Keifer men. If the Republicans can elect the Legislature he will take his chances of election to the United States Senate.

PUBLIC OPINION.

SAUCE FOR AINGER BUT NOT FOR GORHAM.

From The New-York Evening Post.

Very properly the question is asked, if the President was right, which unquestionably he was, in removing a number of public officers for their active sympathy with the Star Route swindlers, how Mr. Gorham, who, as editor of *The Washington Republican*, at first figured as the most loud-mouthed defender of the same swindlers and the most virulent defamer of their official prosecutors, can expect any favor, or even mere toleration, on the part of the President. From all we have been able to learn, Mr. Ainger and Mr. Helm have been removed for doing no more than Mr. Gorham did every day for months. And yet Mr. Gorham is now the editor of the paper which passes as the organ of the present Administration, and he expects conspicuous "recognition" from Republican Senators in the way of an election as Secretary of the Senate. It is time that there should be equal justice all round. The idea of the Republican Senators saddling their party under such circumstances with Mr. Gorham is positively ludicrous.

AN END TO REPUBLICAN TRUCKLING.

From The St. Louis Globe-Democrat (Rep.)

The men who helped make up the 200,000 anti-bossism majority in New York were some of them detached from the Republican party because of the disgust engendered at the catering to the Greenbackers throughout the South. And just now the Republican party has no more votes to lose by that kind of work. If Messrs. Mahone and Riddleberger and the possible Nebraska nondescript are disposed to claim more than belongs to them, let them be resisted. Really, the Republican party would gain more if the Democrats did all the fawning that is to be done with respect to the holders of the balance of power. What the Republican party needs now more than anything else by far is self-respect. In fact, it must recover that or it is gone. And it can only recover it by the exercise of moral backbone, the rejection of emasculating alliances, and the kicking out of the bosses.

THE DUTY OF CONGRESS.

Wharton Barker in The Philadelphia American.

Let us look at the work before Congress with a wider range of view than is enjoyed under the eaves of the Capitol. It may be assumed, no doubt, that the recent loud call of the people, at the elections, requires some responsive action by the people's representatives, and that at this session of Congress, every man who either hopes to have "a future" for himself, or—ascending to higher ground—wishes to honestly serve the public, will endeavor to push forward those measures of progressive legislation which it is plain are now both needed and demanded. Among the-e measures, independent of the revision of the tariff, we name three that are especially conspicuous. These are:

First—The repeal of the whole internal revenue system, to take effect not later than July 1, 1883; this repeal, however, not to include the taxation on spirits, but to be accompanied by a system whereby the national debt reduction shall be first provided for (at such rate as to extinguish all the now payable bonds by 1891, when the next will become payable), and the balance of revenues from spirits shall then be handed over to the several States, upon some just plan of distribution, for use in the payment of their debts and the support of their public schools.

Second—The passage of a simple measure reforming the civil service in the essential and vital parts, i. e., providing for the security of the mass of subordinate United States officials against removal except for public cause.

Third—The creation of a new department, having oversight of the great railroad and telegraphic corporations of the country, with authority to require statements of their condition, and to make the same public.

FICTIONS ABOUT POSTMASTER-GENERAL JAMES.

From The Philadelphia Press.

An elaborate letter appears in *The Cincinnati Commercial* which professes to give some inside history of the Star Route business. Its chief purpose, however, seems to be to show up everybody but the "thieves." If what it relates of others has no more foundation than what it says of ex-Postmaster-General James, it is a brilliant tissue of pure fiction. It pictures Mr. James as saying one thing to General Garfield on the morning of the 3d of March, and of saying precisely the opposite to Mr. Conkling on the evening of the same day. As Mr. James had no interview with Mr. Conkling at all, but left Washington at noon of that day in company with the present writer, the superb imagination of *The Commercial* correspondent is manifest.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC NOTES.

Afternoon performances will occur to-day at the following theatres:

Union Square	"The Ranzauns."
Daly's	"Our English Friend."
Academy of Music	Barry and Fay.
Bijou Opera House	"The Sorcerer."
Booth's Theatre	"Lights o' London."
Grand Opera House	Mr. Jefferson as *Rip Van Winkle*
Haverly's	"The Black Crook."
Standard	"Atlantic."
Niblo's	"The Voke's Family."
Thalia	"The Mascotte."
Fifth Avenue	Mr. McCullough as *Master Walter*.
Wallack's	Mrs. Langtry as *Hester Grazebrook*.
Windsor Theatre	"Hazel Kirke."
Theatre Comique	"McSorley's Inflation."
San Francisco Minstrels	Miscellaneous.

"The Mascotte" will be given at the Thalia Theatre this afternoon, with Klein, Adolfi, Jules and Galster in the chief rôles.

