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BIJOU OPERA HOUSE—2 and 8—"Won at Last."
BOOTH'S THEATRE—2—"Frou-Frou."
DALY'S THEATRE—2 and 8—"Cinderella at School."
HAVERLY'S FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE—2 and 8—"Olivette."
HAVERLY'S NIBLO'S GARDEN—2 and 8—"The Shaughraun."
HAVERLY'S 14TH STREET THEATRE—2 and 8—"Fun on the Bristol."
MADISON SQUARE THEATRE—2 and 8:30—"Hazel Kirke."
SAN FRANCISCO OPERA HOUSE—2 and 8—Herrmann.
STANDARD THEATRE—2 and 8—"Billee Taylor."
UNION SQUARE THEATRE—"Raymonde."
WALLACK'S THEATRE—1:30 and 8—"The World."

BUNNELL'S MUSEUM.
MASONIC TEMPLE—Mesmerism.
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FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

SATURDAY, APRIL 30, 1881.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—Mr. Gladstone is about to bring in a bill for the relief of Mr. Bradlaugh. —— General Longstreet has left Constantinople on leave of absence. —— The Great Sandown Hurdle Race was won yesterday by Mr. Rymill's Dunmow. —— There has been an outbreak against the Hebrews at Argenau, in West Prussia; some of their houses were wrecked; there was also a disturbance at Elizabethgrad. —— The French Government refuses to recognize the Porte's suzerainty over Tunis.

DOMESTIC.—An alliance is reported between Mr. Conkling and Democratic Senators to prevent the confirmation of Judge Robertson. —— The investigation into the irregularities in Star Route contracts is being vigorously prosecuted; General Brady replies to charges against him. —— The Board of Correction bill was defeated in the State Assembly yesterday. —— Trouble is feared from Ute Indians in Wyoming Territory. —— The total loss by the recent floods of the Missouri River is estimated at $4,000,000. —— Four citizens of Mount Clemens, Mich., disappeared in a squall on Lake St. Clair, and were probably lost. —— The Schuylkill and Lehigh Coal Exchanges have decided to make no change in coal prices for May. —— Mrs. Christian Koch, of Grand Island, Neb., killed her three children and herself without explanation. —— The hotel-keepers at Springfield, Ill., have refused to receive as guests the Fisk Jubilee Singers, colored.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.—More testimony was given against the Police Commissioners yesterday. —— Opposition to the proposed change in the University of the City of New-York was expressed. —— The Dog Show closed. —— The City Government declined to help the elevated roads to obtain relief from taxation. —— Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (412½ grains), 87.59 cents. —— Stocks dull and declining, closing weak at a reaction from lowest figures.

THE WEATHER.—TRIBUNE local observations indicate fair and cooler weather. Thermometer yesterday: Highest, 68°; lowest, 50°; average, 57⅛°.

New-Yorkers who want to see their friends this summer will need to go to Europe. It is not yet May, and the steamship companies are already turning away applicants for berths. Six steamers sail to-day with long lists of passengers.

A distinguished idiot in the Assembly has introduced a bill to improve the revenues of the State by imposing a tax upon ice. And yet he belongs to the political party who are, as a rule, fond of the sound of the same as it clinketh in the glass.

The steamer just purchased for the Jeannette Search Expedition is to be named the Rodgers, in honor of the late Rear-Admiral Rodgers, who rendered valuable services as head of the Jeannette Relief Board, and was also a successful Arctic explorer.

The Porte affords a fair specimen of Oriental cunning in suggesting to France that the Sultan may bring the Bey of Tunis to terms, and that he is even willing to have him deposed in favor of his brother. The French Government prudently declines to recognize the Sultan's authority, and places its reliance for redress on armed force.

The Elgin drowning horror was more of a suicide than a murder, at least for the adult passengers of the ferryboat. One of those who was rescued states that the boat was full of water up to the floor before it started, and that he begged the men in charge to bail it out before starting. The appeal was disregarded, and by the time the boat had reached mid-stream it had begun to sink.

The letters of THE TRIBUNE's special correspondent in the South are recognized by all who have any familiarity with life there as vivid photographs of the manners and characteristics of the Southern people. The letter printed to-day tells the pleasant story of the success of a plucky Southern woman, who, having lost her husband and her property in the war, was brave enough to set up a milliner's shop in a section in which it is still fashionable to despise labor with the hands. There is another episode of a way-station talk to the negroes, which is equally instructive in its way.

