

Amusements.

ACADEMY—1115—The Old Testament. AMBERG THEATRE—1115—The Old Testament. BROADWAY THEATRE—A Brass Monkey. CASINO—8—The Grand Unknown. DAILY THEATRE—1115—The Grand Unknown. FOCKSTADT'S THEATRE—830—The Tallapoosa. EDEN MUSEE—Theatricals. GRAND OPERA HOUSE—8—Hands Across the Sea. LYCUM THEATRE—815—The Charity Ball. MADISON SQUARE THEATRE—830—Aunt Jack. METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—2—Concert. 8—The Queen of Sheba. NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—9 a. m. to 9 p. m. and 7.30 to 10 p. m.—Autumn Exhibition. NEW PARK THEATRE—8—Irish Aristocrat. NEW YORK THEATRE—8—Kojaks. PALMER'S GARDEN—8—Wild Cats and Tying It On. PHOENIX THEATRE—810—Shoemakers. STANFORD THEATRE—810—The Seven Ages. STAR THEATRE—8—Myrtle Aron. UNION SQUARE THEATRE—810—Concert Fair. 87th AVENUE THEATRE—8—The Silver King. 14TH STREET THEATRE—8—Minstrels. 47th AND 19th ST.—Gleitsburg.

Index to Advertisements.

Table with columns: Advertisement, Page, Column. Includes entries like 'Amusements', 'Business Notices', 'Public Deposits', etc.

Business Notices.

DR. SMITH, 134 East 35th St., near 3rd Ave., station. Dishes reliable against diseases of the skin and nervous system, genito-urinary organs, impotence and sterility. OFFICE FURNITURE. In Great Variety, made and repaired by WELLS. 111 Fulton St., New York. Desk, Library Table, &c. LIBRARY OF TRIBUNE EXTRAS. 12 numbers a year, \$2. Single copies, 25 cents. TRIBUTES TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS. Daily, 7 days a week, \$1.00. 6 mos., \$5.00. 1 year, \$10.00. Weekly, without postage, \$1.00. 6 mos., \$5.00. 1 year, \$10.00. Monthly, \$1.00. 6 mos., \$5.00. 1 year, \$10.00. Yearly, single copies, 25 cents. Power of attorney, except on Daily and Sunday papers for mail subscribers in New York City and adjacent territory, may be made by the publishers. All other powers of attorney, except on Daily and Sunday papers, will be made by the publishers. Drafts or checks payable to order, express order, Cash, Draft or Cash on Order of the Tribune, 154 Nassau St., New York. Address all correspondence simply "The Tribune," New York.

New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE Greeley. MONDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1890.

TEN PAGES. THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.—Details of the wreck of the American bark Chesborough on the Japanese coast come from Yokohama: nineteen of the crew were drowned. Stanley is expected to reach the coast on Wednesday. A flannel factory at Daniloes, Wales, was destroyed by fire. Count Arco-Valley dined in Berlin with Minister Phelps. Domestic.—Seven men were known to have been killed in the fire at Minneapolis; other lives were supposed to be lost. The reports of the Secretaries of the Navy and the Interior have been sent to the President. The first session of the List Congress will begin at noon to-day. High license legislation was suggested in Iowa. The Maryland and Virginia police were patrolling the disputed oyster beds. City and Suburban.—Albert Zimmerman, an insane musician, escaped from the Elizabeth Hospital on Saturday and again on Sunday. The second capture took place at his brother's house, to which he had fled, half-dressed. A man supposed to be an actor committed suicide in a hotel in Fourteenth-st. The killing of Henry Harris by an electric current. Report on the battleship Texas. The Weather.—Forecast for to-day: Fair and warmer. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 43 degrees; lowest, 31; average, 35-34.

The latest electric-wire accident, while less tragic in its outward features than the killing of Feeks, and wholly without that concomitant of publicity which impressed the Cent-st. tragedy on hundreds of horrified spectators with abiding force, will produce a hardly less profound impression on the general public. In the one case a fireman, whose calling was an extra-hazardous nature, was the victim. The occurrence in Eighth-ave. shows the danger to which any member of the community may be exposed at any moment from the electric conductors along our streets. Feeks's death provoked an outburst of indignation the effects of which are not yet spent. Harris's death should redouble the emphasis with which the demand is made that all electric-light wires shall be rendered innocuous. Doubtless this can be done. Certainly no question of expense should stand in the way of doing it.