The Bank Clerks' Musical Association will give a concert on the occasion of the fourteenth anniversary of their benefit society, on Friday evening, at the Lexington Avenue Opera House, in Fifty-eighth-st., by Lexington-ave. The association will be assisted by Miss Elvira Hard, pianist, Mrs. Jessie Palmer Clayton, soprano, the Dudley Buck Quartet Club, and Dilier's Cornet Quartet, beside orchestra. The programme is very well made.

The concert series of the Boston Philharmonic Society begun last evening, to be followed at intervals of three weeks, to April 4. The public rehearsals will take place on the Tuesday afternoons immediately preceding the concerts. The first occurred on Tuesday. Mr. Zerrahn will be the conductor. At the first concert Mr. Frederic Archer will assist in a symphony for organ and orchestra. The programmes of the season are not yet announced, but the symphonies already selected are Beethoven's eighth, the "Ocean," by Rubinstein, Svendsen's in G minor, J. K. Paine's in A major, and Schubert's "unfinished" symphony.

SEYMOUR HADEN'S ETCHINGS.

It is the good fortune of our artists and the art-loving public that a very complete and representative collection of Mr. Seymour Haden's etchings has been gathered together and is now on exhibition at the rooms of Frederick Keppel, No. 23 East Sixteenth-st. This collection, which is arranged in chronological order, beginning with the "Amalfi," etched in 1858, includes seventy-nine numbers, under each of which are classified from one to six different etchings executed at about the same time, or different states of the same etchings. There is afforded, therefore, an unusually satisfactory opportunity not only for following the development and modifications of Mr. Haden's methods, but for noting his conscientiousness and self-criticism as they are made manifest in the changes of the different States. His range of subjects is a wide one. Smooth rivers, foliage, river banks and stretches of low lying country are the phases of nature which most attract him, while he also displays a partiality for buildings of a picturesque outline, for fishing boats and occasional tangles of masts and rigging, yet shunning the angry moods of Father Ocean save in two instances; and for studies of the human form. Keeping the chronological order of the etchings, Mr. Haden's general growth has been a steady yet, perhaps natural progress from elaboration and exactness of details to broadness and freedom. In examples of his earlier work, like "Kensington Gardens" and "Mytton Hall," this painful working out of every line and the literal tendency to leave nothing to the imagination are manifest in contrast to the wider scope and more assured touch of "A Lancashire Meadow" and the famous "Agamemnon." In the rendering of foliage Mr. Haden has certainly produced remarkable effects. The chief beauty of the well-known etching "Shere Mill Pond," so extravagantly praised by Hamerton, seems to us to be the trees on the right. It is not a mere flat delineation that we see—it is the rounded, solid, yet quivering and airy mass of foliage itself. In strong contrasts of light and shade, as in "Sunset on the Thames," Mr. Haden appears often more successful than in such uses of the line as some etchers turn to the suggestion of the more delicate blending of tones. The accurate anatomical knowledge gained as a surgeon has stood Mr. Haden in good stead in his studies of the human form, notably in two etchings of hands, one of which—No. 45—done in dry point, conveys a vivid sense of life and muscular power. Taking the collection as a whole, and it is impossible in this space to treat it otherwise than generally, the distinguishing features are the simplicity, the directness of attack—to borrow a musical phrase—the love of nature, the conscientiousness of the work and the mastery of materials. Few etchers, it is to be feared, would work so long and patiently over their plates, producing half-a-dozen different states only slightly different save to the jealous eye of the artist, or would destroy plates and proofs which the artist alone considered unworthy to go forth. Pretentiousness, and the attempt at originality vaguely dubbed impressionism, are foreign to Mr. Haden's work, although he has himself told us enough of his views on art to show that he scorns mere literal rendering and recognizes the functions of imagination and suggestiveness. His simplicity and conscientious workmanship might be imitated with advantage by some of our younger etchers, and all should embrace the opportunity to familiarize themselves with the strong intelligent methods of a master in the art—a master assuredly, yet one who speaks often in prose rather than in verse, for, with all that has been said, it should be added that Mr. Haden, save in such gentle river-sides as No. 72, appeals rather to the intellect than the emotions, to the head rather than to the heart. But every one interested in art or artists should visit Mr. Keppel's and judge this exceptionally complete and remarkable collection for himself.

We regret to be obliged to add that Mr. Haden's arrival in this country has been followed by an instance not merely of inhospitable discourtesy but of downright theft. There have been clumsy forgeries issued of the "Aramemnon" and "Shere Mill Pond," which are sold as genuine and stamped with Mr. Haden's name. No one after examining the originals, however, will be likely to be deluded into the purchase of these sorry imitations.

CHINESE PORCELAINS.

