MR. SETH GREEN ON FISH.

How the Rivers, Brooks, Lakes, Ponds and Bays of the United States Are Stocked with Small Fry.

"I Want to See Every Lake in the Union Become a Fish Pend."

Trout, Salmon, White Fish, Shad, Bass and Pike,

"HOW I FOUND SETH GREEN."

A Drive to the State's Waters.

Seth Stops Up in a Tree Two Days to Observe Salmon Spawning.

THE CHEAPENING OF OUR DAILY FOOD.

What was done with the common tomatoes, potatoes onious and hundreds of other vegetable productions which, as wild, were worthless, may in a higher degree be carried-into effect with fish. Wild rice scarcely produces enough seed to continue the supply, but protected, encouraged, developed, it leads a tenth part of the world. Fish seclected, destroyed, posched, wasted, can soon be annihilated. Their reproduction can only maintain a certain equilibrium; incline that towards destruction and the entire class will quickly disappear. Treat them like wild animals and they will inevitably be externanted; demesticate them, as it were, encourage their growth, by putting them under healthful influences, protect them from unreasonable disturbance, let them breed in peace, guard the young from injury, assist them by strifficial sid, select the best varieties for artificial waters and we will soon augment the supply as greatly as we do with either land animals or vegetables.—From a speech of Hon. R. B. Rossecci.

ROCHESTER, April 22, 1873. "I want to see every lake in the Union become a fish pond," Mr. Seth Green said to me this morning. "And." he continued. "as there are 647 lakes in the State of New York, just see the waters we might stock with the people's food." "Such a provision would give a lake full to about

every six thousand of our population ?" "Yes; those bodies of water are small, but abundantiy able to support any demand that may be

PORTY YEARS IN THE HARNESS

"Then you are thoroughly in earnest Mr. Green. You propose to make fish culture a national busi-

"Certainly. Here I have been nearly forty years of my life a pisciculturist, and I am convinced that the old fishermen know literally nothing of the rationale of their art. Pish culture is a subject developing day by day. A few years ago the vast spawning operations now practised by me at the State hatching house, at Caledonia Springs, were unknown. Even now general ignorance prevails among the craitsmen. When I went down to stock the Connecticut River with shad, THE YANKEES

stood on the banks of the stream and laughed at me. The fishermen derided me because I told them that I was going to cheapen fish; the boys hooted at me, and accidentally on purpose they would let a shad fall on me. Thus I became a martyr. These pleasant little episodes made me laugh at first; but at last I got tired of the circus; but it wouldn't adjourn. Time rolled on and shad fell in price because the spawn had proven fruitful, and they became so plentiful that the market values fell from \$18 and \$50 a hundred to as low as from \$2 and \$18 a hundred !!!

"Yes," added Mr. Cooper, one of the former Commissioners of the New York State Fisheries, and who was present in the room, "Seth knows more about fish culture than any man in the world. He is thoroughly practical—an angier by nature, a good shot, lond of the bush and forrest, always lingering about brooks and streams, turning over stones and finding what there is new in our creation. If he comes upon a bug generally unknown, he can tell you its habits, age and ways of multiplication. He has been a close observer!"

I glanced towards

to survey him more critically after this brief description of his character. He appeared to me but not large, and he has the carriage and ways of a man who has spent much time in the delightful litudes of angling. He does nothing enthusiassolitudes of angling. He does nothing enthusiastically; never makes a statement without qualifying it; but will talk fish to you until you leel the scales sgrowing on your back. You have half a mind, when surveying Mr. Seth Green, to consider him Mr. Shad Green, to look for his gills and fins. He really talks well, and, so to speak, rather humanizes fishes as he proceeds to recount the reutine of their lives, their nourishment, domestic intercourse and final maturity. Here is a man whose knowledge of the piscatorial world is vast, and who from boyhood to the present hour has never ceased to labor for the advancement of fish culture—a man who may be said to have produced more animal life than any one living in the world. Rochester has always been his home, and every citizen knows Seth and honors him as one of Kochester's worthy sens. It is fortunate for the State and Union that Mr. Green is Superintendent of the Fisheries, for, besides possessing the qualities I and Union that Mr. Green is Superintendent of the Fisheries, ior, besides possessing the qualities I have named, he does not believe in mere lancy culture like trout spawning—a luxurious and high-toned pastime—but in mining our lakes and rivers with milions and milions of disk for the benefit of our milions and milions of people. We talked long and earnestly upon this subject, and Mr. Green said:—

"I am constantly trying

"I am constantly trying
BOLD EXPERIMENTS.

For instance, I placed in the Genesee River in
1871 over fitteen thousand young shad, with the
object of seeing if they would live in fresh water
without going into sait water, as their natural
habits incline them. They did live and thrive, and
in June, 1872, young shad were caught at the
mouth of the Geneaee six inches long. So up to
this point the experiment has proven a success.
We intend to keep on finding out the nature of all
fish and if they cannot live in other chimes and
localities than their own just as well as man
does."

"But, strictly speaking, all selvers."

But, strictly speaking, all fish are local. They "But, strictly speaking, all fish are local. They do not migrate?"
"Yes, that is true. When I used to fish in Lake Ontaris I would exhaust one locality, absolutely eatch all the lish occupying and dwelling within a certain square. The issuing grounds then became destitute. But when I removed my ners further down the shore, savelight or ten miles, I found that fish were as plenting as ever."
"You mean where rish?"

