boned freel, truffled.

Filet of beef in jelly.

Ham in jelly.

Chicken in jelly.

Chicken in jelly.

Chad freid of reed hirds.

Aspic of fole gras en believue.

Chicken saiala su celery.

Myonnaiss of lobster and lettuce.

Sandwiches a is Windsor.

Pain de Rilette

Bisha au runter.

Bisha au runter.

Este windsor.

The entertainment might have taken quite another aspect if the element of nationality had it been in some way or other introduced into it. But, as it stands, it was American only in its extravagance. In all the rest it was thoroughly foreign-in costumes, characters. fabrics, laces, dances, music, refreshments, and verything else.

As a matter of course, the ball gave plenty of opportunities for the Wall street boys to make jokes. Mr. Russell Sage gave a ball on the next day, and the guests were advised by their friends to take a sandwich or a piece of ginger bread in their pockets. But somebody found out on the Exchange that Mr. Sage had made arrangements for the remnants of the Vanderbilt supper, and that there was quite enough left over for the requirements of Mr. Sage's The Philadelphia poker telegram published

a few days ago in all the morning papers proves to have been a fabrication. To with, "Tom" Scott died long ago, and could nently not play poker on this occasion, while his son "Jim" is too good a friend of John Tucker to drive him into a \$54,000 bet. He knew that Mr. Tucker would have been greatly embarrassed to pay that amount if he had lost the bet. Then, again, though Mr. Tucker, Mr. Scott, and a few friends play a game of poker every Saturday, they never play an unlimited game. It is mostly \$50 limit and once in a while \$100. They meet, not at the club, but at the Bellevue Hotel. They were very much annoyed by the published report. and made up their minds not to take notice of it, and not to answer anything even to the inquiries of their best friends. There is, however, good reason to believe that the straight flush which Mr. Tucker held against Mr. Scott's four queens did not bring him even one-tenth of the above-mentioned sum.

A still more extraordinary deal was played recently in a fashionable up-town resort in this city. There were seven well-known men in the game. The dealer had passed out. Of the other six players, one had three fours, one a flush, one a full hand, one four sixes, one four sevens, and one four eights. The limit was \$25, and the pot rose to about \$1,100. The man who took it was the oldest, most respected, and most liberal player of the party. Good Friday, Easter Eve, and Easter Sunday

were full of poker. There was hardly an available room and a set of chips disengaged anywhere up town. In many cases ladies allowed their husbands to indulge in the game upon condition that the winnings, if any, should go toward the flower decoration of their favorite churches. In several instances a special Kitty was kept for these decorative purposes Comparatively speaking, however, the game

even during the holidays, is now much more tame than it used to be two or three years ago. Both limits and antes are greatly reduced, for everybody seems to be hard up. Stock speculators and brokers are, in any case, in a very unenviable position. And this condition of affairs is by no means limited to New York. Stock speculation in Paris is dead, while Stock Exchange speculators in London remind one, ac-

change speculators in London remind one, according to the London World, "of nothing so much as a lot of boys walking on stills. They are high in the air, propned up on credit, but if the bryos get knocked away, what can they do but fall sprawling in the gutter?"

There is a movement on foot among the leading Hebrews of New York to prepare some substantial testimonial to Sir Moses Montellore, the great philamitropist and benefactor of his race. The occasion is to be the one hundredth anniversary of his birthday, which occurs on Oct. 24. He was born in London, but he traces his origin to the Spraish Jews, whom persecution drove to Italy. He is immensely wealthy, and has done more for the progress and prosperity of his race all over the world than any other Jew, dead or living.

### BUNBEAMS.

-The French Government intends to hold a grand international exhibition at Paris in 1995. -Without the least thinking about their names, Mis - Rich and Mr. Poore and Mr. Night and Miss

Day sat down to tea together at'a house in Maryland.

The Italian wines are imported into Prance in scaled wagon cisterns. On account of their containing so much alcohol and tannin they do not suf-fer by this mode of transit.