The Conservatives ought to be grateful that Mr. Gladstone is about to introduce a bill to meet Mr. Bradlaugh's claim to a seat in the House of Commons by amending the Parliamentary Oath Act. By the motion which they carried on Tuesday the Conservatives have asserted the right to challenge the sincerity with which a member takes the oath, but they have not had the courage to follow this up by moving for the admission of Mr. Bradlaugh's opponent, or for a new election at Northampton. Mr. Gladstone's bill will release the Conservatives from this awkward position, and deprive them of any chance to repeat the blunder.

Glover, with all his investigating, never found Glover's patent postal rope-clamp. He caught his fish-hook in the trousers of all his party friends, but managed to swing clear of Glover's. The interesting revelation is made in the Washington dispatches that Mr. Glover, in spite of the statute made and provided prohibiting Congressmen to own any interest in a Government contract, obtained a share in a patent for a post office bag tie, and carefully concealed the fact until after his term as Congressman had expired. He obtained the interest in 1877 but it was not recorded until some days after March 4, 1879. History will need to revise its judgment of Mr. Glover, and admit that he was not an absolutely heedless person after all.

It is pleasant to know that ex-Senator Eaton, the Bourbon Democrat, is taking a lively interest in the welfare of the Republican party in the State of New-York. Mr. Eaton has been in Washington, consulting with Democratic Senators, and an apparently official proclamation of his views is made respecting the confirmation of Judge Robertson. He urges Democratic Senators to vote against it, on the ground that to defeat it will cause a breach in the Republican party in this State and give the victory to the Democrats. The open use of this argument must edify those Republicans who are trying to reject the nomination. Combinations with Democrats who are acting with such motives will be hazardous enterprises for any Republicans. Is it possible to play with fire and not be burnt?

The Mayor, Controller and Corporation Counsel have replied to the amazingly impudent request of the elevated roads that these officials join in a memorial to the Legislature praying for a reduction of the taxes levied upon the roads. The answer is admirably plain-spoken. It is first shown that the companies have been assessed in precisely the same manner as other corporations, and that no error has been suggested. The only claim made is that the business they are now doing will not justify such a tax. The obvious reply is that the Manhattan Company has been paying the guaranteed 10 per cent dividends upon the stock of the two roads and has thus given it a high market value, which has, necessarily and in accordance with custom, guided the Commissioners in making their assessments. If this has wrought injustice to the companies, only the companies are to blame. It is also shown that if, as the companies allege, a continuance of the present tax will cause a small deficiency in the amount necessary to pay the interest upon the bonds and the taxes, the hardship will cure itself. The market value of the securities will drop, and the assessment will recede in proper ratio. The sting of the letter is in the tail. It declares that with a small reduction of taxation, which will follow this drop in the valuation, the companies will be earning the interest upon their bonded debts, which are "substantially as great as the money cost of the properties." This is the gist of the whole matter. The request of the companies was a whining petition that an exception might be made in their case, as against all other corporations, to enable them to go on paying 10 per cent interest on the water in their stocks—or rather the water of their stocks, as they are pretty much all fluid. A cool request—which will meet with a chilling refusal.

RESUMPTION OF BUSINESS IN THE SENATE.

It is earnestly to be desired by everyone who has the best interests of the country and of the Republican party at heart, that the indications which come from Washington of a resumption of executive sessions next week may be verified. There is, so far as we see, no disposition in any quarter to advise a surrender by the Republican Senators of the position they have held for several weeks in relation to the organization of the Senate. The Republicans are entitled to the organization of that body, and they do right to insist upon it; while the opposition of the Democrats to the Dawes resolution is of a character so factious and obstructive that it should not be suffered by success to pass into a precedent. In a more special sense, the contest is necessary and timely. The encouragement which it is understood will be given to the independent Democrats of the South by the election of one of their number to an office at the disposal of a Republican Senate, is a perfectly legitimate consideration and one of grave importance. The question of candidates is otherwise of little moment. There are points in the record of Mr. Riddleberger which are objectionable, and there is little in the repute of Mr. Gorham which is wholesome or savory.

But the heart of the question is not in the disposal of the offices. The Republicans in the Senate sincerely believe that the future peace and welfare of the country depend largely upon the success of the movement begun in Virginia to break down the rule of the Bourbons in the South who claim to rule by divine right, and justify the use of force and fraud to perpetuate their power. They mean to sustain that movement by all the means that are now and always have been recognized as legitimate in political warfare. If, in the nice balance of parties in Virginia, it is deemed necessary to offer the anti-Bourbons of that State precisely the same encouragement and aid that are offered Republicans in Northern States under precedents and usages which obtain in all governments, the propriety of which no practical mind disputes, they propose to do just that, and, having undertaken it, not to be deterred therefrom by charges of bargaining or of an unworthy alliance.