"Certainly, whit Ish are being consumed very rapidly. It is now atmated that every four years the quantity of waste fish in our great lakes is being reduced by fitty per cent. You thus perceive that it will not take long to completely extants all our waters. If some movement had not been made, and if other movements were not in contemplation to spawn and multiply. America would soon have none of the tribe. It is too bad when we have thousands and thousands of miles of rivers and brooks, and vast lakes, to say nothing of the minor pones, that we should not be, as we are by mainure, the greatest fish-raising people in the world."

"It would cheapen all kinds of food, it seems to Obviously. If you get all the people of America "Obviously. If you get all the people of America eating shad, white lish, saimon and bass, and if you breed these sish so that it only costs the trouble to seine them, then a most important and nutritious article of food is on the table for a mere song. People will eat hish instead of beef. Beef being in small demaind will thus cheapen, and so will all other meats in comparison. Now what does this all mean? It means the clevation of the laboring classes. It tells one that he can go to yonder lake or brook, catch his fish and have them on his table. Socially and morally fish culture is a blessing and s boon to tolling humanity. I am surprised that people do not see the economy involved in it."

"But I suppose that some notion of its benefits is getting abroad?"

is getting abroad?"

EDUCATING PISCICULTURISTS.

"In this way I am educating men in my employ in the art of spawning, and by and by we will have a profession of experts in the country. Every man cannot be a pisciculturist. It requires many qualities and long experience."

"That is proven by the number of gentlemen in this region whose trout ponds have lailed, I supmose."

this region whose trout points have lated, response."

"Oh. it is perfectly natural that trout points should fail. The water may be bad; their owners may not be expert or assidnous enough, and many of the seemingly unimportant details may be overlocked, whereas they are or vital consequence."

TROCT CULTURE IN WESTERN NEW YORK.
Your correspondent found on inquiring throughout Western New York that many gentlemen had indulged in trout culture—i might; "most of

them without success. There was a general excitement all over New York when troul-spawning as now practised became generally known. Everybody liked it became it was to be a neat, fascinating business. When the reader remembers that one ismale trout contains 16,000 ova, almost every one of which, by the present process of impregnation, can be developed into a fine, delicious three-year old trout, worth \$1\$ in the market, he will comprehend the financial attractions thereof. Mark well that I say "can he," not "are;" for bad water and many local disturbances may give the trout the disease of the gills, or if after being hatched the young are not properly led and "sized," they will either die or be consumed one by another. Let us suppose that a man is a perfect trout culturist; that he has a spring that never ceases to feed a brook matchless in its good waters, its swift stream, its interlinking ponds and its pebbled bottom. By turning loose 100,000 of the young, which, if he should not choose to raise, he can buy for \$50 a thousand or a sum total of \$5,000, after three years he would tave \$3100,000 worting of he concest of table dainties. No one, of course, can hope for such an absolute result from any system of ponds, for trout leed on their kind, when the larger takes a mean advantage of his size. Still an approach can be made to these figures.

CALEMONIA SYRING

Is a remarkable instance. It would seem that Providence made this brook for the express site of a State hatching house and then created Seth Green to become its uitimate master. The water bubbles up from the earth and never freezes, not even during the coldest weather.

ADRIVE TO THE STATE RESERVOIR.

"Come," said Mr. Green, "let's go out on the "Wide Water" and see one-of the State fishin' institutions." Then we began to descend through the spiendid marble corridors of Powers' million dollar building—the pride of the Rochestrians. Truly it is a noble edifice, and though hal Rochester might burn Po ers coud fidule, for his structure is sammander

"Take mine!"
"And mine!"
"And mine!" and seth put on his flercest piscatorial visage, dove through the crowd and finally jumped into a carriage, and we went out of Rochester behind a pair of sharp-shod horses. We talked of Rochester as the capital of our State's agriculture of the capital o ter behind a pair of sharp-shod horses. We talked of Rochester as the capital of our State's agriculture, as the metropolis of American nurseries, and then as the fin-t-cal city of our State. Our objective, the "wide water" of the canal, is simply a deep and wide pond in the flow of the Eric Canal. When the water was drawn off in former years it was found that the fish from Lake Eric settled in this reservoir, and when in the Spring the ice melted and the water evaporated, immense quantities of fish rotted in the sun. To fullize this depository, it was taken by the State, a net was stretched across the canal below the wide water; and then during the Winter holes were cut in the ice; the nets were set. Every day quantities of black bass, white bass, Oswego bass and pike were taken out and assorted. As we arrived on the ice the men were just hauling in the nets. A fair supply was obtained. The bass are generally assorted in their own families, placed in boxes, which float about in a space cut in the ice. When applications are made for bass they are sent to all sizes and 1,000 are always ready at the "wide water." They are splendid specimens of their species—these bass.

"It is now only fourteen years," said Seth Green

splendid specimens of their species—these bass.

BASS.

"It is now only fourteen years," said Seth Green to me, "that fourteen bass were put in the Potomac River by an Englishman, and to-day it is the greatest bass stream in the world. See how they multiply. Another case: Only twenty-four, were put in a take ta Orange county four years ago, and now over a ton of bass has been taken out."

"What do you call the mature age of the fish, say of all species, Mr. Green?"

"All ish—there are exceptions—arrive at ma-

"All lish—there are exceptions—arrive at maturity, our genus homo twenty-one, when they are three years of age. They should be eaten then."

are three years of age. They should be cated then."

"Shad, it seems, are troubled a good deal by the Hudson fiver fishermen?"

"Yes. That is an evil that can only be stopped by legislation, and I think in time the Legislature will pass a bill requiring the fishermen along the Hudson to draw in the nets from Saturday night to Monday morning, in order that the snad may run from the sea to their spawning ground without being trapped. As it is now all the shad are being seined, and it will not be long before the supply will be exhausted. The fishermen are too greedy and unrestrained by any thought of the future. They are running the fisheries of the State."