It is a very stately procession of Chinese porcelains that A. Sichel has marshalled in the galleries of T. E. Kirby & Co. In the previous collection which he has sent us, M. Sichel demonstrated to those who needed to learn that most of the porcelains coming from him bore in their rarity and beauty the stamp of exceptional worth and well merited an eager rivalry for their possession. Yet their reception had in it something of the inhospitable. This collection, we trust, will meet the warmer welcome that it deserves. It is remarkable for the size and perfect shape of many of the vases, and for the satisfying richness of the glaze in examples that can be picked out here and there along the shelves, especially in specimens of the celadon imperial yellow and Chinese white. For those fond of profuse decoration and given to admiration of writhing dragons in *rouge de cuivre* and birds of paradise in *rouge de fer* perching upon highly colored trees and regarded with vacant stares by apathetic Mongols, there is abundant opportunity to pick and choose. The largest single feature of the exhibition is the collection of *bleu de Nankin* ware, in which such examples as Nos. 140, 428, 237, 210 and 546 should rejoice the hearts of devotees of pale blue and Hawthorne decorations. There are fewer examples of solid color, if the *sang de bœuf*, turquoise blue and Chinese white may be so called, than might reasonably be expected in a collection which numbers 600 pieces, yet most of those here present bear themselves with an air of proud distinction easily merited by their purity and richness. It needs not the eye of a connoisseur to take pleasure in the two specimens of Chinese white, Nos. 193 and 497, the latter a superb vase with raised ornaments and quaint lions' head handles. Very perfect and satisfying, too, are some of the Imperial yellows, the gracefully shaped *sang de bœuf* vases, Nos. 503 and 79, and the dark blue bottle, No. 570, seventeen inches in height, with the imperial dragon floating underneath the glaze, which has a smaller companion in No. 326, engraved with Arabic characters. Nor should No. 141 be passed over, a white beaker with fantastic raised decorations which augment the simple richness of the glaze.

But turning from the examples of pure color to the larger vases which stand along the upper shelves like so many splendid giants rejoicing in their beauty and their strength, two persuasively invite the visitor to linger before passing on to their companions. These are Nos. 598 and 599, from the Hamilton sale in England. They are bottle-shaped vases of the Yung-ching period, thirty-two and a half inches in height. The ground is a celadon glaze, a very pale sea-green, and against this is thrown out a wealth of ornamentation in gold and *rouge de cuivre*. The glaze itself is a study as interesting yet tantalizing as Chinese character,—seeming translucent, yet deep and impenetrable, offering itself freely for inspection yet every moment showing new sources of richness until the visitor turns away from this as from the shimmering silent surfaces of other pieces in this rare collection, feeling himself brought face to face with a Sphinx, beautiful yet heartless, and perhaps soulless as the quaint monsters that bask beneath the glaze. The line of porcelains in powdered blue with gold decorations is headed by a stately cylindrical vase, No. 596, thirty inches in height, with which may be ranked the delicate traceries of Nos. 263, 475 and 76. Another of the larger vases is No. 353, which is a *gargoulette*-shaped vase with dogs raised in *rouge de cuivre et bleu* upon a blue ground. In this, which dates from the Kang-he period, is noticeable a certain rugged strength which the French perhaps would call *brutal*, if such a phrase can be applied to the workmanship of the placid Mongol. There are a score of other lofty vases in blue and white and blue and gold and other blendings, some delicate and some coarse of coloring, in wonderful glazes, but it may be thought that only the giants in armor of antique porcelain have been admitted to this collection. On the contrary, some of the choicest gems are among the smaller pieces. A series of Keen-lung bowls is shown here so chastity in coloring and ornamentation that every visitor will surely transgress and covet with all his heart. We would especially call attention to Nos. 100 and 107, the former of imperial yellow engraved with the imperial five-clawed dragon. In No. 24, a medium-sized Nankin blue and white bottle, the quality of the decoration on the body of the vase seems to us particularly delicate and attractive, while in contrast to its modesty comes No. 61, a flat round box and cover of a pale sea-green ground with rich gold and colored ornamentation. The small purple vases, Nos. 232 and 356, the green Keen-lung teapot and its equally well decorated companion, and Nos. 255 and 247, may also be singled out as noteworthy. There are some notable examples of old Venetian glass, as Nos. 288 and 295, side by side with some singularly fine old Chinese glassware, among which No. 297, a purple glass bottle from the Keen-lung factory, and No. 298, a white milk glass jar, stand easily first. Of the bronze incense burners and beakers, Nos. 454, 459 and 461 are unusual in their quaint and attractive elaboration, but it is hard to name as we must before reaching the Rhodian *faience*. This collection, as we have said, is superior to those shown by M. Sichel before, excellent as they were, and we commend it to all gentle fanatics in porcelain and to all enthusiasts in ceramics.

The sale will take place at these galleries on the afternoons of Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, December 4, 5 and 6, at 2:30 p. m.

MODERN PAINTINGS BY MODERN MASTERS

A collection of "modern paintings by great modern masters" has been placed on exhibition at the galleries of Leavitt & Co., No. 817 Broadway. It appears from the catalogue that the list embraces both the pictures of the Hon. Charles H. Truax and "another small private collection" in which we seem to recognize some paintings that bear the familiar faces of old friends. The catalogue fairly bristles with great names.