Upon this purpose the Republicans of the Senate have made their stand, and it has received the indorsement of the party throughout the country. The object to be obtained seemed important enough to justify any effort or inconvenience which might become necessary in its pursuit. There has been some difference of opinion as to the wisdom of the decision made by the caucus some weeks ago, to suspend executive sessions until the Senate officers were elected. But so long as the motion to go into executive session was merely one of the dilatory measures adopted by the minority to prevent action upon the pending resolution to elect officers, the Republicans were in their right in voting it down. Those who were most desirous to see the Senate devoting itself to the consideration of the business for which it was convened wished to see this end accomplished by Republican votes and upon the motion of a Republican Senator. We think the resolution to resume the consideration of executive business will meet with universal approval. The debate has lasted a long while, and the results of it have been, on the whole, extremely favorable to the Republicans. The Bourbons of the Solid South have once more shown their utter incapacity to learn the elementary facts of democratic government, and the bitterness of the contest they have made against the threatened alliance between the Republicans and the Independents for the protection of voters and the purification of the ballot-box, is the best evidence of the apprehension with which they regard such a consummation. The contest will not end on account of a few executive sessions. In fact the new departure of the Senate does not involve any suspension of the daily effort to carry into effect the will of the majority.

It seems to be the opinion of the majority of the Senate that the holding of executive sessions has become an absolute necessity. In several districts United States Courts are unable to act for lack of the confirmation of officers to vacant places. Several bureaus of the Government are at a stand-still because their chiefs are waiting their commissions. Five treaties are lying in the Senate awaiting action—the time allowed for ratification rapidly running out. The Democrats, by a course of filibustering unexampled in the history of the Senate, have sufficiently demonstrated their disregard for the public interests. It will be a source of general gratification if the Republicans shall now conclude to resume the regular work of the session, without giving up the contest for such an organization of the Senate as shall vindicate the prerogative of the majority and discourage a repetition of the factious and demoralizing struggle we have witnessed for more than a month.

A FINE OPPORTUNITY.

A sharp business man was asked why he objected so strongly to the extension of bonds. "Because," he replied, "the 3½ per cent loan "is likely to become permanent. The Government probably will not be able to borrow at "a lower rate for many years. When it has "the means to retire bonds, it will be apt to "get rid of four-and-a-half rather than three-and-a-half per cents. But a three-and-a-half "per cent bond tends to make the rate of interest too low." Not many taxpayers will agree with him. But at all events, we can do what we will with the three-and-a-half per cents; the Government can make the loan a very short or a very long one, as it sees fit. When it has paid off about $70,000,000 of bonds with the surplus revenue of this year, and secured the continuance of the rest of the five and six per cents at 3½ per cent, as it now seems probable that it may, the public debt will consist of about $7[illegible],000,000 of the continued three-and-a-half per cents, $250,000,000 of the four-and-a-half per cents, and $739,000,000 of the four per cents, besides the navy pension fund and the debt bearing no interest. What a fine opportunity, in that case, the Republican leader will have next winter!

Soon after the organization of Congress in December, he will probably take occasion to say a few words. Some unspeakable Democratic financier, it is altogether likely, will propose to meddle with the financial situation. Then, in the event supposed, the Republican leader will vote to lay the proposition on the table, and will make some such remarks as these: "This country stands in no need of "Democratic tinkering with its finances. The "public debt, caused by a Democratic rebellion, "is now less than $1,800,000,000, or less than "$36 *per capita*. When Democracy saw its "banner furled and its cause lost, the debt "was about $2,756,000,000, or $78 *per* "*capita*. The annual interest charge was then "$150,977,698. In December, 1881, it is "$61,160,000. All this has been accomplished "by Republican legislation, intelligently enforced by Republican Administrations. The "Democratic party bore the responsibility for "legislation several years, but never would do "a thing to lessen the burdens of the people, "except by repudiation. It has proposed almost "every conceivable mode of dishonestly evading "debt, but never one of honestly reducing "debt. At the last session, though it was "plainly shown that a pending bill would "cause great stringency and a monetary panic, "and would raise the rates of interest so far "that it would be impossible to refund any "part of the debt at any price, the Democratic majority nevertheless passed that very "bill, because it was an act of indecency and "bad faith. The panic came, as was foreseen. "Yet the Democratic majority refused all "other provision for $650,000,000 of bonds "maturing. Apparently it gloated over the "prospect that a Republican Administration "would be helpless, and that the public credit "would be dishonored. Yet a Republican Administration, without any legislation to aid "it, but by good faith and good sense, met "every obligation of the Government to the "satisfaction of creditors, cleared off all the "five and six per cent bonds, and accomplished "more for the good of the country in thirty "days than the Democratic party has accomplished in thirty years. In view of these "things, it is befitting for Democrats to hold "their peace about the finances. The less they "meddle with the public faith, the better for "the country and for themselves."