November, 1889, and especially the closing week of the month, will be memorable for its fires. The contrasts between the fires in Lynn and Boston and that in Minneapolis are striking. In the Eastern cities a huge extent of territory was burned over in each case, but there was no loss of human life. In Minneapolis only a single building suffered from the flames, but probably a score of lives were sacrificed. The construction of the burned building was obviously faulty. The stairway was narrow, the single fire-escapes inadequate, and the structure, though nominally fireproof, when put to the test was far from being so. In fact, its faulty condition attracted notice three years ago, and important changes were suggested, but nothing in the way of improvement was really undertaken. Either the owners or the city authorities made a grave mistake in not having the needed repairs made in time to prevent the catastrophe of Saturday night.

No branch of the Government is able to make a more satisfactory showing than the Navy Department, and the summary of Secretary Tracy's report, elsewhere published, will be read with great interest. Yet while the Secretary says that "the results of the Department's operations for the last seven years are more than satisfactory," his conclusion is that we are yet far from possessing a Navy. His idea—and it is a pretty large one—of what is wanted is clearly set forth. "If the country is to have a Navy at all," he says, "it should be one that is sufficient for the complete and ample protection of its coast in time of war." For this purpose there are needed, according to General Tracy, twenty battle-ships, twenty vessels for

oast and harbor defence and sixty cruisers—100 vessels in all, of which thirty-one cruisers are now built or authorized. Under the best conditions it would require fifteen or twenty years to construct such a Navy, and Secretary Tracy is content now to recommend that the building of eight battle-ships and five torpedo boats be authorized at the coming session of Congress.

The List Congress will be opened to-day. In the House the action of the Republican caucus will be ratified by the election of Mr. Reed as Speaker and Mr. McPherson as Clerk. In the Senate an interesting incident will be the installation of the first Senators from North Dakota, South Dakota and Washington. Owing to the complications that have arisen in Montana the Senators from that State have not yet been elected. In accordance with the usual custom, the President's message will not be sent to Congress till to-morrow, when it will be read in both houses.

A TREASONABLE CONSPIRACY.

The students of history will probably find it hard to understand how Mormonism ever came to be tolerated in these United States. The testimony recently taken before the court at Salt Lake City, showing the behavior of the Mormon organization for many years toward the United States Government, will appear to the historian so complete and so conclusive that he will with difficulty believe that this same organization, which has for more than thirty years constantly disobeyed the laws and defied the Government, has nevertheless been almost constantly represented in the House of Representatives by delegates who have solemnly asserted its loyalty, its purely religious character, and its readiness to submit to all laws which do not interfere with the religious beliefs of the Mormons. What delegates have repeatedly declared in the House, speakers and public journals have persistently reiterated. During more than thirty years of virtual warfare this so-called Church has never ceased to maintain an authority hostile to that of the United States, and yet the proof of its disloyal hostility has never been as complete as it is now.

This astonishing passage in the Nation's history finds its only explanation in the cabin of the Mayflower. Coming hither from other lands, where they had suffered greatly under religious tyranny, and seeking above all other things freedom to worship God according to the dictates of their own consciences, the Puritan Fathers first contemplated a civil government which was but an embodiment of their own religious beliefs, but finally impressed very deeply upon the minds of their descendants, and upon the civil institutions which developed into the Republic, a most profound and scrupulous respect for religious liberty. It is under the name of religious liberty that the Mormon Church has created its Theocracy, nursed its disloyalty, and perpetrated its long series of crimes. Able until recently to tyrannize over the people of Utah so completely that the shameful facts, though morally certain to the intelligent men, could never be indisputably established by sworn testimony in Utah courts, the Mormons have met all other evidence with a brazen front of falsehood, have attributed to unauthorized individuals the countless crimes which were actually committed at the orders and for the purposes of the Church, have tightened their hold upon lands, means of irrigation, and all other valuable property in Utah, in order to make industry and trade virtually impossible there except for subjects of the priesthood, and thus have actually kept alive to this day a despotism so amazing that only a night or two ago a Church tribunal was held, by order of a Mormon Bishop, to decide whether execution should issue to satisfy a judgment rendered some time ago in a civil court, in a case involving the title to real estate.

Religious liberty, the people of the United States now perceive, must no longer be suffered to protect or cover up any crime against individuals or acts of disloyalty. It was a grave mistake, in the earlier conflicts with Mormonism, that polygamy was treated by Congress as the chief offence. In all respects at least as criminal, in many respects far more dangerous to civil order and good government, are the powers claimed and exercised by the priesthood over the property, the business, the voting and testimony, and the very lives of persons within its reach. In countless ways these powers undermine or nullify the allegiance of the citizen to civil government, and in effect render good citizenship utterly impossible for a Mormon who bows to the authority of the priesthood. It has come to be understood at last that this priestly conspiracy against all authority of the United States must be treated as active disloyalty, and trampled out at any cost. Freedom to worship God according to the dictates of conscience does not include in this country freedom to murder or rob at the order of a Bishop, so-called, nor freedom to violate civil law in any other respect, nor freedom to conspire against the authority of the Nation. If men hold religious beliefs which are indeed at war with the authority of the United States they have no business to acquire property or make their homes upon territory of the United States, and must migrate with their beliefs to other lands.