Six pictures attributed to Diaz, three to Corot, two to Dupre, two to Daubigny, two to Troyon and scattering Millets and Courbets, should make up a menu to tempt the most fastidious appetite. Yet let no one ask what's in a name, for here it is evidently devoutly held that the name is a great deal.

But among the pictures which will repay examination is a study of a head by Henner—one of his favorite blondes whose yellow hair and pale yet sweet face are skilfully disposed against a background which lends an atmosphere of delicacy and warmth. A rugged painting by Courbet, No. 23, has a character of power and decision and one attributed to Daubigny, "Landscape, The Upper Seine," is not without its pensive attraction. These pictures will be sold at Clinton Hall on Tuesday evening, December 5.

THE MISSING IDA SWARTZ.

NO INFORMATION CONCERNING HER YET OBTAINED.

The absence of Ida Swartz from her home in East Seventieth-st. is still a mystery. One week ago yesterday she left the house, as was her usual custom, with her pretty little sister Florence, to go to school. With her little bundle of books she gayly tripped along toward Madison-ave., while from a window her Aunt Ella—who has for three years tenderly cared for the child, watched her step into a street car, not for a moment thinking that she would not return after the day's session at school. But since that time nothing has been seen or heard of her. Her friends are growing more anxious every day. At first great expectations were based upon what the police would do. It was thought that they would be able to find the girl within a few days. They have had the case eight days, and yet it remains as much a mystery as ever. This may be accounted for in a measure from the fact that diligence has not been employed by the police in the distribution of the circulars which were gotten up on Friday last, and which contained a picture of the child with a personal description. It was stated that they had been sent in every direction. But they were not generally distributed in Brooklyn; the Captain and police of the Third Precinct, in Butler-st., near Court-st., had not seen one last night, and had only heard about the case through the newspapers. On Sunday they found a girl who answered very well the description of Ida Swartz. They did not know who she was, but being convinced that she was insane, they walked her around to several of the courts in New-York, and finally took her to the Raymond Street Jail, where she now is. A citizen of Brooklyn who happened to see this girl, but did not know where she had been put, telegraphed yesterday to the aunt of Ida that a girl answering the published description of the missing girl was at the Third Precinct Station in Brooklyn. Hastily summoning a cab, although it was nearly dark, the aunt immediately drove to Brooklyn, hoping to find her lost darling. But she was doomed to disappointment, and her disappointment was so great that she was nearly overcome with grief. On her return to her home in East Seventieth-st. she did not find any additional news.

Since the publication of the facts in the case the missing girl's aunt has received a large number of letters. Many of them are from private detectives offering assistance for a consideration, while others are from lawyers, as is shown by the letter heads. All sorts of schemes were suggested for the recovery of the child. The letters were burned as soon as opened. The friends of the child intend to continue to do everything that is possible to find where she is. Suspicion now points toward a man, who, it is supposed, is detaining the child for the purpose of getting a large sum of money.

STRUCK WITH A LOADED CANE.

G. B. Maier, age eighteen, who lives at No. 57 Christopher-st., had charge of some patent chairs exhibited by his father at the American Institute Fair. Loring Ormsted, of Denver, Colorado, while examining the chairs handled them so roughly that young Maier requested him to be more careful. Ormsted left the building threatening vengeance, and meeting Maier in the street at the close of the fair knocked him down. Maier sprang to his feet and attempted to defend himself when a bystander named Francis Northrop, of No. 107 East Twelfth-st., struck him on the head with a cane that was found on examination at the Fifty-ninth Street Police Station to be loaded. Maier's assailants were both arrested. They offered bail, in $500 each, but on finding that the cane was loaded Captain Ganner refused to accept bonds. The prisoners were strangers to each other, and there appeared to be no reason for Northrop's interfering in the quarrel. Maier, who was severely injured, was removed to the Presbyterian Hospital.

WEDDINGS YESTERDAY.

Miss Louise Wilmot, daughter of John Wilmot, was married to Henry A. Ogden, of Brooklyn, last evening, in the Church of the Heavenly Rest, by the Rev. Dr. Robert S. Howland, the rector. Charles Budge was the best man. R. A. Osborn, C. E. Wilmot, P. W. Van Boskirk and Mr. Whitney were the ushers. The bridesmaids were Miss Maud Wilmot, the bride's sister; Miss Lizzie Phillips, of Brooklyn; Miss Rosalie Ogden and Miss Alice Wood. They wore dresses of white silk, made of dancing length, trimmed with Valenciennes lace and garnished with white roses. They carried bouquets of colored roses. The bride's toilet comprised a white silk brocade dress made with a full court train, and trimmed with duchesse lace; a tulle veil, fastened with orange flowers; diamond ornaments and a bouquet of white roses surrounded by maiden-hair ferns. A reception was held at the house of the bride's father, No. 234 West Forty-fourth-st., where there were music and dancing. A large number of presents were received. The house was adorned with flowers. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. D. D. Worden, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Wood, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Crane, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Leverich, Mr. and Mrs. Ogden, Miss Agnes Ogden, Mr. and Mrs. Saulnier, Mrs. Pancoast, Miss Pancoast, Miss Averill and Miss Phillipps.