In short, the position of the Republican party will be absolutely impregnable, with respect to financial questions, if the plan of Secretary Windom accomplishes all that may now be reasonably anticipated. The tremendous influence of that fact, in future political contests, intelligent men will not overlook. Consequently there are several hundred thousand Democratic politicians who do not want the plan to succeed. It happens, too, that there are holders of $160,000,000 of five per cent bonds who are particularly anxious that their interest should not be diminished to 3½ per cent. Also, there are influential speculators in bonds and other securities who are getting desperate. Hence all sorts of objections are raised to prevent the application of the same plan to the five per cent bonds.

Secretary Windom has shown himself clear-headed, able and courageous. If anybody can point out to him a substantial and solid objection to the continuance of the five per cents, he will doubtless act conscientiously. But mere captious technicalities, mere fly-speck criticism, mere worship of red tape will not be likely to influence him much. He knows that the people will give lasting honor to the statesman who does more for the public good without legislation than Congress had hoped to do by legislation. He knows that the public creditors, who are anxious to save their 5 per cent if they can, would be in haste to ask extension of their bonds at 3½ per cent, if obliged to choose that or payment. He knows that any construction of a particular clause in a statute, which defeats the object of that statute, and of a long course of legislation in harmony with it, is not worthy of his attention. It is highly probable that the Democratic obstructionists and repudiators will not be gratified in this matter. They may as well spend the time until December next in hunting for some other topic, upon which the Republican party can be assailed with more chance of success, than upon any financial question that the future is likely to present.

GENERAL BRADY AGAIN.

The late Second Assistant Postmaster-General addresses a long letter to THE TRIBUNE, which we print on another page. We wish to treat General Brady with entire fairness, but we must inform him that if he desires in future to defend himself in our columns he must address himself squarely to the charges against him. This he does not attempt to do in his letter. He goes off on unimportant side issues and seeks to distract attention from the serious accusations concerning his management of the Star Route business. It is of small consequence to the public to know how he left the Department, or how many Congressmen recommended the expediting of this or that route, or what Judge Key said or did in a certain case. What concerns the public, so far as General Brady is concerned, now that he has retired or been retired to private life, is to hear from him an explanation, if he has any to make, of his conduct in enormously increasing the pay of the contractors on ninety-three Western routes immediately after letting the contracts at moderate rates. He was bound to know the frequency and speed of the service required on these routes before advertising them for bids. He had every facility for knowing this before making the contracts. If there was a public demand for increased service it would have been felt at the Department when a new letting was to be made for a period of years. Why, then, did he advertise the routes as weekly routes and let them as such, and then, a few days or a few weeks later, make them daily routes? If we can stretch the possibilities to cover the supposition that he was honestly mistaken and became convinced that daily routes were required, why did he not advertise for bids for the increased service, as the law commanded him to do? These are the points to which he would do well to address himself if he has any genuine apology to make.

It was impossible, under Brady's system of letting the Star Mail Routes in the West, for an honest contractor, desirous of getting a route at a compensation which would afford him a fair living profit, to do any business with the Post Office Department. The routes were, as a rule, advertised for weekly service, and the schedule time was fixed at two or three miles an hour. The Ring contractors put in bids at figures less than the service could be done for, and of course got the awards, shutting out all the honest bidders whose offers were made on the basis of actual expense and a moderate profit. A few weeks after the lettings took place the service was increased by Brady's order to a daily one, and the time shortened by one-third or one-half. New rates were then fixed for the increased service by Brady in conjunction with the Ring contractors or their agents. In this manner all competition was shut out, and the contractors got as much money as they could arrange for with the Second Assistant Postmaster-General. The whole business looks on its face like a conspiracy to defraud the Government.