When we returned to the city Mr. Green handed me the following circular, which will be interesting at large:—

me the following street at large:

Horatio Seynour, Utica; Edward M. Smith, Rochester; Robert B. Rodshvelt, New York, Commissioners of Fisheries of the State of New York.

Directions.

In delivering spawn and living fish from the State hatching house the following rules have to be obeyed ex-

Only public waters, and no private ponds, can be supplied.

The impregnated snawn of salmon trout and white fish can be sent in October to such piaces as have convenient to be such in the can only be delivered at Caledonia; and all persons wanting living fish of any kind must send a man for them, as there are 646 lakes in this State, not to speak of streams and rivers; and the means at the disposal of the Commistoners are too small to justify the attempt to deliver fish at the expense of the state. To avoid jealousy and dissatisanction no exception will be made to this rule. The expenses of the person coming for the fish will be fifty cents at caledonia and \$2 at Rochester, beades their travelling expenses.

Young white fish are in condition to transport from the 1st to the lith of February; salmon-trout, from the lith to the 20th. Oswego bass, strawberry bass, white bass, rock bass, black bass, perch or wait-eyed pike and builheads, can be delivered at lochester at any time during Only public waters, and no private ponds, can be sup-

heads, can be delivered at Rochester at any time during the Winter. Application to be made at 16 Mortimer street.

Milk cans are used for carrying white fish and salmon trout, and milk cans and pounding barrels, or other clean barrels, are suitable for carrying other kinds of fish. A five-gailon milk can will hold 200 white fish or 1,000 salmon trout, or from twenty to one hundred of the other fish above named, according to their size.

All communications must be addressed to the undersigned and must describe particularly the waters to be stocked, giving their names, locations and sizes, and stating whether the ponds have rocky or muddy hottoms, or have eel grass, flags and pond lilles. The waiteyed pike, rock bass, white bass, black bass, white fish and salmon trout are suited to clear waters with rocky bottoms, where the crawfish is to be found, and Osweso bass, perch, strawberry bass and bullheads will only live on meddy bottoms, with flags and pond lilles. It should also be stated what kinds of fish are found in the lake.

It is almost useless to stock rivers which overflow their banks and flood much extent of country, as the fish are stranded by the receding waters and got into pond holes, where they perish in dry weather.

All ish should be deposited as near the head of the lake as possible, so they will not go into the outlet before they become familiar with the waters. The young fish should be deposited during the night, when most large fish do not feed, and will find hiding places before morning.

SETH GREEN, Superintendent, office 16 Mortimer street, Rochester, N. Y. Office hours from 7 to 8 A. M.; 12 M. to 1 P. M.; 6 to 7 P. M.

"Mr. Green, I have heard that you went out to California."

"Mr. Green, I have heard that you went out to Calliornia."

TAKING SHAD TO CALIFORNIA.

"Yes, I went out there and took with me 15,000 young shad and turned them loose in their rivers delivering into the Pacific. It was a great labor to transport them over the Pacific Raliway—so many changes of water and so little of it along the route; but I worked with my own hands and succeeded in getting through. This is the first time shad have ever been sent to the Pacific coast. Letters from Calliornia inform me that they are doing well. So I have been at work all over the United States carrying hundreds of thousands of small fry to stock the waters of ine country. My experience among the Yankees was not so pleasant. What do you think of New England generosity—the States of Massachusetts, Connecteut, Vermont and New Hampshire each made a special appropriation of \$50 to pay my labor and expenses in making a perfect success in shad hatching; and they sent envoys who came to offer me the \$200! I set loose 15,000,000 in their Connecticut River in one year."

How, then, do you sum up the general result of

"How, then, do you sum up the general result of your labors ?"

A PEW FIGURES.

"Shad have been cheapened all over the country. We are steeking streams, lakes and ponds day by day. Orders are coming in from all parts of the Union and we are satisfied with our work. We encourage fishing with the hook and seek to discourage nets and selnes. Politics have left us alone and we have left politics alone. We have put 92 bass in Brant's Lake, 90 in Tinxedo Pond; 60 black bass, 60 black pike, 400 rock bass in Consula Lake; 100 Oswego bass and 400 rock bass in Schuyler Lake, and also 1,000 white fish; 10,000 white fish in Oneida Lake, and also 10,000 salmon trout; 3,000 white fish, 1,000 Oswego and black bass, 400 rock bass in Hatch Lake; 3,000 salmon trout in Eaton Reservoir, 1,000 buil heads in Chautanua Lake and 400 gold fish in frondequoit Bay. These are only a few examples taken at random. In shad hatching a few entries will show the operations at Muil's Fishery in the year 1872:—

MAY 19—Caught 126 shad; 7 ripe; 150,000 spawn; water 61 and 62 degrees.

MAY 20—Caught 126 shad; 9 ripe; 200,000 spawn; water 61 and 64 degrees.

JUNE 4—Caught 103 shad; 14 ripe; 230,000 spawn;

June 4—Caught 103 shad; 14 ripe; 250,000 spawn; turned loose 190,000 young shad try; water of de-

turned loose 190,000 young shad iry; water of degrees.