PUBLIC DEPOSITS.

THE TRIBUNE made it clear that there was not the slightest necessity for the deposit of \$50,000,000 of Government money with favored banks when it was made. The very Democratic Administration which took the step afterward insisted that it was only a temporary deposit, and excusable only because temporary, and urged legislation which would leave no surplus that could remain thus on deposit. The Republicans in the last campaign replied that the deposit was never necessary, and ought not to be continued without necessity; and that the revenue ought indeed to be reduced, but not by destroying American industries. The Administration has now decided that gradual withdrawal of these deposits, at the season when money usually becomes abundant, can do no harm, and has ordered a withdrawal of one-tenth of the surplus deposits within the next six weeks. The surplus can in no case exceed \$42,000,000, but is probably not more than \$30,000,000. A withdrawal of \$500,000 to \$700,000 per week for six weeks can easily be met by purchases of bonds, which took from the Treasury \$1,250,000 last week alone. This step will not only be sustained by the country, but will be hailed with satisfaction as proof that the speculative combinations, which used and absorbed so much public money under the last Administration, are not to have the same opportunity hereafter to hinder or disturb business. Secretary Fairchild was perfectly right in saying that the policy of making such deposits would not be excused as a permanent one, and that it exposed the Government to an imputation of favoritism. But men who had more to do than he with President Cleveland's Administration, with his renomination and the last Democratic campaign, took a different view of the matter. They with sundry friends are just now lamenting that a Secretary of the Treasury is forcing a contraction of loans

at such a time as this. The only loans that will be contracted within the next six weeks, on account of the withdrawal of these deposits, will be loans made to politico-speculative combinations, and the money which they have to pay, other parties will receive from the Treasury, and be able to lead for the aid of legitimate industry and productive industry.

In a very short time the financial declarations of the President and Secretary of the Treasury will be before the country, and will show, it is safe to predict, a determination to take care that the productive industries and the real commerce of the country do not suffer for want of reasonable supplies of money. One of the simplest and best ways to make these supplies ample is to restrict the amount placed where it is apt to be employed in speculative channels. If Mr. Windom could pour out \$100,000,000 to-morrow it would only do mischief if it should be put into the speculative markets, there to be absorbed by the issues of new securities, new railroad and trust stocks of the Brice-Have-railroad sort. The country has not yet been benefited by operations of that kind, but similar performances would absorb not only one hundred, but many hundred millions, at almost one time, if placed within reach on easy terms.

What is wanted is to devise means for providing, as far as possible, ample supplies for the industries and the legitimate business of the country. When they call for more money, it is not for gambling uses, and its employment does not disturb the sources from which the millions derive their livelihood.

BILL-DRAFTING AT ALBANY.

A day or two ago THE TRIBUNE presented a summary of the new rules for the government of the Assembly of this State, dwelling upon the importance of the Committee on Legislation. It is made one of the duties of this committee, as we then explained, to examine and correct the bills which come before the Assembly "for the purpose of insuring accuracy in the text." We recur to the subject in order to call attention to the fact that the laws of 1889 as they passed into the hands of the printer contained upward of one hundred inaccuracies "in the text." A number of words were misspelled; many were repeated or omitted; the singular was frequently used when the plural was intended and vice versa; the sections of several bills were incorrectly numbered; "hearthstones" was written "hearth-bered"; and the Board of Trustees of the Fire Department of the Village of Cortland was authorized "to make such rules and ordinances as may be necessary and proper for the preservation (instead of the prevention) and extinguishment of fires."

True, most of the errors are unimportant, but all of them were preventable and ought to have been prevented. A committee of the Legislature whose members would aim to accomplish nothing else than to guard the bills against such blemishes as are part of the laws of this year might well be excused from the performance of any other committee duty and feel that it is desirable that the statute-book should be kept as free as possible from mistakes of any sort.

Who are to be regarded as responsible for the errors we have pointed out? The members introducing the bills in which they are found? Or the Committees on Engrossed Bills? Or the Assembly Committee on Revision, whose counterpart does not exist in the Senate? Without stopping to answer these questions let us hope that the new Committee on Legislation will meet the best expectations.

