# NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

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All the editions are for sale at the main and branch offices in New York and at the foreign branches.


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56TH YEAR.....NO. 56

## AMUSEMENTS TO-DAY AND EVENING.


METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—TRISTAN AND ISOLDE, 8 P. M.
NIBLO'S—NOAH'S ARK, 2 P. M.; 8 P. M.
ACADEMY—THE OLD HOMESTEAD, 2 P. M.; 8 P. M.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—HUSBANDS AND WIVES, 8:15 P. M.
CASINO—POOR JONATHAN, 8:15 P. M.
LYCEUM THEATRE—THE OPEN GATE and NERVES, 2 P. M.; 8:15 P. M.
STANDARD THEATRE—A POOR RELATION, 8:15 P. M.
AMBERG THEATRE—DER KRIEGSPFAD, 8 P. M.
PALMER'S THEATRE—JOHN NEEDHAM'S DOUBLE, 2 P. M.; 8:15 P. M.
TONY PASTOR'S—VARIETY, 8 P. M.
GARDEN THEATRE—CLEOPATRA, 2 P. M.; 8 P. M.
NEW PARK THEATRE—A STRAIGHT TIP, 8 P. M.
PROCTOR'S THEATRE—MEN AND WOMEN, 2 P. M.; 8:15 P. M.
FOURTEENTH STREET THEATRE—BLUE JEANS, 2 P. M.; 8:15 P. M.
WINDSOR THEATRE—SIBERIA, 2 P. M.; 8 P. M.
BIJOU THEATRE—THE NOMINEE, 2 P. M.; 8:15 P. M.
STAR THEATRE—MR. POTTER OF TEXAS, 8 P. M.
PEOPLE'S THEATRE—THE INSPECTOR, 2 P. M.; 8 P. M.
BROADWAY THEATRE—HARKBELL, 8 P. M.
UNION SQUARE THEATRE—COUNTY FAIR, 8:15 P. M.
COLUMBUS THEATRE—A MIDNIGHT BELL, 2 P. M.; 8:15 P. M.
MADISON SQUARE THEATRE—SUNLIGHT AND SHADOW, 8:30 P. M.
HERRMANN'S THEATRE—ALL THE COMFORTS OF HOME, 8 P. M.
DALY'S THEATRE—STODDARD'S LECTURE, 11 A. M.; THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL, 2 P. M.; 8 P. M.
HARRIGAN'S THEATRE—REILLY AND THE 400, 2 P. M.; 8 P. M.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—A PAIR OF SPECTACLES and A MAN OF THE WORLD, 2 P. M.; 8 P. M.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—CARMENCITA, 2 P. M.; 8 P. M.
EDEN MUSEE—OTERO, 8 P. M.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—WESTMINSTER KENNEL CLUB'S DOG SHOW, 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.
ACADEMY OF DESIGN—AMERICAN WATER COLOR SOCIETY'S ANNUAL EXHIBITION.
WORTH'S MUSEUM—Hourly performances.


NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1891.

# TRIPLE SHEET. WITH SUPPLEMENT.

*This paper has the largest circulation in the United States.*

*Notice is hereby given to the public that no person is authorized to solicit advertisements or subscriptions for this paper and that it employs no agents whatever.*

HIGH WATER MARK.
Circulation....190,500

*Cable messages for all parts of Europe direct received at the company's branch office in the* HERALD *Building, corner of Broadway and Ann street.*

TO OUR READERS.—The HERALD to-day consists of a twelve page paper, with supplement, making fourteen pages in all. Our readers should see that their newsdealers deliver them the entire paper.

*The weather to-day in New York and its vicinity (including points within thirty miles of the city) promises to be generally cloudy, with slight temperature changes and rain and fog on the coasts, followed by high winds on the Sound. To-morrow it promises to be colder, with the advance of the Western "cold wave" and generally fair, preceded possibly by rain.*

## SUMMARY OF THE NEWS.

Details of the attack by the Egyptians on Osman Digna's force of dervishes at Tokar present a picture of fierce fighting and a complete victory for the Egyptians.

By Commercial Cable the HERALD has received some comments on the unfortunate mental condition of Judge Stephen, who tried the case of Mrs. Maybrick.

The HERALD presents the first complete and accurate information of the blockade of Chilian ports by the insurgents.