HATCHING
hardly needs any explanation here, yet the marvellous discoveries that have been made in all the processes of incubation should be remembered by the reader. The female is taken when ripe, and her spawn gently removed by pressure and placed in a un pan containing cold water. This spawn is then impregnated by exuding the milk of the male by the same process, after which the eggs are placed in a wooden box, and a stream of spring water is made to pass ever them constantly. After three months the eggs have become tiny trout, but they are still burdened for thirty days by what is called the umbilical sack. They are then fed, sized and gradually matured, Saimon are hatched in the same manner. "Do you know," said Seth Green, as we were driving back, "that I stayed up in a tree two days to see two salmon spawn in 1838, and I am probably the only man in the world who has seen that evolution?" How characteristic of the man!

man!
Shad are hatched in one week, and require nothing but a piain box with a wire bottom, so inclined to the surface that a constant agitation of the water is going on. Mr. Seth Green invented this system. Bass, and, indeed, all members of the perch family

cannot be hatched artificially as yet, but we do not know when some process may be discovered.

PUBLIC BENEFACTORS.

Among those men who are not only eminent in the pisicultural science but heneisctors of their race, as shown m laboring for the greatest good of the greatest number, I leed proud to mention the name of the Hon. Robert B. Rocsevelt. His speech in the Honse of Representatives, on May 13, 1872, denowes to be engraven in characters of triple steel on the recerds of the nation. Compared with the odious trash despatched by our untettered legislators to their deluided constituents this brilliant effort of a cultivated and master mind suggests that we yet have American gentlemen who employ their wealth and ease in studying problems other than those of private aggrandizement and public plunder. With his vast fortune, his clear, powerful style of writing, and his intimate knowledge of the theory and practice of pisiculture, Mr. Rocsevelt's labors can be found coursing through the great rivers of America, sparking in her brooks and rivulez, and bearing ahimation and health to the great inland seas of our continent. What higher distinction can be found coursing through the great rivers of America, sparking in her brooks and rivulez, and bearing ahimation and health to the great inland seas of our continent. What higher distinction can be found the test of the comment of any man than the public recognition that he is a chespener of our dully bread? What nobler monument dan one desire than to have it said of him that in the depth of bitter Winter he travels in snow shoes across the cold drifts of Northern New York to deposit the little rays in forest-bound lakes that the people appland him and such as he. Horatio Seymour, as one of the commissioners, deserved to share the honors with Mr. Seth Green and Mr. Rossevelt, for no political honor that his fine talents and pure character have achieved for him can be equal to the measure of service he is now performing for the United States. The public, unhappily, does

THE HERALD'S JOURNALISTIC TRIUMPHS.

[From the Reading (Pa.) Times, April 22.] The NEW YORK HERALD of Sunday contains 120 olumns, eighty-three of which are advertisements. The HEBALD is certainly one of the livest nstitutions in the world, and is constantly surprising its readers by its undaunted enterprise and prodigious achievements.

(From the Sacramento Record.) It is worthy of note that on March 30 was printed the largest regular issue of an American daily paper—to wit, a quadruple sheet, with supple-ment, of the NEW YORK HERALD. This publication contained 108 columns of printed matter, of which sixty-seven columns were advertisements.

[From the Lawrence (Kan.) Journal, April 13.] HERALD is the greatest newspaper in the world. It occupies a position where it can afford to be per-fectly independent, and to be the champion of the people against every kind of wrong. The influence such a journal is capable of wielding is beyond

(From the Portland Argus, April 22.1 The New YORK HERALD (Sunday) issued a quintuple sheet, containing eighty-three columns of advertisements and thirty-seven of news and editorials. It is very evident that merchants in that city have faith in printers' ink. and the result shows good judgment. It is an established fact that the man who advertises most gets rich the

[From the Rochester Democrat, April 22.] Quintuple sheets make their appearance from he New York Herald office pretty nearly every Sunday now. The last one has 120 columns. these eighty-three are advertisements, leaving thirty-seven columns for news and editorial matter. We must either cut down our exchange list or drop the HERALD. Life is too short to permit of entire justice to these quintuple documents.

(From the Staunton (Va.) Spectator, April 29.1 The New York Herald of Sunday, another quintuple sheet, beat the Baltimore and Richmond papers of yesterday and gives us later news from issue. Our exchange with the daily HERALD is worth the balance of our city exchange #st, and we could not do without it. It succeeds and ought to, for it is first and foremost in the newspaper

[From the Macon (Ga.) Telegraph, April 10.] For the first time since its establishment the HERALD on Sunday last appeared in quintuple advertisements and forty-two to news and miscelaneous matter-all fresh, and arranged in the most attractive shape. This certainly is an achievement in American journalism of which that paper has abundant reason to be proud, and we put it or record with feelings of sincere professional gratification. The HERALD, as a newspaper, leads all its contemporaries in this country, certainly, and, in our judgment, cannot be matched even across the

[From the Prince Albert (Ontario) Observer.]

ASTONISHING SUCCESS IN JOURNALISM. The New York Daily HERALD of Sunday, 6th instant, is now before us, displaying proportions almost miraculous. Only think of it! a one hundred and twenty column paper got up day after day. If the labor and expense of running this gigantic sheet be enormous, as they certainly are, the income is still more astonishvalue of the advertisements in the copy before us will reach the enormous sum of \$20,000. Twenty thousand dollars a day for advertising alone is something handsome. If to this we add the subscription for the paper we shall have an amount worthy of the great enterprise. The subscription will amount to \$4,000 every day, or \$28,000 every week, so that while the outlay is great the ncome is much greater.