Brady paid no attention to the law. Section 3,958 of the Revised Statutes provides that "whenever it becomes necessary to change the "terms of an existing contract for carrying the "mail, notice thereof shall be given and proceedings had thereon the same as in the letting "of the original contracts." This means that the route shall be put up anew, bids advertised for, and a contract made with the lowest bidder. There was no advertising for bids to perform the expedited service on the ninety-three Star Routes where the pay was increased. The whole matter was a private deal of [illegible] arranged between Brady and the old contractors, of which the public knew nothing. As for the statute, Brady never troubled himself about such a trifling obstacle. Did he not have his friends in Congress and a daily newspaper to back him up? Why bother about the law?

Another statute prohibiting the expenditure by any Department in any fiscal year of any sum in excess of the appropriations made for such Department, and forbidding the making of contracts involving the Government in the future payment of money in excess of such appropriations, was just as little regarded. He contracted to pay his Star Route jobbers $2,000,000 more than the appropriations provided, and then went to Congress and threatened to stop the entire Star service unless a deficiency bill was passed giving him the money. With the aid of his friends in and out of the Capitol he took Congress by the throat and shook the money out of it to carry out his illegal bargains.

Matters went on swimmingly for Brady and the Ring contractors. But a new Administration came in with its new Postmaster-General, and one day there came an order to the Second Assistant's room signed T. L. James, which directed that there should be no increase of pay to mail contractors without the approval of the head of the Department. Brady had grown to think that he was the head of the Department, and that the Postmaster-General was an ornamental but useless attachment to the concern. He found out his mistake after awhile, but not until he had tried to intimidate the Administration by a bombardment from his newspaper. He could not believe that any Postmaster-General would dare put out a man who was rich and owned a daily paper and had hand-in-glove friends in the Senate and House, and a cohort of prosperous satellites to bluster and threaten in the hotel lobbies of Washington. Great was his amazement, no doubt, when the Administration pulled him and his system up by the roots one day, and uncovered all the schemes for exploiting the Treasury that had flourished during his five years in the Post Office Department.

LIGHT ON THE OKLAHOMA MATTER.

Mr. Boudinot's letter in THE TRIBUNE of Wednesday threw more light on the question of the right of settlers to go into the Indian Territory than have all the outgivings from the officials in Washington put together. Mr. Boudinot is an educated Cherokee, and was for many years the agent for his tribe at the Capital. He probably knows as much as any one about the legal status of the tribes in the Territory, the treaty concessions by virtue of which they hold their reservations, and the condition of the lands over which their titles do not extend. He says that in 1866 the Creeks sold to the Government the western half of their reservation, containing 3,250,560 acres, for the sum of $975,168, and at the same time the Seminoles sold their entire reservation, containing 2,169,080 acres, for $325,362. The treaties by which these sales were made declare that the lands are ceded and conveyed to the United States in compliance with a desire to locate "other Indians and freedmen thereon." About 1,500,000 acres have been since used by the Government to settle Indians upon, but no freedmen have thus far been allowed to settle upon any portion of the receded tract. It is upon the word "freedmen" in the treaties that J. Milton Turner, of St. Louis, and his Oklahoma Colonization Society base their claim that colored people have the right to go upon the lands in question, and take possession of them under the homestead laws. Payne and his Kansas farmers, who were turned back from the frontier last summer, interpreted the laws for themselves in a still more liberal fashion, and maintained that as the land had been bought back from the Indians by the United States it was to all intents and purposes a part of the public domain, and as open to free homesteading as other public lands.

The answer of the Government to these assertions will no doubt be that the general law excluding "foreigners" from the Indian Territory applies to the unoccupied lands as well as to those held as reservations by the Indian tribes, and, further, that the Government has a right to take its own time and own way in the settlement of "other Indians and freedmen" upon the area it has purchased from the Creeks and Seminoles. The fact remains, however, that the freedmen are recognized in the treaties as coming in a special way within the purposes of the Government concerning the disposition of these lands, and they may fairly believe themselves to have a moral if not a legal claim to be permitted, under some conditions or other, to go upon them. Another fact is to be considered. The Government shows no disposition to use any part of this vast area of 3,500,000 fertile acres for the benefit of the Indians. The tribes in the Territory have no claim upon it and no use for it, and the policy of bringing in tribes from other Territories has been abandoned, we may fairly presume, since the unfortunate experiment with the Poncas. If it is not definitely given up, it ought to be. The scheme of barring the progress of civilization with a wall of semi-barbarism thrown across the western front of Arkansas was originally a stupid and short-sighted one, and cannot much longer be maintained. The way to civilize the Indians is not by secluding them, but by bringing them into contact with the whites under laws that will give them the rights of citizens.