Stocks were duller than on any other day of the current year. Prices were a trifle lower. Money easy.

Carl Schurz, William Steinway, Jordan L. Mott and many other prominent men were summoned by Coroner Levy to serve as jurors in the tunnel accident inquest, but some of them were excused. The inquest began with the testimony of Engineer Fowler, who swore that none of the signals in the tunnel indicated that there was a train ahead of him.

A Brooklyn mother tried to commit suicide by drowning, with an infant in her arms and two small children clinging to her skirts. Her husband is out of work and the family is suffering. The police interfered and the woman was arrested.

The bench show of the Westminster Kennel Club opened with great success.

The suit of Mrs. Leonora Augusta Arnold to recover about $1,500,000 of the $5,000,000 estate of her father, Blasius Moore Chesebrough, on the ground that she was his lawful daughter, was up for final argument before Judge Lacombe.

Assemblyman Mullaney introduced a bill at Albany the effect of which is to allow citizens to compel Boards of Health to investigate charges made against gas companies alleging a nuisance caused by the odors from their works.

The new Excise bill introduced in the Assembly has several remarkable features, one of which is a provision to authorize the sale of beer and wines between certain hours on Sunday. A sturdy fight against it is expected.

Senator Wilson, of Maryland, is dead.

The House has passed the Direct Tax bill.

Dr. Jacob H. Gallinger, Republican Senator elect from New Hampshire, has been the object of bitter attacks in Senators Chandler's paper, the Concord *Monitor*, and has finally resented them in an earnest speech made in his place on the floor of the State Legislature.

Forest Warden Garmon was subjected to the ordeal of an examination before the Adirondacks Investigating Committee at Albany.

Liberal leaders in Canada are elated over the election of their candidate for Provincial Secretary in Hamilton, and think it indicates success next week.

The miners rescued alive at Jeansville were reached only after a hard struggle through black damp.

NEVER PRINT a paid advertisement as news matter. Let every advertisement appear as an advertisement—no sailing under false colors.—*Charles A. Dana's Address to the Wisconsin Editorial Association, Milwaukee, July 24, 1888.*

A STORY IS TOLD of an advertiser who presented himself at the NEW YORK HERALD counter with a three thousand dollar roll as an offer for a half column advertisement with a good sized cut accompanying it. The "ad." was refused without even consulting Mr. Howland. There is a standing rule in the HERALD office to never insert advertising cuts.—*Exchange.*

THE EXPENDITURES FOR PENSIONS for the year ending June 30, as now officially stated, amounted to $109,357,534. In the previous year we paid $87,644,779 11, while in the year before that we paid $80,288,508 77. The cost of the German army, it may be interesting to note, is for this year estimated at $91,726,293. Besides our pensions our army costs $30,000,000.

### Hope for the Supreme Court.

The bill for the relief of the United States Supreme Court has been advanced so far in the present Congress that its final success now virtually rests with a joint conference committee.

Hence this committee can secure to the country, if it will, a measure whose enactment has been urged for ten years by judges, lawyers, bar associations and business men in every State of the Union. It is to be hoped that the vast importance and the pressing need of the legislation will be now recognized at Washington.

The working power of this tribunal, its capacity to dispose of business, is no greater now than it was a third of a century ago. Yet, within that time there has been an enormous increase in the volume of litigation that the Court has been called upon to adjudicate—an increase due to the growth of population, expansion of wealth, multiplication of corporations, enactment of new laws, and above all the multitude and variety of constitutional and other questions that have sprung out of the post war amendments and legislation.

The consequence is that the docket of the Court has steadily lengthened until now it comprises between twelve and fifteen hundred cases. It would take at least three years to work these off if not a single new one should be added. But every year the additions exceed the number of those disposed of, and this must continue to be the case until some means of relief is provided. The evil is felt throughout the entire country, since every litigant who invokes the aid of the Court must wait at least three years for an adjudication of his rights—a delay which is equivalent to a denial of justice.

For this deplorable condition of affairs there is but one remedy. It is useless to increase the number of justices sitting as one tribunal, and there is a constitutional obstacle to dividing the Court into branches. The organization of the Bench must remain as it now is and has been since the foundation of the government.

The remedy is to lessen the volume of business that flows to Washington, and this is to be done by the establishment of a system of appellate courts between the Supreme and the lower federal courts.