(From the Kokomo (Ind.) Democrat.] The NEW YORK HERALD is not only the newspaper of America, but of the world. Even "The Thunderer," the London Times, cannot exhibit the energy, enterprise and ingenuity that characterize the HERALD. The appliances of modern American journalism, as to news gathering, is ingenious, daring and wonderful. It is no longer a gigantic undertaking for a newspaper "commissioner" to interview crowned neads, penetrate the heart of Africa, ascend the North Pole, and make a "big talk" with Captain Jack. All that fire, water, earth, air, steam, electricity and brains can be made to do, the modern reporter can do. The HERALD outstrips its contemporaries, and takes the belt for the useful and ovel in journalism. Not satisfied with the most exhaustive and careful reports of the late Atlantic disaster, a HERALD reporter donned a diving suit and explored the wreck at length.

[From the Atchison (Kansas) Champlon.] A MAMMOTH PAPER. A few days ago the New York HERALD, for the

first time since its establishment, appeared in a quintuple form, containing 120 columns, of which eventy-eight are devoted to advertisements and forty-two to news and general intelligence This event is unprecedented in the history of journalism in this, and, we believe, in any other country. was the largest newspaper ever issued. The idvertisements were all fresh and nearly all brief totices of a few lines in length, paid for at the rae of a dollar a line. The receipts from this source were enormous. The news included intelligence from all parts of the world and presented a marvellous detail of current events. This issue of the HERALD. we have no doubt, contained more matter than two or three books of several hundred pageseach as the type was all very small. It was a wonder ful example of the growth and success of journal

[From the Jacksonville (Fla.) News.] A GREAT JOURNALISTIC TRIUMPH.

The most astonishing event in the progress o modern journalish is the issue of a quintuple edi the NEW YORK HERALD on the instant. This mammoth issue contains columns, of which seventy-eight are

to news and general intelligence. One hundred and fifty thousand copies were printed, and so perfect are the press arrangements of the HERALD that only about two and one-half hours was oc-cupied in striking off. The impression of this great mass of type, amounting to more than a million ems, was sold at the inbulously small price of five cents per copy, thus securing to the purchaser a volume of information for a mere trifle. The HER-ALD may now be regarded as the very first of all journals in the world, for no other newspaper has exhibited its skill and enterprise in o taining news and its wonderful dispatch in bringing it

(From the New England Farmer (Boston).] What would old Ben Franklin have said in his day to such a triumph of journalistic enterprise as shown in the New York Heralp of last Sunday? vance and improvements in science and the arts than a comparison between the New England Courant of 1722 and the mammoth sheet before us. Twenty pages of reading matter, including news from every quarter of the habitable globe, and from some of the planets, if we count in the mote-orological information, advertisements, markets, financial and commercial intelligence, comments ter enough to fill a bulky volume. Of the 120 columns of matter seventy-eight are advertisements, the largest amount of advertising ever given in any one issue of any paper. The enter-prise of the Herand has become proverbial, and it is evident that the present management is deter-mined that it shall lose none of the prestige earned for it by the foresight and energy of its founder.

(From the Boston Daily Times.) The New York Herand has accomplished another feat in practical journalism quite equal to its enterprise in the fields of exploration and news. One peculiarity of the HERALD is that it assues its daily paper every day, which most other daily papers that we know of do not-4. e., it issues the daily paper on Sunday as on all other days; not a Sunday paper as such, nor a weekly paper as such, out its regular daily issue. The HERALD always ssues a double sheet, very often a triple sheet and frequently a quadruple sheet, but never until Sun-day a quintuple sheet. On that day its regular lasue comprised five sheets of twenty newspaper and forty-two columns of reading matter, making 120 columns, in a single daily issue. No such enant feature about it is that the HERALD claims this, as well as its other famous exploits, as a new triumph of American journalum. The circumstance will give occasion to a new chapter in Mr. Hudson's excellent and comprehensive history of journalism, for which also we are indebted to the NEW YORK HERALD school of journalism.

(From the Columbus (Miss.) Index.) A WONDERFUL JOURNAL.

The New York HERALD of the 6th instant was a prodigy of business and enterprise. It was a quintuple sheet or twenty-paged, of six columns each, making 120 columns of reading matter advertisements in all! Seventy-eight of these columns are filled with solid advertisements. The whole paper counted 1,000,000 ems, a term which our readers may not know means the space in a line of type occupying that filled by the letter m, which is nearly square. The space of 1,000 of these ems explains the printer's phrase. "by the thousand," showing how he is paid for his labor. The price varies according to the character of the type, matter and locality, but the curious can form an idea of a printer's work by being told that he earns fifty cents for every eight inches of the type in which this article appears, which is 1,000 ems. Well, we make the calculation, supposing that the cost of composition on this number of the HERALD is about sixty-five cents per 1,000. One million ems would be \$650! This, besides the greater aggregated expenses of the presswork, folding, stereotyping, mailing, carrying, &c. The edition, numbering nearly one hundred and fifty thousand is printed at the rate of 1,000 a minute on five Hoe rotary eight and ten cylinder and two hours to run off the entire edition. Every type is stereotyped in metal, and all this immense amount of work has to be repeated every day!