-The Lancet concludes that sewers must

not be ventilated by street gratings, but only by pipes reaching above the houses, so that the gases may mingle with the higher strata of the atmosphere. -The first court drawing room held in London a few days since was one of the smallest which has ever been held. Queen Victoria came into the throne

oom at a quarter past 3, and the whole ceremony was -M. Fourmant has concluded a series of exact experiments upon triching in meat. He finds that to pack the diseased flesh in sait for fifteen months loes not kill the parasites, mice fed upon the ment died

-The Chicago public schools were this

year closed, for the first time, on Good Friday. A Chi-cago paper says that half of the children do not know what Good Friday is, and perhaps some of them could -It is proposed to erect a Montgolfler mon-

ment at Annonay, where, on June 5, 1783, the first Montgolfler balloon rose. Montgolfler was son of a paper nanufacturer, and Annonay, thirty miles south of Lyons, is still a centre of the paper trade.

—The Melbourne corrrespondent of the

Australasian Medical Gasette writes cheerfully about " a stroke of good fortune which has distributed among the profession about a hundred and fifty cases for treat nent." He refers to a railway accident -Dr. Francis of Newport says that the

normal beat of a healthy heart is lambic, and that when it is trochnic, pyrrhic, or like a sponder, there is something wrong. He reports a case of dactylic beat in a -A German-English syndicate is reported to have secured, for the settlement of German emigrants, 1,000,000 acros of Mexican lands in the States of Nueva

Leon, Zacatecas, San Luis, and Potosi; and to be also segotiating for nine additional millions of acres. -An ingenious English tramp has been in the habit of securing satisfactory quarters for himself by skilfully feiguing (temporarily) lunacy and getting secommodated in asylums, of which he has resided in forty. However, he tried his little game once too often

-The British National Smoke-abatement Institution is making arrangements for opening a per-manent exhibition in a central part of London for the lisplay of apparatus, fuels, and systems of heating cobining economy with the prevention of smoke, and the best methods of ventilating and lighting. -Trained horses have shown in England

that they are capable of jumping great distances Chandler cleared 39 feet over a break at Warwick Calverthorpe, 33 feet over hurdles at Newport Pagn-11; King of the Valley, 35 feet over the Wissedine B.o.k, Leicestershire: Lottery, 34 feet at Liverpool; Peter Simple 37 feet at Boston. -A great London brewer, who is a memher of Parliament, anticipates that the falling off in the

excisable liquor revenue will be far greater than is ex-pected, but consoles himself with the belief that there will be a great reaction. The higher classes have, how ever, never resumed those habits of excessive drinking they dropped fifty years ago.

—Mr. Spurgeon presided the other day in person with great cheeriness over an "old English fair" in High street, Chapham, for the benefit of some

new Sunday school rooms—a rather remarkable episone in the history of non-conformity. Among the fair stall-keepers were representatives of Sir Walter's "Edith Bridgeworth," and Longfellow's "Edith Christeson. -A French Ministerial decree abolishes, so far as the infantry is concerned, the object of every French soldier's ambition—the gold epaulette. Hence-forward infantry officers are to alandon the tight fitting tunic and the ugly, unconfortable shake in favor of a "dolman," or jacket ornamented with heavy brance-bourgs and a kept, to be worn both in full and undross. So, as spaulettes are unsuited to the new regulation uni-form, they are replaced by shoulder knots of gold braid

varying in dimensions according to the officer's rank.

-The late Archbishop of Canterbury subscribed to the Salvation Army, but Mr. Spurgeon writes "It is time that somebody spoke, now that the attempt is made to make men religious by turning all religion into a game of soldiers. Because they would not hinder anything that promises well, Christian men have borne with much that grieves them; but there is a point be youd which long suffering charity cannot go. That point is nearly reached. Even the most nitra-tolerant must feel that hope has been disappointed, and fear now