This plan has been thoroughly considered and generally approved as not merely the best but the only successful solution of the problem. It has been sanctioned by both branches of Congress at the present session. The only substantial difference between the two is as to the number of new judges to be appointed. The House bill calls for the appointment of two judges in each judicial circuit—eighteen judges in all—who, with one or more now in office, are to constitute an intermediate appellate court. The Senate thinks one new judge in each circuit sufficient, and the country will be inclined to agree with the Senate.

In view of the urgent necessity of the legislation and the nature and extent of the difference between the House and the Senate there should be no hesitancy in coming to an agreement. The bill should go to President Harrison without fail. As he recommended its enactment in his message to Congress his approval of it may be taken for granted.

Let us hope that at last the relief so long needed by the highest court of the nation is at hand.

THE LAW of this State prohibiting the use of stoves in passenger cars contains the following proviso:—

Upon the application of any railroad covered by the provisions of this act the Board of Railroad Commissioners may approve of any proposed safeguard or device to be used under the provisions of this act, and thereafter the railroad using such safeguard or device so approved shall not be liable to any of the penalties prescribed by this act for a violation thereof in regard to any such safeguard or device.

From this it would appear that if a "heater" or other device used for warming cars were approved as safe and unobjectionable by the Railroad Commissioners such approval would exempt the company from the penalties of the law.

Did the New Haven company get the approval of the Railroad Commissioners for that fatal "heater," which they claim was not a stove or a furnace prohibited by the statute?

That is a timely and pertinent question just now.

### Czar Reed.

Speaker Reed has no more sense of fair play than a fox has when robbing a hen roost. His impudence in the assumption of authority approaches the sublime. Of course we can afford to smile at him now, because in a few days he will step down from the position he has dishonored, but his career has been a stupendous blunder from the beginning.

The other day he wanted to count a quorum, but there wasn't any quorum to count. A little thing like that, however, did not disturb the gentleman who "weighs three hundred pounds, mostly backbone." He declared that the quorum was present, and when an appeal was taken it was found that he had counted one member who was at the time in the barber's shop and two or three others who were not even within the city limits.

The difficulty with Reed is that he has telescopic eyes, is tremendously far sighted, can see to the utmost limits of the solar system. When he threw his penetrating glance over the House the walls crumbled, he caught sight of the man in the barber's chair and of the others scores of miles away, and honestly thought they were all within reach of his voice. That is one theory. Another is that every member who ought to be in the House when he is wanted is really there, and under the influence of that hallucination the Speaker counted him.

There is no doubt that Reed is a genius in his way. There are few like him, thank heaven! If he has any fault it is that he thinks himself the Almighty and acts accordingly. Unfortunately the people don't agree with him and will soon relegate him to a back seat, where there will be weeping and gnashing of teeth.

It is to be hoped that when the Fifty-second Congress meets, the House will be presided over by a gentleman. One boor is enough for the present.

As poison in the blood permeates arteries, veins, nerves, brain and heart and speedily brings paralysis or death, so does a debased or fluctuating currency permeate all the arteries of trade, paralyze all kinds of business and bring disaster to all classes of people. It is as impossible for commerce to flourish with such an instrument as it is for the human body to grow strong and vigorous with a deadly poison lurking in the blood.—*Secretary Windom's Last Words.*

### What is It, Mr. Blaine?

The London *Times* of the 13th inst. had a cable from St. Johns, N. F., saying the Governor, when opening the Legislature on the previous day, announced:—

The negotiations for trade reciprocity with the United States had resulted in a convention, which awaits the assent of the imperial government for ratification. The Newfoundland government had urged the home authorities to give an immediate assent to the measure and had deprecated any delay, the new arrangement being advantageous to the colony.

But on the next day day the *Times* had this cable from St. Johns:—

The House of Assembly last night, sitting as a Committee of Privilege, adopted an important resolution, of which the following is the purport:—That this House has learned with alarm and indignation that the British government, at the instance of Canada, withholds its assent to the reciprocity trade convention between this colony and the United States, and regards such action as hostile to the best interests of Newfoundland and a violation of the obligations of her Majesty's Ministers who authorized the conclusion of the treaty.
The resolution was moved by Mr. Bond, Colonial Secretary, and was agreed to unanimously.