[From the Hillsborough (N. C.) Recorder.! Whatever may be said of the New York HERALD, its energy and its talent cannot be denied. Without doubt, in the first of these qualities it is the foremost journal in the world, and none have ever approached it; while in intellectual power, in sagacious speculations upon the events of the day, in full and varied information, it has few rivals to fear. But it is in its energy and enterprise that it is a wonder. The cost or trouble to obtain information is absolutely disregarded, that it may stand foremost in the spread of It sent a messenger into the interior of Africa to seek out the long lost Livingstone. It has it correspondents in the interior of Cuba, battling with the jealous hostility of the Spaniards, that the world may obtain just information of the struggling patriots. It has its lines of despatch that the tidings from abroad may be anticipated by its indefatigable news gatherers. It has its independent lines of telegraph, that it may sustain a special branch of newspaper reporting, which the HERALD has built up-Marine Intell gence. It has its correspondents scattered broadast over both Continents, men of culture, employed at great cost, that its readers may know what transpires through the world, whether within or beyond the confines of civilization. The friends of humanity will thank the HERALD for its lively interest and active exertions Knowing the terrible anxiety of friends to obtain tidings of the wreck and to be assured as to their presence or otherwise on board the ill-fated ship, full list of the passengers was obtained from across the ocean, making up the full list of 958 names. And in everything connected with that disaster-in information from the scene of the calamity, in the details of the wreck, in the rescue of the survivors, in investigation into the causes of the catastrophe, in fearless criticism and bold denunctation of guilty parties, the HERALD has earned itself an obligation of gratitude from the civilized world, and a character for munificent generosity and intelligent liberality which can

THE HERALD AND DON CARLOS.

[From the Hartford Courant, April 22.] The interview came to an end about one o'clock simultaneously with a package of cigarettes. The Prince once more expressed his "exalted consideration for the Hebald," and the representative departed. The conversation was very interesting, and the discovery and interview of the secluded King are additional proof of the increasing industry and energy of the Herald in making itself the greatest newspaper to be jound in the world.

THE HERALD AND THE MORMON PROPHET.

(From as St. Louis Republican.)

Brigham roung is a modest man, after all, and ot insensible to shame. In his letter to the NEW YORK HERALD he proposed to leave the judgment of his labors and their results "to futurity." Any other father would have said "to posterity," Brigham was ashamed to use the word.

(From the Hudson (N. Y.) Star.1 Brigham Young has, in the columns of the Naw YORK HERALD, told the stery of what he has done and what he hopes to do. The statement is such a one as might be expected from the chief of the Latter Day Saints, and just at this time, when public attention is directed that way, it is an important contribution to the topics of the day.

THE YOUNG INVESTIGATION COMMITTEE. A meeting of the above committee was held yes-Supervisor Billings, the chairman, announced that he had received a note from Mr. Dexter Hawkins, who was at Albany, saying that he could not ap-pear until Friday. The investigation was there-fore adjourned until that day at three o'clock, when the inquiry would, it was announced by the chairman, go on perempterity.

A CUBAN BANNER RAISING.

remony This Afternoon in Murray Street-General Darr's Sympathy for

Down-Trodden Cuba. Few Americans have made more strenuous forts to bring about the enfranchisement of the oppressed Cubans, and the recognition of their ligerent rights by this government, than General Francis Darr, formerly of the United States Army. The Cubans in this city naturally are gratethem, an eminent patriot and artist, has prepared a large oil painting on the subject suspend as a banner across Murray street, in the immediate neghborhood of the pier of the Long three o'clock, and it is expected that a large num-ber of Cubans and colored men will be present. DESCRIPTION OF THE PAINTING.

On the left hand side of the picture, which is about eighteen feet long by twelve in breadth, is to the notorious Fifth regiment, which body will to the notorious Fifth regiment, which body will ever be notorious in the annals of Cuban history as having been the corps which caused the massacre of the eight students in Havana in November, 1871. The volunteer's uniform is very simple, consisting of plain pants and blouse, round which latter appears a belt, with the regimental figure 5 on the buckle plate. His headgear is a Panama hat, with the regimental cockade on the left side. In his right hand, with a firm grasp, he hoids an iron chain, which is attached to the neck of an old slave, who appears while kneeling on the ground the incarnation of human misery. The victim of man's inhumanity to man is pleading with the energy of desperation to a beautiful god-dess of liberty, waich is here typical of Columbia. Powerless to aid him, on account of the Spanish government, she holds out her hand to the prostrate slave in friendly recognition of his down-trodden condition, while the volunteer, with a look in which hatred and fear predominate, surveys the useless appeal and apparently rejoices in his mastership. In the background is a sugar plantation, with boiling houses, with its large, black chimneys, while the slaves' quarters are also shown.

Judged as a whole the picture is a most graphic portrayal of the frightful system of tyranny and is an eloquent exposition of the appeal lately made by the Cuban Anti-Slavery Association of this city, of which Mr. Scottron is President, to the people of the United States, to help Cuba to obtain her liberty from the bands of cruel Spaniards.

PREEDOM TO PIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND SLAVES.
The picture is to be suspended to the banner bearing the following inscription:—

**THE REPUBLIC OF CUBA mourns her chil-iter of the desired by American ridge and a second of the chil-iter of the desired by American ridge and a second of the chil-iter of the desired by American ridge and a second of the chil-iter of the desired by American ridge and a second of the chil-iter of the desired by American ridge and a second of the chil-iter of ever be notorious in the annals of Cuban history as

THE REPUBLIC OF CUBA mourns her children slaughtered by American rifles, and demands from the countrymen of Abraham Lincoln justice and fair play, also belingerent rights and consequent freedom to 500,000 slaves.

The Stars and Stripes and the lone star flag of Cuba will also be flung to the breeze.

THE HERALD COMMISSIONER'S REPORT ON CUBA.

