Amusements.

ACADEMY—8:15—The Old Homestead.
AMBERG THEATRE—8—Crucifix Carver of Ammergau.
AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR BUILDING—10 a. m. to 10 p. m.—Industrial Exhibition.
BIJOU THEATRE—8:15—A Texas Steer.
BROADWAY THEATRE—8—The Ugly Duckling.
CASINO—8:15—Poor Jonathan.
COLUMBUS THEATRE—8:15—Vaudeville.
DALY'S THEATRE—8:15—The Last Word.
EDEN MUSEE—Otero and Wax Tableaus.
GARDEN THEATRE—8—Sunset and Dr. Bill.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—8—Shenandoah.
HAMMERSTEIN'S HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—8:15—The Pupil in Magic.
KOSTER & BIALS—2 and 8—Carmencita.
LYCEUM THEATRE—8:30—The Idler.
MADISON SQUARE THEATRE—8:30—Old Love Letters and A Pair of Spectacles.
MINER'S 5TH-AVE. THEATRE—8:15—A Scrap of Paper.
NEW PARK THEATRE—8:15—The Inspector.
NIBLO'S GARDEN—8—Nero.
PALMER'S THEATRE—8:15—The Middleman.
PROCTOR'S 23D-ST. THEATRE—8:15—Men and Women.
STANDARD THEATRE—8:15—The Clemenceau Case.
STAR THEATRE—8—The Senator.
TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE—8—Vaudeville.
UNION SQUARE THEATRE—8:15—The County Fair.
14TH-ST. THEATRE—8—Blue Jeans.

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T. G. SELLEW,
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New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1890.

TWELVE PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.—The situation at the exchanges of London, Paris, Berlin and Frankfurt is described. ==== Professor Koch suggests that his new remedy be called "paratoloid." ==== It is denied that Crispi and Caprivi have formed an international league against the United States tariff. ==== The first anniversary of Brazil as a republic was appropriately celebrated. ==== The Emperor speaks hopefully of peace in Germany.

Domestic.—Secretary Proctor's annual report was made public. ==== Adjutant-General Kelton may ask to be placed on the retired list. ==== Dr. Gregg has accepted a call to the Rev. Dr. Cuyler's Church in Brooklyn. ==== Signs of ferment among Democratic leaders over the United States Senatorship were observed in Albany. ==== The Sioux were said to be buying ammunition. ==== A statement of the condition of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad was made, preliminary to the annual meeting to-day.

City and Suburban.—The firm of Mills, Robeson & Smith, bankers, was forced to make an assignment, through heavy forgeries committed by Smith. ==== A number of delayed steamships arrived, all reporting stormy passages. ==== Mrs. Arthur E. Bateman's lost diamonds were found.

The Weather.—Forecast for to-day: Fair, followed by rain; slight thermal changes. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 55 degrees; lowest, 48; average, 51 1-4.

Natural gas has proved a boon to the world in so many ways that the recent announcement from Pittsburg that the gas had been cut off from many furnaces, which seemed to indicate a shortening of the supply, was somewhat disquieting. A letter from that city which we print this morning disposes of the fear thus created. There is plenty of gas, but the companies that supply it are determined to prevent the waste of it. That purpose is commendable, but the companies can have no excuse for creating an artificial shortage in order to advance prices.

The statements of expenses filed by candidates under the Corrupt-Practices act have made clear the necessity for similar statements from political committees. The prospect of amending the act so as to provide for such statements is therefore an exceedingly interesting political question. Valuable light is thrown upon it in an Albany letter printed to-day. Almost as soon as the present law was passed Governor Hill sent in a message recommending an amendment covering this point, and the amendment suggested by him was adopted by the Senate, every member present (twenty-four) voting for it. It reached the Assembly too late to be acted on, but it is noteworthy that Mr. Sheehan, the Democratic leader, who will probably be the Speaker of the next Assembly, made a speech in favor of it. Hence the probabilities strongly favor the enactment of the proposed amendment, the importance of which it is not easy to overestimate.

THE TRIBUNE'S readers have already obtained an idea of the substance of Secretary Proctor's annual report through advance information from our Washington office. The report was transmitted to the President on Saturday and a full abstract of it is published in another column. The Secretary gives special attention to the important subjects of coast defence and desertions from the army. As to the former his recommendations deserve the serious consideration of Congress, which is in duty bound to continue the work already begun, if not to enlarge it. In the matter of desertions he is able to take a look backward with no small satisfaction, seeing that his recommendations made a year ago have already borne good fruit. The actual decrease in desertions for the year ended on September 30 was 664, or 24 per cent; but in August and September, when the effects of the new law, passed in June, began to make themselves felt, the percentage was considerably higher. Secretary Proctor has every reason to contemplate his year's labor with gratification, and the country will do the same.

Springer, of Illinois, who seems to have all seasons—when the Democrats are in power—for his own, has turned up in Washington, after his journey with Mr. Cleveland and Colonel Lamont, and makes no bones of declaring his purpose to seize the Speakership of the next House. It is a little cruel to remind a man so chock-full of hope and enthusiasm that he was once before a candidate for speaker, and in the Democratic caucus was able to muster only four votes. But Springer's policy is to forget the things that are behind. He claims fourteen votes from his own State and "is counting on the Northwest." Springer may be unhappy yet, but just now he is an inspiring spectacle.

THE TROUBLE IN CITY REFORMS.