AN IMPROVED POSTAL SERVICE.

Mr. Wanamaker's report on the Postal Service, printed on Saturday, is full of suggestions for the improvement of the postal service. The remarkable thing about his recommendations is their common-sense practicability. They are not schemes to get more money nor to create more patronage. In the highest degree they are directed toward widening the scope and bettering the efficiency of the service. They are all easy to carry out. The excellence of their practical effect is obvious, and they are all in harmony with Civil Service reform.

It has been the experience of all Postmasters-General since the country began to build railroads and develop west of the Mississippi that the unyielding proportions of the service rendered through supervision almost impossible. Of late years this difficulty has grown enormously. There are now nearly 50,000 offices in the United States, and they are increasing in number and in the extent of their operations phenomenally. Especially is this the case west of the Missouri, where offices spring from the fourth class to the first, and move from a log cabin into a granite block during one Administration. More than 150,000 persons are now employed in the postal service, and a small army of carriers, messengers, route agents and inspectors is added every year. Mr. Wanamaker shows most conclusively the pressing necessity of organizing this service upon an improved basis. He suggests the division of it into twenty-six departments, each of which shall have the personal attention of a superintendent who shall be a man of the necessary experience and whose duty shall be to instruct postmasters, to keep them up to a standard of efficiency, and to classify them for promotion according to the quality of their work.

The whole service thus organized should be, in Mr. Wanamaker's judgment, under the direction of a controller, whose salary should be at least \$10,000, and whose term of office should not be less than ten years. Under the operation of such a system this office would always be able to know just what was being done in every office, what it required to meet the reasonable demands of the community it served, what it was earning and ought to earn, and, in fact, every detail with regard to every point in the whole country. With this information always available the labors of the executive officers could be performed intelligently, promptly and with regard to harmonious results. It is particularly to be noted that the tendency of this whole scheme is toward genuine reform, the utilization of experience by gradual promotions, and the placing of the service upon that high plane in which fitness, capacity and fidelity will be the test of office-getting as well as office-holding in the postal service.

Mr. Wanamaker's report of the changes that have been made since March 4 shows how sincerely and firmly the Administration has held to its Civil Service reform pledges. Of course, being a Republican Administration pledged to the maintenance of the protective system, it has been necessary that those curious persons who have assumed to be the sole guardians of reform, and whose cardinal doctrine is that Heaven and earth be entirely right must be conducted in absolute accord with their will; it has been necessary that they should attack the Administration and Mr. Wanamaker in particular, since he has charge of a full half of the Civil Service. They have been industrious and more or less ingenious in their misrepresentations. But Mr. Wanamaker shows that as a matter of fact and record, of the 560 changes that occurred in Presidential offices from March 4 to the close of the fiscal year, 24 were caused

by death, 176 by resignation, 105 by expiration of term, 119 by the office becoming Presidential, and only 136 for all other causes. The range of honest attack upon the motives that brought about removals is, therefore, contracted, and of all these removals there is not one for which a good and sufficient reason could not be given. The Civil Service will only get back to the pure condition it was in before Jackson debauched it when such business methods as Mr. Wanamaker proposes are adopted and applied by the party and the men who sympathize with them.

MONEY AND BUSINESS.

The annual addition to the wealth of the country during the last decade was \$1,350,000,000, and has certainly been as great during the decade now closing, or at the rate of \$26,000,000 each week. The great fires at Lynn and Boston destroyed property worth about half the Nation's savings in a single week. If an individual lost, not half his earnings, but half his surplus after paying all his expenses for a single week, he would not be much disturbed. Nor would the stock market have been disturbed by the two fires had it not been in an unnatural and false position. With no public buying for many months, and a host of new and old securities held up by the money power of cliques, the possible sales of those who had sustained losses by fire, and might be obliged to realize on securities, were viewed with apprehension, the more because, in sustaining prices, the Street had been fighting against the urgent demands of the whole country for more money to employ in legitimate trade and productive industry. So prices dropped an average of \$1 71 per share, mainly on Friday and Saturday, and yet are even now only \$2 73 per share below their highest average for the year, and are \$3 27 higher than at this time last year, or five per cent. These figures refer to railroad and telegraph stocks only, and the Trust stocks fell last week \$11 12 per share for Sugar, \$2 25 for Cotton Oil, and \$1 75 for Lead.