The Herald of yesterday publishes a long letter from O'Kelly, which certainly contains material enough to hang him. It gives what is substantially a manifesto of President Cespedes to the world, aggravating the wrongs of Cuba and the crimes of Spain, and setting forth the resources of the rebels and the weaknesses of the goverment. We have seen heretofore no such clear statement of the condition of affairs in the unhappy island; and the political effect will couptiess be so powerful that the Spaniards will be unwilling to regard its publication as a piece of HERALD enterprise. If the state ments put into the mouth of Cespedes are authentic he is well fitted for the leadership which he holds. He is, evidently, a clear-headed politician as well as an enthusiastic patriot. Cespedes sets the Cuban force at from ten to twelve thousand men, but acknowledges that it fluctuates with every vicissitude of fortune. O'Kelly is a fine looking, dashing young Irishman, who has served in the Legion Etrangere of the French army, meet ing with many perilous adventures in Mexico, and afterward taking active part in the Franco-Prussian war. It is rather a pity that a young fellow of such ability and pluck should stand in danger of meeting with the fate of a spy. As he is still a British subject England will have to bestir herseif

The Fate of Mr. O'Kelly. [From the Paducah Kentuckian.]

A special commissioner, Mr. James J. O'Kelly, who was sent by the New York Herald to Cuba, has been captured by the Spaniards. We do not, however, believe that he will be badly treated. Mr. O'Keily did not go to Cuba as a partisan, but simply toget at the facts in regard to the condition of the island and to let the world know what was being done to suppress the insurrection or to make it a success. If the Cuban government dares to harm Mr. O'Kelly we shall urge it upon our people to go over to Cuba and enough brave men could be enlisted to go to Cube and wipe out the Spaniards in a very few days. The editor of the HERALD has given Captain General Ceballos due notice that Mr. O'Kelly must not be shot or badly treated in any way. This was right, and now if he dares to injure Mr. O'Kelly let him take the consequences.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC NOTES.

Grace Greenwood lectures at Association Hall on Saturday on "Yankee Character and Humor." A concert by Mme, Maria Salvotti will be given at Robinson Hall, in Sixteenth street, this even-

A music dealer in Glasgow announces in his win dow a new sensation song, "Thou Hast Loved and Left Me for Eighteen Pence." Miss Sara W. Barton, an American girl, now

studying music in Florence, is to be prima donna in Warsaw, Poland, the next Winter. Mr. Theodore Moss will manage the Summer season, as usual, at Wallack's, opening with a new

An amateur operatic entertainment is to be given at Robinson Hall next Monday evening, in aid of the "Home for the Aged and Destitute

M. Sardou is occupied in writing a comedy to be entitled "Les Merveilleuses," and he has also promised to the direction of the new theatre of the Port Saint-Martin a grand historical drama, entitled "Le IX. Thermidor," for the opening in Sep-

At the Jewish Reformed synagogue in Berlin, on March 23, a rare event was selemnized—namely, the marriage of the celebrated and favorite première danseuse of the Imperial Opera House, I Toni Kitzing, and the rich banker, Mr. Louis Philippi. This is the second of the Kitzing sisters who has, on account of marriage, embraced the Jewish faith, her elder sister, Minna, having mar. ried one of the Gerson Brothers, the merchant

princes of Germany.

Music teaching pays, after all. The beautiful and charming Princess Theresa, of Oldenberg, broke an engagement of marriage with the hereditary Grand Duke of Saxony-Weimar out of a desire to wed a young and handsome music teacher. The Emperor of Russia—in whose army the father of the Princess serves as General—was, in consequence, asked to elevate the music teacher to the dignity of a baron. The newly-made baron, after having been supplied with the necessary means to live according to his dignity, has been ordered to leave St. Petersburg.

What the lovely princess will do remains to be seen.
M. Cournier, a member of the French Dramatic Authors' Society, claims one-half of the rights and privileges of Sardou's "Andrea," alleging that in December last he communicated to M. Montigny, the manager of the Gymnase, a piece entitled "Le Médecin de son Honneur." and that by the indiscretion of that gentleman the incidents had become known to M. Sardeu, who founded on them the present comedy. M. Cournier seems to have overlooked the trifling circumstance that M. Sardon's play was produced at the Union Square Theatre in this city on the 17th of September, 1872, under the name of "Agnes."

John McDermott, the fireman on board the steamship City of Merida, who was terribly injured by falling through a hatchway, subsequently died

LITERARY CHIT-CHAT.

BLANCHARD JERBOLD'S series of "Days With th Best of Good Company," viz., English authors, is to be reissued on this side the water by Snepard & The first, "A Day With Charles Dickens," is

Ms. Lavano finds time, amid the distraction of Spanish politics, to cultivate his old studies. He has contributed to the last number of the leading literary journal of Madrid, the Revista de España, an article on the painter Velasquez, written, of course, in the Spanish language. It has been received in literary and artistic circles with much

"RYTHMIC ALGEBRA," is the title of a new English treatise on rhyme, in which the attempt is to be made to put the art of rhyming upon a strictly THE CIRCULATION of London newspapers is stated

as follows:—The Daily Telegraph, 170,000 copies; the Standard, 140,000; Daily News, 96,000; Echo, 80,000; Times, 70,000. The morning and evening papers together give a sum total daily of 569,000

DR. ERREST KUHN, of Leipsic, is preparing for publication a work on Pali grammar.

A WORK OF a sensational character is announced to appear shortly, under the title of "Œuvres Posthumes de Napoléon III," The Count de la Chapelle, who has already written several papers on the disastrous period of 1870 and 1871, is to superintend the passage of this new work through

the press.
No Biography of Henry D. Theresu, the naturalistic philosopher, the Oriental Yankee, the prose poet of "Walden" and the keen analyst and critic of religions, literatures and arts has yet appeared. But William Ellery Channing proposes to print a memorial of this departed thinker, under the title of "Thoreau, the Poet-Naturalist."

JOHN LEESTER'S "From the Atlantic to the Pa-

cific," being a practical guide-book to the Pacific, will be issued by Shepard & Gill, of Boston. MR. LEWES, author of "The Life of Gothe," is about to finish a work of general philosophy, that he has long had in hand, to be entitled "Problems

of Life and Mind."