Meanwhile, what is the Government going to do with these 3,500,000 acres of land? Are the prairie dogs and buffaloes to possess them in perpetuity, or are they in some way to be opened for settlement? Allowing eighty acres to a family, this region would support 43,000 families, making an aggregate population, including that of the towns and villages which would grow up among the farms, of at least 300,000 souls. If the freedmen have special rights upon these lands by all means let those rights be freely conceded. It is well known that these poor people have had little in the way of benefits or protected rights from the Government since they were emancipated. Every benevolent person will be glad if it shall turn out that there is one little strip of country far out in the West where they can enjoy special privileges.

The "second ringing of the first bell" is likely to wake up several sleeping partners.

General Brady poses as an Innocent. He never dreamed that his resignation was asked for because of malfeasance in office. He is as surprised as the darkey was who was discovered with his hat full of chickens. "Golly, boss, how you spose dey got dar? Must hab crawled up my trouser leg!"

It will be curious to see what plan the South Carolina Bourbons will adopt to enable them to steal the seat in Congress left vacant by Mr. O'Connor's death. Wade Hampton and the chief Democratic organ of the State agree that the day of bulldozing and tissue-ballot voting has passed. They say the State is safe without heroic methods of this kind. The district has a clear Republican majority of four or five thousand, and the Democrats cannot carry it save by [illegible] means. Perhaps a new plan is to be invented. It is not unsafe to predict a hearty approval of it by the whole Northern Democratic party.

There are no indications that a third ringing of General Brady's first bell will be necessary. The second one is likely to do the business.

General Brady's newspaper published the following [illegible] paragraph a few days ago: "Would the President have advised that the Star Route contractors be asked for money during the Presidential campaign?" The intent of this was obvious enough. Brady wished to give the impression that the contractors had been so asked. That they were not asked was not his fault, for the Washington correspondent of *The Cincinnati Commercial*, speaking evidently from accurate knowledge, says that just before the Indiana election Brady wrote to General Garfield, at Mentor, [illegible] from [illegible] interests whom he was thrown in contact, providing General Garfield would give him written authority to procure them. General Garfield was somewhat surprised by the offer, and did not at first catch its intent, which was to make the Star Route Ring "solid" with the new Administration. He talked the matter over quietly with a few [illegible] friends, and finally wrote to Brady, telling him the Republican party had better be defeated than win success with the money of mail contractors. Brady got his answer—a fresh letter but it was not the kind of a one he was after, and he is not at all likely to publish it now.

There will be a boom for dumb men for United States Senators if this deadlock holds out much longer.

The discovery of the Hon. William H. Barnum's name as bondsman under one of the most extravagant of the Star-Route contracts excites emotions of profound grief wherever that pure patriot is known. He has undoubtedly been "imposed upon" again.

It is entirely safe to observe that if Thomas L. James had had hold of the handle of General Brady's bell at its first ringing all the sleepers would have heard it.

Senator Conkling remarked with noble scorn only ten years ago: "Why, only a few years ago it was an odious imputation upon a man to charge that his politics depended on spoils, and he cannot have deteriorated so much that men will plot against creed and cause now only because the offices are too few to go around. Satan cannot entrap men with so coarse and bad a snare as this." That is the way it looks now, and when Satan looks in his trap for United States Senators on the day after Robertson's confirmation he is likely to find it reserved exclusively for the Bosses and Senator Platt.

About $2,000,000 have disappeared in the Star-Route business and nobody seems to have received any of it. It is certainly time for ringing some kind of a bell. Two million dollars is a high price to pay for what General Brady would like to have regarded as a sort of cold breakfast.

Barnum went into the Star Route contract business to get employment for his mules, probably.

Senator Conkling asked in 1871: "Of what public consequence are the personal aims and objects and mishaps of individuals?" He was in favor of exalting the party above such things then, and the party agreed with him. The party is in the same position to-day, but he seems to have moved away from it.

PERSONAL.

Justice Miller and his wife intend to spend the summer in Germany.

Mr. Millais is so fortunate as to have commissions for portraits of which the money value is $200,000.

Mr. Levi P. Morton, the French newspapers say, will give a great many entertainments in Paris next winter.

Mr. B. P. Shillaber (Mrs. Partington) has been an invalid for several months, and is only now beginning to go about with his crutch.

Queen Victoria, it is reported, is going to Italy in June, accompanied by her son Leopold, whose delicate health is giving rise to serious apprehensions.