Cannot Mr. Blaine tell the country what sort of trade negotiations he has been carrying on with Newfoundland, which, when burked by Canada, precipitated his subsequent *pour parlers* with Sir Julian Pauncefort about Canadian reciprocity? The *Times* of the 12th inst. has a cable from Ottawa declaring:—

The Hon. G. E. Foster, Minister of Finance, has published a letter to his constituents in which, after detailing the benefits which have been derived from the policy of the conservative government, he directly contradicts the statement of Mr. Blaine, American Secretary of State, that no proposals had been made by the United States for a reciprocity conference. Mr. Foster, in the same letter, reiterates Sir John Macdonald's assertion that Mr. Blaine did make such a proposal.

This obscurity is neither proper nor safe!

### A Great Judicial Intellect Clouded.

The mental affliction that has befallen Sir James Fitzjames Stephen, the particulars of which our London correspondent sends by Commercial Cable, will be looked upon by many in this country as well as in England in the light of a public misfortune.

To American lawyers the name of no English judge has been more familiar or held in greater esteem than his. No jurist has been regarded as a more lucid exponent of or a higher authority on the criminal law and practice of England.

His learning and legal acumen, his rare power of concise, clear and accurate statement, which have long been recognized throughout the English speaking world, enabled him both before and after he went on the Bench to exert on the criminal jurisprudence of his country an influence beyond that wielded by any man of his time.

The failure of such a mind in what should have been his prime of mental vigor—he is but sixty-one years old—is a loss to the public as well as the profession of law.

MR. BLAINE'S OPINION seems to be that Barrundia, when on the Acapulco in a port of Guatemala, was as much in the jurisdiction and on the territory of the United States as if he had been in the State of New York. Then, if Guatemala officers had endeavored to arrest Barrundia in New York and he had been killed while resisting arrest, what reparation, if any, should his wife have from the United States for injuries received by the killing of her husband, the claim resting on the failure of our government to protect him?

Will Mr. Blaine defend against a claim now presented by Mrs. Barrundia and defend on the technical ground that, Mrs. Barrundia being a foreigner, her government must present the claim? The underlying question to be first decided is over the right of the United States to resist the arrest of Barrundia on the Acapulco. Mr. Blaine seems to have decided that a law forbade the arrest. What law? Where can one read it? Possibly the *Tribune* will kindly tell us.

### Status of the Copyright Bill.

The fate of international copyright is now in the hands of the joint conference committee. It is for them to say whether the amendments made by the Senate to the House bill shall be accepted or rejected.

Of these amendments the most significant and interesting is that offered by Senator Power, of Montana, and which is a modification of the rejected Sherman amendment.

If this is adopted and the bill becomes a law a foreign book, to be entitled to copyright, will have to be published in this country from type set up or plates made here, but copies of the same book printed abroad may be sent over and sold on payment of the regular tariff duties.

The legal effect of this amendment permitting the importation of foreign publications printed abroad was thus stated by Mr. Hiscock:—

A foreign author procures his work to be copyrighted here. He can print a certain number. He procures two of them to be printed here and those he files. Then he can stop the printing of that work here and have his printing done entirely upon the other side, and his books to be imported here upon the payment of the duty. The result would be that so far as all foreign works are concerned the printing of them would be transferred to the other side if the authors regarded it as to their interests to have them printed there rather than here.

That certainly would be a legal possibility under the amendment, whatever might be the practical result.

In other words, the amendment takes from American publishers the monopoly which the original bill gave them in the case of foreign books and opens this market to such books printed abroad. That, of course, is an advantage to foreign authors and publishers, but is not satisfactory to American publishers.

This sudden retirement of $600,000,000 of gold, with the accompanying panic, would cause contraction and commercial disaster unparalleled in human experience, and our country would at once step down to the silver basis, when there would no longer be any inducement for coinage and silver dollars would sink to their bullion value.—*Secretary Windom's Last Words.*

### Photography of Colors.

The recent success of M. G. Lippmann in solving the problem of reproducing the colors of the solar spectrum photographically is one of the most interesting and beautiful results of modern laboratory experiment.

In announcing his discovery to the Paris Academy M. Lippmann says the conditions essential to the photography of colors are—first, a sensitive film showing no grain, and second, a reflecting surface at the back of the film. Albumen, collodion and gelatine films sensitized with iodide or bromide of silver, and proved by microscopic examination to be free from grain, are placed in a hollow dark slide filled with mercury, which forms a reflecting layer. The exposure, development and adjusting of the film are done in the ordinary way, but when completed the colors of the spectrum are visible.