Miss Essie de Freee, daughter of Benjamin de Freee, was married to Albert L. Beifus, of London, England, last evening, by the Rev. Dr. Henry S. Jacobs, at the house of the bride's father, No. 142 West Fifty-third-st. The bride's dress was of white satin and was trimmed with duchesse lace. Her ornaments were pearls and diamonds. After a Southern trip the bride and groom will sail on the Servia on December 13. The guests included Mr. and Mrs. I. Rosenwald, Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Aurich, Mr. and Mrs. O. B. de Freee, Dr. C. McKenzie, C. O. Thompson, H. Bostwick and the Misses Bostwick.

The wedding of Miss Florence E. E. Olena, daughter of Theophilus Olena, and Donald F. Ayres, of Walker, Ayres & Koepke, lawyers, took place at 8 p. m. yesterday in the house of the bride's father, No. 179 St. John's-place, Brooklyn. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Father McCarty, assisted by the Rev. Fathers Shea and Hickey. The ushers were Theodore Olena, brother of the bride; Louis Wendt, Samuel Walker and William Dieterle. The five little sisters of the bride acted as bridesmaids, and unrolled the satin ribbons in front of the groom. Their names were Maud, Ida, Frankie, Elma and Lillas. Two were dressed in white, two in blue and one in pink. The bride's dress of white satin merveilleux had a Watteau back and had a front trimmed with beaded lace, and sleeves of beaded lace. She wore a tulle veil fastened with orange flowers, and diamond earrings the gift of the groom. The bride's mother wore a dress of ruby velvet, trimmed with Spanish lace, and pearl ornaments. The rooms were festooned with smilax and flowers and a floral bell hung over the bride and bridegroom. They will go to Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington for a wedding trip. A reception was held, with music and dancing. Many fine presents were shown. Among the guests were Judge N. H. Clement, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Reed, Dr. Thomas Wilde, Mr. and Mrs. John Delmar, Mr. and Mrs. Oscar J. Chase, Mr. and Mrs. James Bolger, Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. James M. Shanahan, Mr. and Mrs. John Lockitt, Mr. and Mrs. James Rorke, Mr. and Mrs. M. F. Dowley, Mr. and Mrs. John Rooney, Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Moody, Mr. and Mrs. John F. Kelly, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Olena, Mr. and Mrs. John C. McCarty, Miss Maggie Skelly, Miss Jennie Skelly, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Kline, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Dewey, Mr. and Mrs. John Loughran, Dr. H. McLean, Henry Noble, James Hutton, Mr. and Mrs. Homer Hutton, Miss Hattie Greer, Charles Foxwell, Miss Stella Hughes, John Steele, W. J. Kearney, Miss Kearney, Professor Charles Evarts and Hillery Bell.

Miss Emma L. Wardwell, daughter of ex-Alderman Benjamin F. Wardwell, was married to Hiland H. Hervey at 3 p. m. yesterday at the house of the bride's father, No. 369 Union-st., Brooklyn, by the Rev. Mr. Hubbard, of St. Paul's Church. The bride wore a dress of garnet velvet, and orange blossoms in her hair, without a veil.

Miss Sophie Meyer, daughter of Isaiah Meyer, was married to Sail Starck at 4 p. m. Tuesday by the Rev. Dr. Gotthelf, of the Temple Emanu-El. The rooms were decorated with a floral bell and a profusion of smilax and flowers. Morris Starck was the best man. The ushers were Augustus Starck, William Hirschel and Edward Starck. Miss Irma Meyer, sister of the bride, a little girl, was the bridesmaid. She wore a dress of white satin, shirred, and trimmed with Valenciennes lace. Morris Starck, a little nephew of the groom, also attended the bride. He was dressed in black velvet and point lace. The bride's dress was of white satin and trimmed with point duchesse lace. She wore orange flowers and diamonds. The bride's mother was dressed in black silk. Supper was served in the dining-room, and at 8 p. m. the reception began. There were present Mr. and Mrs. Pilgram, Mr. and Mrs. Lowenstein, Mr. and Mrs. Starck, Anselm Mercier, of New-Orleans, and G. Herzhig.

WEDDING BELLS IN BOSTON.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Boston, Nov. 29.—The marriage of Miss Annie Hubbard, daughter of Charles T. Hubbard, to Bancroft C. Davis, this afternoon, was an incident of much interest in social circles. The marriage took place at the First Church, at Berkely and Marlboro-sts., the Rev. Henry W. Foote, pastor of Kings Chapel, officiating. The ushers were Charles Hubbard, Charles Coolidge, A. J. Parsons, W. E. Edmonds and Stephen Bullard. A. E. Davis was best man. A brilliant reception at the house of the bride's father followed.