Young Mr. Thornton, the son of the British Minister, is a good amateur photographer. He took several pictures of the scene of the unveiling of the Farragut Statue last Monday.

Mr. Bispham, the clever American artist, who has been painting so successfully abroad for the past three years, has lately returned to this city, and is about to exhibit several of his Roman pictures.

Dr. Emil Holub, the distinguished African traveller and author, is a young Austrian physician, who has had a wide and exact scientific training, and who has had a longing to explore Africa from his boyhood. As soon as his education was complete he started for his field of work in as deliberate and business-like a way as if he had gone to settle down to the practice of his profession. Indeed, he simply made use of his medical knowledge to obtain the means wherewith to carry out what he seems to regard as the work of his life—the scientific exploration of Africa. He frankly tells us that he landed at Port Elizabeth with only 10s. in his pocket; but happily he soon found friends, and his profession stood him in good stead.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

THEODORE THOMAS'S CONCERT.

The complimentary concert given to Mr. Theodore Thomas, which is to take place at Steinway Hall this evening, will be one of the most interesting concerts of the year, as well as one of the most attractive. The Choral Fantasia, from which Beethoven developed the Ninth Symphony, has not been given in this city since it was performed some years ago by the Philharmonic Society, with Madame Falk-Auerbach as the pianist. The "Orpheus" music and the Aichinger "Salve Regina," which were given last week by the Brooklyn Philharmonic Society, and very beautifully, and the Chopin Andante Spianato and Polonaise have an especial interest, because the orchestral accompaniment has been scored by Mr. Dietrich, who has long been known to the public as Mr. Thomas's assistant. Of the success of the concert there will be no sort of question, for already nearly every seat in Steinway Hall has been sold.

MLLE. BERNHARDT'S FAREWELL.

It may not be amiss to remind the reader that the last opportunities of seeing Mlle. Bernhardt in America are offered to-day, at Booth's Theatre, and to-night in Brooklyn. Her farewell in New-York will be taken in the character of *Frou-Frou*. Her several performances have been described in this journal, and the remarkable influence that she exerts has been recognized and to some extent defined. It will be a very long time before our stage is again graced by a dramatic artist so brilliant in all the mechanism of acting, or a woman of such strange and exceptional personality. Not to see her is to lose a great pleasure and to miss a valuable aid in the education of dramatic taste. The proposed benefit to Mlle. Bernhardt on Monday, May 2, will not take place.

GENERAL NOTES.

Mr. H. I. Kimball, of Atlanta, Ga., who has just returned from his Northern trip, undertaken in the interest of the Cotton Exposition, reports subscriptions amounting to $100,000 as the substantial result of his travels. He is assured that the enterprise will be an absolute success, in which the whole country will share.

While the vicar of Holy Trinity Church, Birkenhead, England, was counting the offertory on a recent Sunday, the sexton and one of the wardens who were with him in the vestry-room fell into a dispute which speedily developed into a violent struggle. The vicar succeeded in separating the contestants, who were summoned before the stipendiary magistrate.

A correspondent of *The Toronto Globe* writes from Wood Mountain, near the headquarters of the hostile Sioux, that Sitting Bull's band is reduced to a miserable remnant and the redoubtable Chief is largely shorn of his influence among the braves who remain with him and are about ready to surrender. Indeed he was on the point of giving himself up last December, but was persuaded by fear of punishment and a suspicion of treachery to hold out a little longer. Toward the end of March a war party of Assiniboines surprised two lodges of Sioux, containing seventeen persons, of whom they killed and scalped fifteen. Aside from the direct loss of fighting men, this disaster greatly disheartened the hostile band and went far to convince them of their weakness.

The Imperial authorities at Berlin have at last decided upon the construction of the long-contemplated Hohenzollern Mausoleum on that part of the Domplatz which abuts upon the left bank of the Spree. The plan will be carried out as rapidly as the funds at the disposal of the Royal Building Commission permit. The mausoleum, which is to be a massive pile of white marble, will be flanked by a wing on either side. One of these supplementary buildings will be used as a mortuary chapel, and the other as a sacristy. As soon as the mausoleum itself has been completed, all the coffins now lying in the vaults of the Domkirche and containing the mortal remains of numerous Brandenburg Electors, Prussian Kings and Hohenzollern Princes, will be removed from their present resting-place, and deposited in niches to be arranged for their reception in the new cemetery, upon a plan similar to that carried out in the famous Superga Mausoleum near Turin. The fulfilment of this project will involve the destruction of the oldest house in Berlin, a relic of the earliest electoral period.