-The Archbishop of Canterbury will be enthroned to-day in the very chair in which St. Augus-tine used to sit, and in which the Kings of Kent were crowned, and which all the Archbishops, Becket in-cluded, have at one time or another occupied. It is a singularly heavy and uncomfortable piece of furniture (if furniture it can be called), made of Purbeck marble, with a raised cross on the back. It is in four pieces, so that it can be moved about. The cathedral is full of links with the past, and a curious silence and glosen hang over the city, which gives it an unusually sacred au

-The "Black Hand," as the Anarchist Confederation in Spain calls (teelf, counts in Antalusia alone 139) different centres and 38 (93) members, of whom more than 1,00) belong to the town of Xeres. The desti-The working population of Xeres numbers about 8 100.
The rate of wages averages only two shillings a day, and work is not to be had for more than five or six months of the year. Some portion of the distress is attributed to the falling off in the demand for the wine of the province, in consequence of the numerous installant of

therry now manufactured in Germany and in the south -Mr. Ruskin's first lecture at Oxford the other day attracted so large an amisence that helf an hour before the time fixed for its delivery a greater number of persons were collected about the doors than the lecture room could hold. To many of his prejudices, Mr. Euskin said, in the last few years the axe had been laid. He had positively found an American, a young lady, whose life and drawing were in every way admirable. This says a London paper, was greeted with great applause on the part of the undergraduates, stimulated, no doubt, by the knowledge that there were then in the room two fair Americans who have lately graced Oxford

-The number of suicides committed in Berlin during the month of February exceeded by theres per cent, those recorded in January. Hanging was the mode of death selected in the great majority of cases. Want and misery were, of course, the chief causes which determined so many persons to put an end to their existence; but in some cases no motive whatever could be assigned. March has begun badly. Several spicides were registered on the 2d, among which were included the suicide of a whole family. A merchant named Solvin, who had been ruined by unfortunate specialtions, persuaded his wife and child to take poison, and then did so himself. The daughter, a girl of 12, had managed in her last moments to think of her doll, which was found dressed in white and put carefully away in its little bed.

-The Corsini Palace in the Lungara at Rome has been bought by the Italian Government for SSELONO, to be used as a " palace of science" one of the buildings voted in the plan for the reorganization of the city of Rome. Prince Corsini has made a free gift of the picture gallery and library contained in the palace. The gallery boasts no pictures of very great merit-perhaps the one best known is the Madanna by Carlo Dolce which is a great favorite; but the library is a very rich one numbering about 60,000 volumes, besides 5,000 manu scripts, a quantity of Indian and Chinese works, and o large and valuable collection of engravings. The gro-behind the palace running up the side of the January are very picture-que, with easeades flowing down the all, and magnificent old plane trees. It is the intention of the municipality to make a botanical garden bere

-A workman employed at a house building at 15 Avenue de Versailles, in Paris, was disagreently surprised last week to find that a sum of 2000 frames in bank notes he had hidden in a cellar for safety had do appeared. The pocketbook which had contained the appeared. The pocketbook which had contained the notes was there, lying open, but there were no signs. the notes. On scarching well, however, some small frag-ments of paper were seen lying about, and it was thought that mice might be the thieves. Following the direction of the fragments, he had the flooring taken up of a route above, used as an office, and in which a fire had been lighted, and there near the stove was found a money. nest lined with the precious paper, middled into small pieces. These were collected and taken to the Bank France, where the notes will be reconstituted if possible, and, if the numbers can be ascertained, other notes will be given by the bank in exchange for those lacerated

-It may be remembered that a family named Naundorf, living in Holland some time ngo in formed the French Government of the existence of his den treasure in the Tulleries. They consider themselves the direct heirs of Leuis XVI, and their progenitors died a few years ago at Delft, always maintained the was the Dauphin Louis XVII., and this title is graved on his tomb in the cemetery. The late Kind liam II. always recognized him as a Bourbon, and is now in the Dutch army a member of the famil-bears the name of Bourbon. There was moreover a process clebre, in which Naundorf vindicated him to the name, his cause being pleaded by M. Jules. It The family now propose to forego the privilege of ing the regal patronymic, and to point out the exsearch be made for it, but stipulates that any little or valuation it comprises be handed over to them this offer will be accepted