THERE IS SOME prospect that the first volume of the revision of the Appletons' "American Cyclopædia" will be issued in May. THE ART PAPERS, by Mr. B. Atkinson, that ap-

peased in the *Portfolio*, *Saturday Review*, and elsewhere, including an article on Thorwaldsen, will be reprinted by Messrs. MacMillan, under the title of "An Art Trip in Northern Capitals." AN ENGLISH LADY residing in Paris, Miss Anna Blackwell, has printed a pamphlet entitled "Spir-

itualism and Spiritism," which contains some strange revelations of the intercourse that goes on between those highly-favored beings (mediums) and the world of disembodied spirits.

WILLIAM LLOYD GARBISON, notwithstanding a very earnest application of friends, will not bind himself to write his biography. JUDGE ROBERT B. WARDEN, late of Ohio, and now

of Washington, is engaged in preparing a work on "The Life and Times of Chief Justice Chase," which may appear before the close of the present year. THE PREFACE of the "Oyclopædia of Cookery," by the late Alexander Dumas, declares that M. Dumas "conceived, in a happy moment, the purpose of concluding his series of 500 volumes with a comprehensive treatise on eating, which should leave no room for another work on the same lofty sublect." But, compared with previous writers on tage. Neither so suggestive as Brillat-Savarin, nor so judicious as Grimod de la Reyniere, he is less discerning and enthusiastic than Careme, less inventive than Francatelli and less skilful than Soyer; altogether lacking the genius and thought fulness of Dubois, he wants the conscientious ac-

THE Saturday Review thus characterizes Mr. James Grant's pretended "History of the Saturday Review," published as an appendix to his "History of the Newspaper Press":-

cursey of Acton. But if the shortcomings of the

work are conspicuous, it must be conceded that it

of the Newspaper Press":—

Although we cannot pretend to be an authority as to the private affairs of other people, we happen to know something about our own, and we now say that there is hardly a single statement concerning eurselves which is not wildly, and, to those who know the facts, indicrously and incredibly inaccurate. Mr. Grant promises to resume in a future publication his offences against the recognized decencies of English journalism. He says:—"It is high time that the mask should be torn off the visages of the Saturday Review gladiators," and "I high time that the mask should be torn off the visages of the Saturday Review gladiators," and "I feel called on, in justice to myself, as well as in the general interests of literature, to let the world know who are the chef anonymous would-be assassins of the reputations of authors in that journal." Meanwhile he defers the charge of this duty until he has "ootained the information" of which he is "in quest." We can await with tolerable equaminity the further exhibition of Mr. Grant's taient for ignorant blundering. He has evidently been mercilessly hoaxed—not for the first time in his life—'ny some person or persons unknown, and he is laying himself out to be hoaxed again.

NEW PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

From Sheldon & Co .- "A Fair Saxon," by Justin McCarthy; "A Paradise in the Pacific: A Book of Travel, Adventures and Fact in the Sandwich Islands," by William R. Bliss. Utility of Mathematics, with the Best Methods of

Instruction Explained and Illustrated," by Charles Davies, LL. D. From T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia "Lord Hope's Choice." by Mrs. Ann S. Stephens. From the Catholic Publication Society-"The

fesbitts; or, A Mother's Last Request," by Uncle From Harper & Brothers-"Robin Grav."

novel, by Charles Gibbon.

From Loring, Boston—"Artiste," by Maria M. Grant.

From William Wood & Co.-"The Educational Year Book, 1873." From Scribner, Armstrong & Co:-"Orley." By "Lindon;" "Siam; the Land of the White Elephi

as It Was and Is." By George R. Bacon. From Claxton, Remsen and Haielfinger, Philadelphia: -- "Tides and Tendencies of Religious Thought." By J. L. Dudiey; "An Exposition of the Prophecies of the Apocalypse." By Rev. Jas. de

From J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia:-"Pascarel; Only a Story." By Ouida. From Wm. White & Co., Boston:—" Biography of Mrs. J. H. Conant, the Word's Medium of the Nine teenth Century." By Allen Putnam.

SENATOR O'BRIEN'S CLAIMS.

Will Messrs. Van Nort and Stebbins Accept the Appointment as Commissioners to Adjust the Claims! A HERALD reporter went to see Commissioner

Van Nort and Park Commissioner Stebbins yester-day to ascertain if they intended to accept the appointment as commissioners to adjust the claims of ex-Sheriff O'Brien. Mr. Van Nort was not in town, but Mr. Stebbins assured the reporter that ne "was as ignorant about the matter as a newborn child." He said this could scarcely be called an appointment, as the bill had not even passed the Assembly, and might be materially altered before it ever reached the Senate. When asked whether he would accept the appointment he said "he could not tell whether he would accept the appointment in a matter about which he knew nothing." The reporter asked him if he was a the appointment in a matter about which he knew nothing." The reporter asked him if he was a friend of Senator O'Brien, and Mr. Stebbins replied that he "had exchanged the courtesies of the day with him." He begged to be excused, as he had to attend to some very important business before leaving for Philadelphia, and the reporter left to call on Sheriff Brennan. The Sheriff said he knew nothing in regard to these claims, but the Under-Sheriff, Mr. Joel Stevens, with whom the reporter also conversed, thought that Senator O'Brien was entitled to the money under the law allowing the Sheriff fifty cents for each commitment. The claims are very large, and will probably exceed one hundred thousand dollars. The Comptroller will, probably refuse to pay the money, even if the bill probably refuse to pay the money and the pay th