The explanation is very simple. The incident light which forms the image in the camera interferes with the light reflected by the mercury. There is consequently formed in the sensitive film a series of fringes or maxima and minima of luminosity. At the close of the experiment the maxima are seen to be marked by deposits of silver. The thickness of the film is divided according to the deposits of silver into laminæ of thicknesses equal to the interval separating two maxima of light in the fringes—that is, half the wave-length of the incident ray; and it is these laminæ of metallic silver which by reflection so beautifully reproduce the colors of the incident light.

This discovery marks a new and brilliant era in photography, the importance of which cannot now be easily exaggerated.

Probably before the swiftest ocean greyhound could land its silver cargo at New York the last gold dollar within reach would be safely hidden away in private boxes and in the vaults of safe deposit companies, to be brought out only by a high premium for exportation.—*Secretary Windom's Last Words.*

### Almost an Equinoctial Gale.

Yesterday's great storm covered nearly all the country east of the Rockies with its gyration, though its cloud area was less diffused.

The cyclone is evidently a result of an extraordinary spurt of the trade and counter trade wind system, consequent upon the sun's approach to the Equatorial belt.

Fortunately the storm's vortex is not moving toward New York, but is curving around from Lake Superior to the mouth of the St. Lawrence River. But it will cause severe disturbances by to-night and to-morrow on the New England and adjacent coasts, and shipping should be carefully handled till the disturbance has disappeared.

We shall no doubt have a breath of frosty weather to-morrow over this section.

### Insanity and Responsibility.

There is no doubt that James M. Dougherty was insane when he killed Dr. Lloyd at the Kings County Asylum or when he was tried and convicted in Brooklyn.

But insanity is not necessarily cause for exemption from criminal responsibility.

The test is, as Judge Bartlett ruled yesterday, whether the prisoner knew the nature of his act, knew that it was criminal and was able to control himself. That was the test applied in the Guiteau case, and is the rule generally accepted by the courts.

As the jury found that Dougherty was responsible when he killed Dr. Lloyd, and a commission decided that he knew the nature of the proceedings when he was tried, Judge Bartlett had only to sentence him to prison, leaving for future consideration the expediency of his transfer to an asylum.

## PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

HERALD WEATHER FORECASTS.—The Western storm has increased greatly in energy and extent, and now affects almost all the country east of the Rockies. Its centre, now northeast of Lake Huron, will probably move to the Gulf of St. Lawrence to-day, followed by a cold anti-cyclone and northwesterly gales, which will extend eastward in modified force to the Alleghanies to-night. Temperature rose in the United States yesterday, except in the Northwest, with a minimum of 22 degrees below zero, Fahr., at St. Vincent, Minn., and maxima of from 74 to 82 degrees on the Gulf coast.

IN THIS CITY AND SUBURBAN DISTRICTS TO-DAY WARMER, CLOUDY WEATHER WILL PROBABLY PREVAIL, WITH FRESH TO BRISK SOUTHEASTERLY AND SOUTHWESTERLY WINDS, INCREASING TO A DANGEROUS FORCE OFF THE COASTS, AND WITH RAIN, WHICH IS LIKELY TO BECOME HEAVY, FOLLOWED BY SLOWLY FALLING TEMPERATURE TO-NIGHT.

In the Middle States to-day cloudy to partly cloudy weather will prevail, with slight temperature changes, rain likely to be heavy and brisk to high southerly to southwesterly winds, followed by clearing, colder weather in the western districts, and by snow gales to-night on Lake Erie, as the powerful storm centre now near Lake Huron, curves eastward to the St. Lawrence Valley. In New England to-day warmer, cloudy weather will prevail with rain and brisk to high southeasterly to southwesterly winds, increasing in force off the coast, and on Long Island Sound, preceded by local fog. On Thursday in this city and section and in New England, considerably colder, partly cloudy weather and brisk high southwesterly to northwesterly winds will probably prevail, preceded by rain or snow, and followed by clearing and fair weather; and on Friday clear, slightly colder weather. European steamers now leaving New York will have mostly strong southwesterly to westerly breezes to the Newfoundland Banks, with less danger of fog south of latitude 41 degrees north.