Colonel Francis M. Parker, who has just resigned his position as supervisor of the Boston public schools, will become principal of Cook County Normal School, Chicago. He was married at noon to-day to Mrs. M. Frances Stuart, teacher of elocution in the Schools of Quincy, and started with his wife this afternoon for Virginia.

MARRIED FIFTY YEARS.

There was a pleasant gathering yesterday afternoon at the house of Mr. and Mrs. Henry I. Hull, No. 28 Second-place, Brooklyn, the occasion being the golden-wedding anniversary of the Rev. and Mrs. J. L. Gilder, the parents of Mrs. Hull. Mr. Gilder and Miss Emma Holden were married in Newark in 1832. The bridesmaid, Miss Sophia Buckle, is still living and was present yesterday. Mr. Gilder has been a Methodist Episcopal preacher in New-York and Brooklyn for fifty-four years and is now the pastor of the church at Flatlands. He is hale and hearty and so is his wife, and they are looking forward to their diamond wedding. Five children are living: Mrs. Hull, Mrs. Mulford, of Plainfield; Wilbur F. Gilder, of Philadelphia; Henry M. Gilder and Miss Anna Gilder. Colonel Gilder, the Arctic explorer, who is expected home from Paris shortly, is a nephew, as also is Richard Watson Gilder, the Editor of *The Century*, who was present. Miss Jeannette Gilder and Joseph Gilder, also neice and nephew, the editors of *The Critic*, were present. The refreshments were served in golden dishes. The invitations were tastefully gotten up in gold design. A number of handsome presents were received. The house was adorned with flowers and music and refreshments were provided. The portraits of Mr. and Mrs. Gilder, painted many years ago, were wreathed with smilax, and over them were the dates 1832—1882 in flowers. Among the guests were the Rev. Dr. Hunt, of the Methodist Episcopal Book Room, the Rev. Drs. Batts, Crooks, Strong and Upham, of the Drew Theological Seminary; Judge Reynolds, Judge and Mrs. Fancher, Mr. and Mrs. George I. Seney, John T. Martin and Professor Holden, of Girard College.

IS MR. SMITH INSANE?

The case of Martin Luther Smith, an alleged lunatic who is seeking release from the Asylum for the Insane on Ward's Island, was continued, before Referee John P. Gaw yesterday. John Sandford, formerly an inmate of the Asylum, testified that Mr. Smith had never shown any symptoms of insanity during his confinement. A daughter of Mr. Smith, age eighteen, was the first witness. She said she had been accustomed to call quite frequently upon her father during his imprisonment and had occasionally sent him letters. He visits to the Asylum had always been made in company with a friend. In the conversations which she had held with her father, usually lasting about an hour each, he had always acted and spoken in a perfectly rational manner. He frequently complained of the ill-treatment he received at the hands of his keepers, and said the food was poor in quality and insufficient in quantity.

Mr. Smith then testified in his own behalf. He stated that he was committed to the Asylum in October, 1877. As far back as 1858 he had heard rumors of his wife's infidelity. As a sea captain his voyages took him from home for several years at a time. It was after his return that the rumors came to his ears. He charged his wife with being unfaithful to him. This she emphatically denied. Not long before his arrest they had quarrelled and she left his house in anger. He claimed that she induced two physicians to sign a certificate declaring him to be insane and this secured his committal.

Dr. William W. Strew testified that he had examined Mr. Smith and had found no reason why he should longer be confined at Ward's Island. The case will be resumed next Wednesday.

SHOT BY A JEALOUS HUSBAND.

Robert Pfenning, who left his wife's home at No. 144 Liberty-st. some seven weeks ago on account of his being jealous of Sullivan Freis, a boarder in the house, met the latter as he was leaving a liquor store last night. The husband approached Freis, and with an oath accused him of being the destroyer of his domestic happiness, adding: "This is not the first time we have clinched, but it will be the last. You had me arrested a few weeks since for attempting to shoot you. Now I will kill you." So saying he drew a revolver and fired at Freis. Freis fell, and the would-be murderer ran down Liberty-st. Freis was only slightly wounded. The bullet passed under his right arm and only grazed the skin. Officer McEvoy, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct Station, went in search of Pfenning, and found him secreted beneath a pile of lumber. He was taken to the station house, and in answer to the charge he replied: "This man has taken from me all that is dear to me on earth, and I wanted to punish him for his treachery." Pfenning was locked up.

RAILROAD INTERESTS.

THE RAILWAY WAR NOT ENDED.