One of the mutinous Egyptian regiments encamped in the neighborhood of Cairo is composed of Nubian negroes, who are described as well-grown, stalwart fellows. Their light blue uniforms with white facings contrast finely with their swarthy skins. They discharge their military duty scrupulously; drill, mount guard, pipeclay their belts, and polish their arms till they shine dazzlingly in the brilliant sunlight. They obey their officers, but these latter obey nobody; so that the rebel regiments form for the nonce an independent body within the country: quiet and orderly indeed to-day, but conscious of their ability to upset everything in Egypt to-morrow, if such be their good pleasure. Their demands, growing out of the favoritism shown to Turkish and Circassian officers have not, contrary to report, been complied with; but in the meantime the Khedive's Government, by hesitation and attempts at reconciliation, has done much to undermine discipline and encourage revolt throughout the army.

SENATOR CONKLING ON CONKLINGISM.

A TEN-YEARS-OLD LETTER WHICH FITS THE SITUATION TO-DAY.

From a letter to the Hon. John A. Griswold, dated August 24, 1871.

. . . What is there to quarrel or palter over? Are Republicans in this State divided upon any principle at stake now, or upon any practical measures? We know that they are not.

Will Republicans in the face of the enemy, and of such an enemy, too, refuse to stand by their cause, which is in effect to desert to the other side, merely because loaves have not come to their baskets or fishes to their nets? Why, only a few years ago it was an odious imputation upon a man to charge that his politics depended on spoils, and he cannot have deteriorated so much that men will plot against creed and cause now only because the offices are too few to go round. Satan cannot entrap men with so coarse and bad a snare as this. A weak reliance of our opponents, it is as unworthy as the talk in Democratic and half-way newspapers about divisions and wars in our ranks. For my part, there is no Republican whom I cannot take cordially by the hand and labor with, shoulder to shoulder, in the work before us. How can any man feel less than this, and yet believe, as you and I believe, in the mission and usefulness of the Republican party?

Every one knows that the fittest step toward remedy and reform is to nominate the best men in the Republican party and elect them to the Legislature and to the executive offices of the State; and yet men stand talking about Federal patronage, and differences among leaders, and personal feelings between individuals, and the like!

What have such things to do with the duty of this hour? What do the people care about them? What should they care? Of what public consequence are the personal aims and objects and mishaps of individuals?

ROSCOE CONKLING.

PUBLIC OPINION.

Mr. James has uncovered a rascality that will exceed in dimensions the old Whiskey Ring. There have been millions stolen—no doubt about it.—[Cincinnati Commercial (Rep.)

Samuel J. Tilden took the first prize in the St. Bernard class at the New-York dog show. Is this the beginning of the 1884 boom?—[Cincinnati Enquirer (Dem.)

We suppose an alliance with the Democratic party to oppose a President who more truly represents the whole Republican party than any President since Lincoln, is good Republicanism. It is perhaps what is called "stalwart" Republicanism.—[Indianapolis News (Ind.)

HAYES AND THE STAR ROUTES.

Washington Dispatch to The Philadelphia Press.

Ex-President Hayes said to a friend the other day that he was made acquainted with the Star-route irregularities about the time they were brought to the attention of Congress. His information, however, did not lead him to believe that they were as bad as represented. Senators and members of both parties and high army officers acquainted with the needs of the frontier assured him that the routes created and expedited were needful to the public service. But Congress having taken hold of the entire matter and ordered an investigation, he left it in their hands, and the results of these investigations are known to the public.

AN AWFUL SITUATION.

From The Richmond State (Dem.)

Three years ago no man in Virginia felt the slightest apprehension that the negro vote in this State could possibly become a power great enough to threaten the overthrow of our society and its degradation. Virginia pointed proudly to the fact that her white race so greatly exceeded the black numerically, as well as in wealth and intelligence, that no possibility could ever arise of the control of our political affairs passing out of our hands and into those of the negro minority. We felt entirely secure, and it was this very feeling of security, we fear, that has brought us to the verge of a danger we did not dream of; for it has bred faction and caused dissension, making a breach that, small at first, has widened until now there is real danger. No one among us even dreamed that any considerable portion of our native white people would ever become so forgetful of the ties of blood that held them together as to be willing to join with the negro minority in the State and make that minority the majority, thereby through their treason subjugating their own proud race to the domination of an inferior, degraded and ignorant one, which, until recently, had been held as their bondsmen. But so it is; for this is the very possibility that now threatens to become an accomplished fact.