FOND OF LETTERS.

"Oh, I love letters," quoth the maid—
She was a literary blue,
But very sweet, despite her hue;
The swain, who deemed a spade a spade,
With love was soaked completely through—
He thought—"Aha, I'll send a few!"

To Uncle Sam he gave a jag—
Alas, how soon they were returned,
How soon his fervent suit was spurned!
For love she didn't care a rag;
The letters for which she had yearned
Were quite another kind, he learned!

THEY KNOW IT WHEN OFF.

**Some men never know when they are well off, but those who try to ride a mustang are not among them.**

HE'D PROBABLY BEEN THERE.

Guzzler—Do you know I think drinking liquor is a good deal like falling off a house.
Buzzer—How so?
Guzzler—Because it's the stopping that hurts.

A DAILY HINT FROM PARIS.
[From the European Edition of the Herald.]

THE CHAPEAU VENITIEN.

This very stylish hat is of black velvet and carmelite plush. The crown is soft, and is formed of pleats, held in place in front by any sort of an ornament, and behind by a pouf of black feathers and an aigrette.

GETTING READY.

**The forms which, indistinct and dim, we see from f r away,**
**Are but the forms of summer girls preparing for the fray.**

Ex-Governor Oliver Ames, of Massachusetts, and four of his children will leave Boston for Bermuda Friday. They will go to the City of Mexico via Yucatan, and Mr. Ames will inspect the Mexican Central Railroad, in which he is largely interested.

A FRIGHTFUL PICTURE.

Count Tolstoi asserts that nearly all the world is drunk on tobacco and the remainder is drunk on brandy. This accounts for all the existing vice and crime. People deaden their consciences with tobacco and then commit murder, write Russian novels and fill the earth with misery.—*European Edition of the Herald.*

The Rev. Christopher Hughes, of St. Mary's Church, Fall River, Mass., celebrated his silver jubilee yesterday. Archbishop Corrigan, of New York, and Bishop Harkins, of Providence, were present.

HE WON A BOX.

Harry—Did you win a prize at the euchre party last night?
Jack—Yes, I brought home a glove box.
Harry—Was it any good?
Jack—No; I got it for kissing the girl I escorted home.

Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M. P., was in St. Paul yesterday, on his way to New York. He will be at the Hotel Bartholdi tomorrow afternoon, and is booked to sail on the Spree on March 4.

Mr. Andrew Carnegie sails from Liverpool by the Teutonic to-day for New York. He went over on the last trip of that vessel. The trip was very stormy, and Mr. Carnegie, in describing it, said he was "ordered a tonic, and got a Teutonic."

Governor James E. Campbell and ex-Congressman Amos Townsend, of Ohio, and Mr. Christopher L. Magee, of Pittsburg, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. General Fitzhugh Lee, of Virginia, is at the New York. Baron de Sedieres, of Paris, is at the Victoria. Mr. Marvin Hughitt, Mr. John Newell and Mr. William C. Goudy, of Chicago, are at the Windsor. General S. C. Armstrong, of Hampton, Va., is at the Everett. General T. W. Hyde, of Bath, Me., and Mr. Martin W. Cooke, of Rochester, are at the Grand. Dr. R. J. Gatling, of Hartford, is at the Normandie.

The Right Rev. Benjamin H. Paddock, Bishop of the Episcopal Church in Massachusetts, is critically ill in Boston.

Mrs. Betsey Read, mother of Opie of Read, the humorist of the *Arkansaw Traveller*, is dying at the residence of her son, G. D. Read, in Gallatin, Ky. Mrs. Read is eighty years old.

## THE THEATRE CLUB.

The Theatre Club, arranged last winter by Mrs. Richard Mortimer, Mrs. William D. Sloane and Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies, met last evening for the first time this season. Mrs. Sloane is in mourning and will not attend the meetings this year. The play chosen was "Sunlight and Shadow," and was produced at the Madison Square Theatre.

After the play the guests returned to Mrs. Mortimer's for supper. There was informal dancing after supper. The club will meet every Tuesday evening during Lent.

## THE BADMINTON CLUB.

The Badminton Club, under the patronage of Mrs. Pendleton Rogers, Mrs. J. A. Scrymser, Mrs. Philip J. Sands, Mrs. R. Rutherford, Mrs. Herman Clarke, Mrs. Le Roy Satterlee and Mrs. J. J. Higginson, held its second meeting last evening in Webster Hall, Eleventh street. The prizes were dainty bits of Dresden china.