Chicago, Nov. 29.—Mr. Merrill, of the St. Paul Road, says he intends now to carry the railroad war into Africa. The other side shall have all they want. He says the demands of the Rock Island Road were unreasonable. The earnings of his road during the week, which included the first three days of the war, only fell off $1,000. He now proposes to make such a reduction in time to St. Paul that the Rock Island Road cannot meet it; namely, to leave Chicago at 8:30 a. m. and arrive at St. Paul at 9:30 p. m., reducing the running time six hours, and operating sleeping cars.

E. St. John, general passenger agent of the Rock Island Road, said to-day: "If Mr. Merrill's threat to run fast trains to St. Paul is carried out, the Rock Island will make up to the passenger in fare the loss he sustains in time. 'Time is money,' and money in this case will be made to represent time."

President Cable, of the Rock Island road, gave expression to about the same sentiments as those of Mr. St. John. He said that if the St. Paul road carried out its threat to put on a fast train between Chicago and St. Paul, the Rock Island road would discount the inducements in time by inducements in rates. The Northwestern officials who have been in New-York will reach this city to-morrow morning, and no attempt will be made to secure a conference of the warring managers on Saturday.

Milwaukee, Wis., Nov. 29.—President Mitchell, of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad, when asked yesterday as to the status of hostilities, and whether the trouble was nearer a settlement, replied laconically: "Just the same as yesterday, except one day nearer, for the hostility must surely close in the course of human events." Mr. Mitchell said further that the meeting at Chicago had not been called relative to the race war, and that President Porter's statement to the effect that owing to the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul's purchase of the Chippewa Valley and Superior Road hostilities might be prolonged was merely an excuse to evade a direct issue.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-ENGLAND REPORT.

Boston, Nov. 29.—The following are items of interest in the report of the New-York and New-England Railroad of their operations for the twelve months ending September 30, 1882, and a comparison with the preceding year of 1881: Total liabilities, $35,244,376, an increase of $2,604,159; net income, $909,440, an increase of $143,110; surplus for the year, $43,262, a decrease of $58,629. The company now own and operate 333.16 miles of main track, 30.94 miles of double track, and 89.96 miles of siding; operate 119.17 miles of leased lines; have a running arrangement over 26.25 miles of other road, and control 125 miles through a lease of the Norwich and Worcester. There have been added in the year 10.6 miles of double track and 23 miles of sidings. The freight earnings increased $610,415, or 22.6 per cent. The average number of miles from which earnings were derived was 380, against 325 in 1881, an increase of 16.75 per cent.

President Wilson says: "The expenses during the past year have been greater in proportion to the earnings than they were during the previous year, owing largely to the late destructive war of rates between the trunk lines which prevailed from July 1, 1881, to July 1, 1882, on all through business to and from the West."

REDUCING EXPENSES.

Milwaukee, Wis., Nov. 29.—The management of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad have ordered a general cutting down of running expenses, in consequence of which a number of employes will be discharged. The hours of labor in the large machine shops of the road, in the Menominee Valley, have been fixed at nine per day, by consent of the men, to avoid the discharge of a large number of operatives.

VERDICT AGAINST A COMPANY.

Buffalo, N. Y., Nov. 29.—In the case of George Smith against the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company for injuries received at Tonawanda in July last, the jury returned a sealed verdict of $10,000 for the plaintiff. He claimed damages for negligence on the part of the company in not keeping a flagman at the crossing, and alleged that the train was running at a higher rate of speed than the law allows.

THE SOUTHWESTERN POOL.

Chicago, Nov. 29.—The general managers and general passenger agents of the southwestern pool lines met to-day to consider the disturbances in the pool growing out of the cut-rate tickets still afloat, which were issued in the last war on rates. All efforts for adjustment failed, and it was decided that the statistics of business must be the final test for a basis of agreement. It was decided to adjourn until December 19, all existing agreements to remain in force in the meantime.

OBITUARY.

JAMES S. PIKE.

Calais, Me., Nov. 29.—The Hon. James S. Pike, the well-known writer and politician, died very suddenly this morning at Young's Hotel. He came from Robbinston, his home, last night, on his way to the South for the winter. He was seized with pains in the chest about 4 o'clock this morning and died at 6:50 of angina pectoris.