In actual earnings the railroads are better off than a year ago, reporting for 87 the first week of November, 84 the second and 63 the third week, an aggregate of \$18,279,029, against \$16,198,475 last year, a gain of 12.8 per cent. The business of the country measured by clearings is also larger, for these were last week 4.4 per cent larger than a year ago at the chief cities outside New-York, and at all cities outside the week before 9.6 per cent larger. The foreign trade is also larger, imports at New-York for four weeks by 17.1-2 per cent, and exports by 7.7 per cent. But these evidences of swelling trade also show how great is the demand for capital, which speculation and the manufacturers of new securities have tried to absorb. When money would not bring 3 per cent, because the supply could not be profitably used in industry or business, the same stocks averaged \$60 29 per share a year ago which now average \$63 56, with money worth 6 per cent and over.

Other branches of speculation have generally yielded to the situation. People who prefer not to see are wondering why wheat does not go higher, but nobody puts \$100,000,000 into the job of buying and holding this country's surplus, and the price did not change last week, while corn and oats rose only a quarter each. Cotton was also unchanged, and exports for the month approached 1,000,000 bales, but American spinners have taken thus far 136,000 bales less than last year to date. Oil fell 6 3/4 cents, pork 25 cents, per barrel, and coffee a fraction, though sugar was marked up 1-4 without change in refined. Iron warrants are a shade stronger again, but the price is hardly supposed to represent a genuine market for pig. The excitement abroad does not cease, and it is affirmed that larger American orders for products of iron and steel sustain it, but if so it hardly argues for higher prices here. The prices of commodities as a whole have advanced during November about 1.6 per cent, a very moderate and gradual change considering the activity of industries.

The notice issued by Secretary Windom that 10 per cent of the surplus deposits in banks would be withdrawn by January 15 deserved little of the attention it received. He could put out in the six weeks over \$10,000,000 more than Treasury receipts if he should disburse at last week's rate, for the cash in hand was reduced \$1,600,000, in part by purchase of bonds costing \$1,364,771. But the deposits not required for current business of the Treasury and disbursing officers will not exceed \$30,000,000, and 10 per cent of these would be only half a million each week. The accounts from interior cities indicate general relaxation of monetary pressure. Foreign accounts are not easier, but the enormous excess of exports makes the country safe against foreign demands for the present. Calculating imports upon the New-York increase over last year, they may amount for November to \$63,300,000. But New-York shipped less cotton than last year by \$2,900,000, and yet it increased its total exports about \$2,000,000. Other ports shipped \$9,000,000 more cotton in November than last year, and presumably the increase over exports as New-York did. If so, increased other exports over imports may be as large as in November last year, \$22,500,000, and that as in November last year for three months about would make an excess for this year of \$28,500,000, \$63,500,000, while last year it was \$28,500,000.

The public opinion of Wall Street, in days like these, is largely formed by the "money" people, and they are undeniably looking with hope and interest upon the action of Congress about silver. But the action of Congress about silver today should sharp struggle which will begin early to carry through uncompromising action on any question, and it will probably be safer to reckon upon some reduction of revenue than upon radical changes in currency. The new Administration can with reason congratulate itself that industries are far more prosperous and business more active and the outlook brighter than a year ago, while the speculative prospect was not encouraging then. If the operations of the past year have tended to moderate speculation, and to revive and stimulate productive industry, all have reason to be profoundly thankful. In the woolen manufacture there are better signs this week, purchases of wool by manufacturers having been large in all the markets. But the competition of foreign goods and yarns, through mistakes in past legislation which can only be corrected by Congress, is yet severe and embarrasses producers of many kinds of goods. Other branches of industry are exceedingly well employed, and the wages of labor are gradually advancing.

THE HEDGE OF MAJESTY.

William II is determined to resist any insinuation to the effect that he is not a first-class Emperor. For he has caused the Editor of the "Potsdamer Zeitung" to be tried on a charge of lese-majesty for the publication of a paragraph in which it was stated that the Kaiser had recently been seen driving in a second-class cab. Leze-majesty is the technical name used in jurisprudence to describe "crimes committed against the sovereign power of the State," and any one who has had the misfortune to drive in one of these despised "zweite klasse droschke" will be able to realize the full enormity of the delinquent editor's offence. The vehicles in question are notorious for their extreme dirtiness, for the shabbiness of their drivers, and for the deceptive of their miserable steeds. Moreover the fare is but twelve cents for a distance of two miles, and the mere announcement of the almost incredible fact that the Emperor had been seen riding in one of these conveyances was sufficient to blast forever the hopes which patriotic Germans had founded upon their restless young sovereign.