## AMMERMAN—DUNLAP.

Albert Ammerman and Mrs. A. M. Dunlap were married at the residence of the bride, No. 146 Lefferts place, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon. The bride, who is a very handsome brunette, wore a becoming travelling dress. The bridegroom, who served a term as City Auditor, was for many years an active leader in the republican party in Kings county. A wedding breakfast was served. The happy couple went on board the White Star line steamer Majestic in the evening, and will visit many European places of interest.

## THEIR GOLDEN WEDDING.

Colonel and Mrs. Simon Levy, Coroner Ferdinand Levy's parents, of No. 1,197 Lexington avenue, celebrated their golden wedding last evening.

## LIPPMAN—MARKS.

Under a flower-laden canopy in Vienna Hall, on East Fifty-eighth street, last evening, Miss Eva Marks, daughter of Mrs. John Marks, was married to Sol L. Lippman. Louis Marks, the bride's brother; Arthur Enock, Morris Lippman, brother of the groom; Benjamin Phillips, of Washington, and Samuel Seelig served as ushers.

# WHAT WOMEN DO FOR TEMPERANCE.

## Important Addresses on the Subject Before the National Council in Washington.

## A FARMERS' ALLIANCE ADVOCATE.

## General Sentiment in Favor of Absolute Prohibition of the Liquor Traffic.

## TO KILL THE DRINK EVIL.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24, 1891.—The morning session of the Woman's National Council was devoted to the consideration of the general subject of temperance. The meeting was opened by one of the ladies present singing the "Old Oaken Bucket" as a solo, the large audience, led by Miss Willard, the president, joining in the chorus. Prayer was offered by Mrs. Sarah D. La Fetra, president of the Washington branch of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

In introducing the first speaker, Miss Willard said that the song which had just been sung brought back to her many recollections of bygone days, and the sad thought came to her that if all her friends in years past, those she had loved the best, had been content to drink from "the old oaken bucket that hung in the well," her life would have been much happier, and what was true of her was equally true of millions of other women.

Mrs. J. Ellen Foster, the president of the non-partisan National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, was then introduced. Mrs. Foster spoke without notes, and her address, which occupied half an hour in the delivery, was listened to with the closest attention. She was frequently the recipient of enthusiastic applause. She began by saying that the words of the divine Christ Jesus of Galilee, "Whatsoever ye would that man should do unto you, do ye even so unto them," are the inspiration and the guiding light to all Christian endeavor. They are therefore the basis of all successful temperance work. The organization of which she was the honored president was formed in Cleveland, Ohio, in January, 1889, and this was the first opportunity she had had of speaking of its work and aims before so distinguished an audience.

PROHIBITION.

Its great central doctrine was total abstinence for the individual and prohibition for the State. The Women's Christian Temperance Union had decided to devote its energies and its influence to the support and encouragement of that party which would best protect their homes; to the one which would lead in the great work of temperance reform.

In conclusion Mrs. Foster paid a high tribute to the memory of the late Secretary Windom, and especially commended his courage and his manhood in his work of disinfection at Castle Garden in New York. The sale of liquor had been summarily stopped and the influences that surrounded immigrant women there had been purified.

A FARMER'S FRIEND.

Mrs. Mary E. Lease, of Kansas, was the next speaker. In beginning she addressed herself to "Mme. President, friends and fellow citizens." She said she used the term with pardonable pride when she remembered that the Alliance League has given to the women of her sunflower, humanity loving, temperance loving State of Kansas the right of political suffrage. She spoke of the condition of affairs in Kansas, and referred to Mr. Ingalls as "the man that we women of Kansas had the great pleasure of defeating."

The subject assigned to Mrs. Lease was "Women in the Farmers' Alliance." She said, however, that the subject could not be intelligently discussed nor fully understood until the necessity for the formation of the Farmers' Alliance is first shown.

In conclusion the speaker said:—"The Farmers' Alliance numbers half a million, who are loyal white ribboners, the majority of them, and I say it with thanks to Almighty God that our Alliance Representatives are the only men in the councils of the nation to-day who have not been elected on a liquor platform."

THE ANTI-LIQUOR CRUSADE.