Mr. Pike was a native of Maine and was a descendant of Robert Pike, a Puritan, who was disfranchised in 1653 by the General Court of Massachusetts for his criticism of its action toward the Quakers. Mr. Pike became connected with THE TRIBUNE early in life, and was a Washington correspondent of this journal for most of the time between 1850 and 1860. His letters during that period exerted a marked influence on public opinion. They were eagerly read, extensively quoted, severely criticised as well as warmly applauded, and threw not a little light on the secrets of legislation and the course of political action which prepared the way for the Civil War. These letters, which contained an authentic record of the events of the decade preceding the war, were collected by Mr. Pike in 1879, and published under the title of "First Blows of the Civil War." While acting as a correspondent at Washington, Mr. Pike was often behind the scenes, and was able to bring to the front important facts which, but for his vigilance and insight, would have failed to see the light at the opportune moment. His comments on passing events were always sagacious, often profound, never superficial, and sometimes showing a far-reaching breadth of view and a singular clearness of political foresight and prediction. In March, 1861, Mr. Pike was appointed Minister Resident at the Hague, remaining there until May 17, 1866. The position was then declined by General Daniel E. Sickles and also by General John A. Dix, and until December 15, 1870, the United States was without a Minister to the Netherlands. In 1875 Mr. Pike wrote for THE TRIBUNE a series of letters describing South Carolina under negro government. These letters, which attracted considerable attention at the time, were afterward published under the title of "The Prostrate State." Of late years Mr. Pike has spent his summers in Maine and his winters mostly in Philadelphia and Washington, and from the South he occasionally wrote letters to THE TRIBUNE. Mr. Pike was an ardent Republican, and in 1872 he supported the Liberal-Republican cause. His brother, Frederick A. Pike, who served in Congress from 1861 to 1868, was also a Liberal-Republican, and in 1872 he ran for Congress against Eugene Hale, but was defeated. Mr. Pike published, besides the volume named above, a volume entitled "The Puritans," in which he gave a record of the life of Robert Pike, his ancestor.

PETER H. SYLVESTER.

Hudson, N. Y., Nov. 29.—Ex-Congressman Peter H. Sylvester died suddenly at Coxsackie to-day of heart disease.

Mr. Sylvester was born at Kinderhook, N. Y., February 17, 1807. He was graduated at Union College in 1827, and was admitted to the bar in 1830. He was elected to the XXXth and XXXIst Congresses as a Whig, serving from December 6, 1847, to March 3, 1851.

THE REV. DR. JACOB M. MANNING.

Boston, Nov. 29.—A private dispatch from Portland, Me., states that the Rev. Dr. Jacob M. Manning, pastor of the Old South Church, Boston, died there early this morning. [Dr. Manning was pastor of the Old South Church for about twenty-five years.]

COLONEL EDWARD D. BLAKE.

Charleston, S. C., Nov. 29.—Colonel Edward D. Blake, a graduate of West Point in the class of 1847, died at his brother's residence in this city to-day. He served with distinction in the Mexican War and in the Confederate Army.

THE FIRE RECORD.

A DAKOTA TOWN THREATENED.

Mandan, D. T., Nov. 29.—A fierce fire is raging here and an entire block is threatened with destruction. The conflagration began in the Northern Pacific restaurant and has spread to the Commercial Hotel, Pacific House and Mandan House, all of which will be burned to the ground. The fire will deprive 150 men of their boarding places, besides entailing serious loss. Mayor Bellows has telegraphed to Bismarck for aid. The loss so far is estimated at $12,000.

FLAMES IN AN APARTMENT HOUSE.

The five story brownstone front apartment house at No. 138 East Twenty-third-st., was badly damaged by fire, which broke out at 10:30 last night, and ten families were driven from their homes by the flames. The building is a double one, and is constructed for two families on each floor. The fire started from an over-heated stove in the basement, and extended rapidly through the building through an elevator shaft in the rear. Two alarms of fire were sent out. As soon as the flames were discovered the people in the building were warned, and they rushed from the burning structure. No attempt was made to remove the furniture. The flames were confined to the rear of the building, and were extinguished in about an hour. Following is a list of the families who occupied the building, with their losses: First floor, Mr. Moore and J. P. Dunn, $1,000 each; second floor, Mr. Harris, $1,000, and Mrs. Morgan and two daughters, $800; third floor, Charles A. Savage, $500; fourth floor, George O'Connor, $500, and Mr. Hussey, $500; fifth floor, J. Colby and Mrs. Emilie Ladelle, $300 each; total, $5,900. The damage to the building, owned by Michael Colman, of Twenty-third-st., was $10,000. The different families were taken care of by neighbors, who gave them shelter for the night.

FLAMES IN HOBOKEN.

Fire broke out at 6 o'clock last evening in the hat factory of Buck & Foster, No. 239 Newark-st., Hoboken. The flames spread to the dwelling house of the firm adjoining, and both buildings, which were two-story frame structures, were destroyed. The loss is estimated at $5,500. The fire was caused by the upsetting of a stove.

MIDNIGHT WEATHER REPORT.

GOVERNMENT INDICATIONS.

Synopsis for the past twenty-four hours.

Washington, Nov. 30—1 a. m.—The barometer is highest in the West Gulf States and lowest in Nova Scotia. General snow has fallen in the Lake region, Middle States and New-England. The prevailing winds are northwesterly. The temperature has fallen in the Lake region and West Gulf States, and remained nearly stationary in the other districts.

Indications for to-day.

For the Middle Atlantic States, clearing weather, northwesterly winds, stationary or higher temperature and pressure.

For New-England, cloudy weather with light snow, northerly backing to northwest winds,