Leze-majesty is a crime which is by no means confined to monarchial countries. It may be committed with equal readiness in a republic—even under the benevolent definition given thereto in the Constitution of the United States. Certainly it behooves the popular sovereigns of a free people to guard their dignity as jealously as the crowned and pampered despots of effete monarchies. It is with great satisfaction, therefore, we observe that the righteous example of the German Kaiser has incited various local statesmen to replant promptly the gaps which a licentious and unbridled press has broken in the verdant hedge of decency that encloses them. An East-side Alderman is said to have begun a suit for criminal libel against an insubstantial minion who ventured to charge him with drinking vulgar beer at five cents a schooner, instead of the "Schloss Johannisberger," which is well known to form his daily beverage. Senator Haywood, too, of the XLVIII or Wayback district, has, we hear, prepared a bill for introduction at Albany in favor of the immediate and permanent suppression of "The Cross Roads Guttmoter," which scurrilous sheet has intimated that he occasionally abandons the paternal precincts of a Pittman car for the plebeian atmosphere of a smoker. And a Washington dispatch announces that a Southern Congressman will propose a Constitutional amendment prohibiting the printing of his name without the customary prefix of "Brigadier-General."

That these laudable efforts for the preservation of democratic dignity will meet with full success must be the desire of every American who does not wish to see the Star of Empire turn eastward in its course. We are sorry to see that the Board of Supervisors of Wyoming County has passed resolutions opposing the removal of the county's indigent insane to the State lunatic asylums, and urging their Senator and Assemblyman to oppose any bill to that effect. It is well known that insane people of this class are kept in the poor-houses, and it is the opinion of the most competent judges that their welfare would be greatly promoted by transferring them to institutions in which they could receive the care which is wholly, or almost wholly, lacking in almshouses. The movement in their behalf is a purely humanitarian one, and deserves the support of right-thinking people. It is a shortsighted policy which animates those who, like the Wyoming County Supervisors, favor keeping such unfortunates where they are treated as little better than dumb animals.

Congressman Scott is reported as wanting only "a Simon-pure Cleveland man" nominated for Governor of Pennsylvania next year on the Democratic ticket. Well, the Republicans of the Keystone State certainly will not object. They have not forgotten that a Simon-pure Cleveland man ran for President last year on the Democratic ticket—and got badly left.

"The London Times" is already proposing to appropriate Stanley, straightway to convert him into a British subject and to employ his vast intellectual and other resources in promoting British commercial interests in East Africa. He is to become, if he doesn't object, the executive officer of the British East Africa Company, over whose leased dominions he is to rule, the Warren Hastings of Zanzibar. This would certainly be a good thing for England and her enterprising company. But before Mr. Stanley accepts any such commission he should supply himself with guarantees that, if he ever gets into trouble, he shall not be left to die as Gordon was. The East Africa Company claims authority over 70,000 square miles of territory from the Zanzibar coast north of the Tana River inland to the Victoria Nyanza. There is plenty of room within this enormous area for Stanley to find himself some day in crucial danger and difficulty. When he gets permanently into Africa under English auspices he should see to it that the Empire as well as the company is bound for his safe deliverance. But perhaps, after all, Stanley will want to come home.

When did the custom originate in New-York that permits respectable children to parade on the sidewalks on Thanksgiving Day with masks and fantastic dress, and even to beg from passers by or from door to door? No harm is done, perhaps, and their importunities are invariably met good naturedly; but what natural relation is there between this sort of frolic and the day?

Is the proposition to eliminate from our method of denoting time the division of the day into a. m. and p. m. likely to succeed? Some of these years when a man asks "what time is it?" will be informed that it is "half-past 18," or "a quarter to 24," as the case may be? "The Louisville Courier-Journal" answers such questions in the affirmative. "Slow as the progress of the new notation appears," says that paper, "it is unquestionably steadily gaining in favor and winning its way surely to general acceptance." It may be so in Kentucky, but heretofore the new notation would not appear to be picking up any delegates. It is understood that the admirers of the poet Young are banded together with the determination to preserve the present notation or know the reason why. One of Young's most admired passages, it will be remembered, begins:

The bell strikes one. We take no note of time But from its loss. The Youngians are afraid that if this new-fangled scheme prevails in later editions of Young, this immortal passage will be made to read: The bell strikes thirteen, etc. Who then can blame them for fighting against such a startling innovation, and standing by the notation of the fathers?

A Pennsylvania hardware dealer is reported as asserting that "six pistols are sold in the North to one in the South," and the statement seems to be regarded by "The Charleston News and Courier" as indicating that our Northerners are more bloodthirsty than our Southern brethren. We should dislike to produce the impression that the men of our section were not to the last degree chivalric, but the blunt fact is that five out of the six pistols in question were purchased with a view of putting an end to the career of the too-vocal midnight cat. In the blue-grass country, as "The News and Courier" was about to remark, it is different.