Mrs. Mary T. Lathrop, representing as a delegate the National Womans' Christian Temperance Union, was the next speaker. She said:—"No association represented has touched so many springs of praise and blame, of love and hate, and become equally distinguished for the friends it has won and the enemies it has made."

She then went on to give an account of the moves that led up to the great crusade that followed a decade after the war. Appetite often conquered the conqueror, and wine was the victor even at the banquets that celebrated the victories of the war.

The real evil is the licensing of a vicious traffic. No drunkard shall inherit eternal life, and yet we license three hundred thousand men to sell away the chances of others for eternity. This is made possible by the ballots of the land. We women of the Union have at times made ourselves unpopular. This was to be expected. When a reformer becomes popular he has missed his mission. Yet twenty-one nations have translated the motto of the W. C. T. U., "For God and Home and Native Land."

Mrs. Lathrop told of the other causes of strength, union and harmonious individuality, and paid a glowing tribute to Miss Willard, Miss Gordon, Miss Shaw, Mrs. Kimball, Mrs. Hunt, Mrs. J. E. Barnes and Mrs. Wallace and other devoted workers in the temperance cause. The effort of the year has been to win the world's heart through the world's brain.

Miss Matilda B. Carse, of Chicago, who has been the leader in the movement for a women's temple in that city, made a brief address on the subject of the work. The plan for the temple is a beautiful one and the building is to cost $1,250,000. The land has been leased for a period of two hundred years. The plan is considered to have been the masterpiece of the late John W. Root, the consulting architect of the Columbian Exposition.

Mrs. Mary Allen West, editor of the *Union Signal*, made an interesting address on the Woman's Temperance Publishing Association, but yielded most of her time to Mrs. F. E. W. Harper, a colored woman who was to have spoken yesterday on the subject of our duty to dependent races.

Mrs. Harper, who is an easy and pleasing speaker, made eloquent plea for more Christ and less creed, saying that when consummation was reached the Indian question would be answered and the negro problem solved. "The Women's Temperance Hospital" was the subject of a paper by Mrs. James B. Hobbs, who spoke of the methods and treatment followed in that institution in Chicago. She told at length of the blessings of non-alcoholic medication.

Mrs. Belle Bacon Bond, of Boston, "by far the youngest woman who has yet appeared before you," as Miss Willard said, gave a delightful recitation of Boyesen's poem of "Brier Rose."

Miss Bessie Starr Keefer, of Toronto, a representative of the Right Worthy Grand Lodge of Good Templars of the World, made the closing address of the day. She brought the fraternal greetings of the organization, with its million of members.

The meeting closed with the hymn "Rock of Ages."

THE EVENING SESSION.

The general subject of discussion at the evening session of the Woman's Council was education. As at most of the previous sessions, the house was completely filled in every part by a distinguished and highly interested audience. Mrs. Lucinda H. Stone read a very able paper upon the subject of a demand for women in the faculties of co-educational colleges and universities.

Papers were also read by Annie Nathan Meyer on the subject of "A New Phase of the Higher Education of Women in America," and by Mrs. Alice Gordon Gulick on "A Woman's College in Spain."

The following papers were also read:—"Woman's Progress in Higher Education," by Miss Helen Webster, professor of philosophy in Wellesly College, and "Schools Savings Banks," by Mrs. S. L. Oberholtzer, of Norristown, Pa. A paper on "Women in the Medical College of Johns Hopkins University," prepared by Elizabeth T. King, of Baltimore, was read by Isabella Hampton, of the School of Nurses of Johns Hopkins University. One of the most interesting papers of the evening was by Miss Mary A. Ripley, of Kearney, Neb., on the subject of "Married Women in the Public Schools."

The newly elected officers of the National Council of Women of the United States are:—President, May Wright Sewall, of Indiana, president of the Indianapolis Propylæum and of the Contemporary Club of Indianapolis; Vice President, Ella Dietz Clymer of New York, president of Sorosis; Corresponding Secretary, Rachel Foster Avery, of Pennsylvania, recording secretary of the National American Woman Suffrage Association; Recording Secretary, Isabella Charles Davis, of New York, recording secretary of the King's Daughters, and Treasurer, Lillian M. N. Stevens, assistant secretary of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

Forty-seven associations sent fraternal delegates to the Council, and of these eleven were from evangelical missionary societies.