The Democratic party of the State of New-York is the party of balls thrown in the State of New-York. (The Rochester Union.) It is, it is, in the sense that Benedict Arnold of West Point was the party of military reform; or in the sense that the Democracy of the South was the party of star-spangled banner reform at the South during the late war.

PERSONAL.

The Ladies' Hermitage Association, of Nashville, Tenn., having procured a charter from the Legislature, granting to it the dwelling and tomb of Andrew Jackson, together with a tract of twenty-five acres which surround it, proposes to repair the house, which is in an extreme state of dilapidation, and to lay out the grounds in the form of a memorial park. With this object in view, the association has issued a public appeal for funds, which is indorsed by the Andrew Jackson League. President Charlotte Smith, of the Woman's National Industrial League, has addressed a memorial to Congress, in view of the World's Fair of 1892, asking for an appropriation to erect a monument at Washington to Queen Isabella I of Spain, who was the friend and patron of Columbus. The petition suggests that the monument in question should be the work of a Spanish American woman sculptor, and states that it is destined to commemorate the services rendered by a representative woman in connection with the discovery of America. Professor H. B. Richardson, of the Lawrence College, of Greek Language and Literature at Dartmouth College, has been granted leave of absence for one year to enable him to accept the place of Director of the American school at Athens. Sir Henry Isaacs, the new Lord Mayor of London, is the third Jew who has filled that office since the first Jew, in 1700, was elected. Just 700 years ago, Henry Fitz-Richard, who first held the office, was appointed by the Crown. The two previous Lord Mayors of the Jewish persuasion were Sir David Solomon and Sir Benjamin Phillips, and, curiously enough, the year 1890, during which Sir Henry Isaacs will exercise his authority, is the 600th anniversary of the expulsion of the Jews from England by King Edward I. Mr. Justice Miller, of the Supreme Court of the United States, is a man of the simplest tastes and

most unostentatious habits. Almost daily he may be seen boarding a "Navy Yard" horse car, at Fourteenth-st., on his way to the Capitol to take his place with his colleagues on the Supreme Bench. On chilly days he usually buttons up his plain black overcoat tightly, and wears a heavy, well-worn pair of shoes, his looks prepared for any amount of inclement weather.

Dr. Edwin Hatch, who died at Oxford the other day at the age of fifty-four, was one of the most familiar figures of the great English university. He was Editor of "The University Gazette," and held the post of Secretary to the Board of Faculties, of Stoddis. He was best known, however, as a theologian and preacher of the Broad Church school, and his Hampton Lectures were regarded as so remarkable that they were translated into German—a compliment rarely bestowed on any Englishman. Almost his last appearance in public was as a guest at a party in October, at Mansfield College, when Dr. Ray Palmer handed to Dr. Fairbairn a diploma from Yale University.

MUSIC.

CONCERT OF THE ARION SOCIETY.

Three novelties of an interesting nature opened the first concert of the Maennerchorverein Arion at its hall last night. The first was an orchestral march by John C. Rietzel, which was so much applauded that the composer was obliged to bow his thanks from his place in the orchestra. The march is a sonorous composition, strong in idea and admirable in execution. Its principal melody begins with the notes C, F, B, suggested by the motto of the Knights of Pythias, for whom it was written, though it served had a performance till last night. The brief motto is ingeniously used throughout the composition, and the composer's skill was equal to the task of avoiding the appearance of effort in the development of his plan. It is a march well worth hearing. Two other novelties were two part-songs for men's voices, with accompaniment for trumpet, horn, trombone and tuba, by Max Bruch, entitled respectively, "Waechterlied" ("Watchman's Song"), poetry by Scheffel, and "Lied der staedte" ("Song of the Cities"), both are splendid specimens of writing in their style, though they did not make so unqualifiedly pleasing an impression as two unaccompanied songs by Carl Albenhofer, "A Valse Contesque" and "Macret an fleur," which were exquisitely sung by the chorus of the Society. In respect of pronunciation, quality and expression the singing of the Arion last night might profitably be taken as a model by the other male glee clubs of the city. It was full of sentiment, but healthy in tone, a peculiarity not found in our clubs using the vernacular, who seem possessed of the idea that a sane body of tone is vulgar.

Miss Charlotte Huhn and Mr. Emil Fischer, of the Metropolitan Opera Company, were the solo singers at the concert. The popularity of the latter among the numerous music patrons who come from the German population of the city was long ago assured, and last night he was enthusiastically received by the musical interest of the city, and the great and unaffected spirit which is his exhalation. Besides this song, Miss Huhn sang Liszt's "Die Drie Zigeuner," "The Three Gypsies," and "The Song of Don Giovanni," and an air composed by Gumbert for Lortzing's opera "Undine." The orchestral numbers, headed by the conductor, were "The Song of Les Erinyes," by Massenet, and a movement from Hoffmann's Hungarian Suite. The chorus sang the songs "Lied der staedte" and "Waechterlied," and "Vollendung," the "Folk-song" in eleven Kuehnen Grande, and Hugo Preuss's "Om Aelic Dance Song." Mr. Van der Meer, who conducted the concert, did him and the society credit and honor.

THE OPERA.

The sixth season of grand opera in German at the Metropolitan has opened more auspiciously than any of its predecessors. So far the three representations of last week have not only furnished a standard of judgment, but the company is the best that Mr. Stanton has yet succeeded in getting together. The policy which was forestwaded last year, of engaging young stars, has been followed with most gratifying results. Frauelein Wiesner and Frauelein Huhn are young and have fresh, unpolished voices. Both seem to be notices so far as the actor's art is concerned, but both have exhibited commendable adaptability, and both are evidently much in earnest. In the presence of the artful, which for her unattractive, incomprehensible reason is permitted to offend the ears and judgment of all who know Goethe's exquisite romance, the poet's musical interest in the drama and the great and unaffected spirit which is his exhalation. Besides this song, Miss Huhn sang Liszt's "Die Drie Zigeuner," "The Three Gypsies," and "The Song of Don Giovanni," and an air composed by Gumbert for Lortzing's opera "Undine." The orchestral numbers, headed by the conductor, were "The Song of Les Erinyes," by Massenet, and a movement from Hoffmann's Hungarian Suite. The chorus sang the songs "Lied der staedte" and "Waechterlied," and "Vollendung," the "Folk-song" in eleven Kuehnen Grande, and Hugo Preuss's "Om Aelic Dance Song." Mr. Van der Meer, who conducted the concert, did him and the society credit and honor.

The sixth season of grand opera in German at the Metropolitan has opened more auspiciously than any of its predecessors. So far the three representations of last week have not only furnished a standard of judgment, but the company is the best that Mr. Stanton has yet succeeded in getting together. The policy which was forestwaded last year, of engaging young stars, has been followed with most gratifying results. Frauelein Wiesner and Frauelein Huhn are young and have fresh, unpolished voices. Both seem to be notices so far as the actor's art is concerned, but both have exhibited commendable adaptability, and both are evidently much in earnest. In the presence of the artful, which for her unattractive, incomprehensible reason is permitted to offend the ears and judgment of all who know Goethe's exquisite romance, the poet's musical interest in the drama and the great and unaffected spirit which is his exhalation. Besides this song, Miss Huhn sang Liszt's "Die Drie Zigeuner," "The Three Gypsies," and "The Song of Don Giovanni," and an air composed by Gumbert for Lortzing's opera "Undine." The orchestral numbers, headed by the conductor, were "The Song of Les Erinyes," by Massenet, and a movement from Hoffmann's Hungarian Suite. The chorus sang the songs "Lied der staedte" and "Waechterlied," and "Vollendung," the "Folk-song" in eleven Kuehnen Grande, and Hugo Preuss's "Om Aelic Dance Song." Mr. Van der Meer, who conducted the concert, did him and the society credit and honor.

The vulnerable parts of the company are the chorus and ballet. This is singular and we should regret it, at least that the charge of selling her achievements with professional aim against her was so much. Now she has shown a little more of her splendid ability at the club of football. It must be acknowledged that if Yale and Harvard had but out of the league she can afford to give a hearty salute with good grace and a very happy smile.

HE CAN SCARCELY BELIEVE IT.

From The Minneapolis Tribune. It is said that Mr. Hoke, the Iowa accident, got somebody to pinch him every little while, just to make sure that it is not all a dream.

A MICHIGAN PRESCRIPTION FOR TEXAS.

From The Detroit Tribune. We don't know just how much Zach. Chandler's remark is in the House of Representatives as he says in Washington, but if it is, it is a word of praise is not due to the stage manager. A word of praise is not due to the stage manager for the beauty of the tableaux of the first scene of the second act of "The Flying Dutchman."

A STRONG, BOLD, WISE POLICY WANTED.

From The Detroit Tribune. The Republican Representatives in Congress cannot be too diligent or watchful in the recording of their consciences, and stand shoulder to shoulder for protection and reform.