Is it so that the people do not want pure government? By no stretch of the imagination can Tammany government in this city be considered pure or good for the people. But a reform ticket is defeated by the people in spite of earnest efforts. The "people who sit in the pews," as the Tammany orator calls them, divided about all sorts of other questions, while the vicious and dangerous classes, those who hate the Sabbath and the churches, those who live upon the public and prey upon its weakness, the political plunderers and the saloons, were wise enough to concentrate their votes. Is the pessimist right when he infers that the people do not really care to have their government clean, decent or honest?

The defect in the reasoning is that no account is taken of ignorance and prejudice. The voters who vote against their own interests do not necessarily know what they are doing. Men whose partisan prejudices are so strong that they elected Colonel Fellows to have charge of the prosecution of offenders cannot be accounted reasonable beings in their voting. Thousands and tens of thousands are too ignorant to understand that the banded politicians of Tammany are plundering the city, and living on the sums taken by bad government from the earnings of labor. Other thousands and tens of thousands are so prejudiced that they believe no proof of wrong-doing against men of their own party, but eagerly seize upon and credit every story, however unsupported, against their opponents. The votes of these two great classes probably constitute a majority in a city like this.

The great multitude who err through ignorance do not want bad government. The trouble is that they do not know what their government actually is. Hard-working and many of them poor, they have little chance of trying to read, and when a political contest comes they put confidence in those whom they are accustomed to trust. A few score reform speakers, holding meetings for a few nights, make small impression on this great mass of misinformation. If there were a great exposure, sufficient to set everybody talking for months in the shops and the saloons and through the streets, as there was when the Tweed ring was broken up, the votes of the great majority would be found on the right side. But without some such educating earthquake, a vast multitude of voters will go on, year after year, listening to the plunderers and their instruments, and sincerely believing that their government is wise and pure. Neither do the passionate partisans want bad government. But their minds have been rendered incapable of absorbing facts except on one side. To them all the legions of evil are marshalled against the spotless and patriotic leaders and candidates of Tammany. Nothing can be done for these people. The densest ignorance can be broken by a startling event. But the men who consider it a religious duty to vote the Democratic ticket, no matter who is on it, are in no danger of casting a single intelligent vote as long as they live.

The tremendous task to be undertaken in a great city like this is to get a knowledge of facts into the minds of the voters. To do this in a few weeks of excitement is absolutely impossible. Even though hundreds of religious teachers should suddenly employ their opportunities for a few weeks to the utmost their influence would be scarcely felt. The work of education can be done only by long-continued, patient and well-organized effort, with ample resources, and men trained to the work. So it comes to pass that well-governed cities are always governed by a permanent political organization, which takes care to educate the voters year after year, and has hundreds and even thousands of men constantly employed in that work. Spasmodic reform movements usually fail, because they never reach the greater part of the voters who really desire honest government.

HATCHING COD AND LOBSTERS.

Many of our readers will with pleasure recall the interesting letter we printed last summer from the Rev. Mr. Harvey, of Newfoundland, concerning the new cod and lobster hatchery at Dildo Island, the largest establishment for the artificial propagation of fish in the world. As a member of the newly organized Fishery Commission of the Colony, as a scientist of exceptional attainments, and as a skilful and graphic writer, Mr. Harvey was well qualified to describe the remarkable work of the Dildo Hatchery. He gives us a second letter to-day, in which the method of fecundating the ova and of sustaining their vitality is more particularly told, together with the actual results of this season's operations. It is made plain that the experiments at Dildo are a complete success, and their results upon the redevelopment of Newfoundland's shore fisheries are now the only question remaining.

These experiments are being carried on upon a grand scale, and in view of the relation of American science to the methods employed in them, it is only natural that Americans should take a peculiar interest in them and a genuine pride in their splendid results. We have gone much further in this country than the scientists of any other have gone in demonstrating that the artificial propagation of the deep-sea food-fishes is readily possible, and that depleted waters can be restocked from artificial hatcheries and a ruined industry thereby restored. The Newfoundlanders have had exceptional reasons for giving heed to the demonstrations of our scientists. Their shore fisheries in recent years have sadly declined. The greed of fishermen and the destructive methods employed in taking cod have gradually exhausted the bays and harbors of Newfoundland, and until the Dildo Hatchery was built the colonists were in the presence of a danger they could not afford to encounter.

Mr. Harvey's figures are startling. From 700 spawning codfish over 17,000,000 of young fish were actually hatched and planted. The yield of lobsters, however, is much more surprising, a result due to the novel methods employed by the Newfoundland Superintendent of Fisheries. His chief lobster operations have been carried on, not in the Dildo Hatchery, but in nests deposited in the open sea, where he has actually succeeded in maturing no less than 390,934,500 young lobsters. The ova from which they were developed was gleaned from lobsters that were caught and sacrificed to the canning factories, so that but for this artificial method they would have been entirely lost! This is really brilliant, and it serves to assure the Newfoundlanders of a permanent and richly profitable industry which of late has seemed doomed to speedy decline.

THOSE 188,203,877 PASSENGERS.

The Manhattan Elevated Railway Company is a very prosperous organization. It took in over nine and a half million dollars last year while its net earnings amounted to $4,246,828 17. These figures are reproduced from the annual report of the company, which was presented at a meeting held one day last week. The report also shows that 188,203,877 passengers were carried over the roads during the year. Now we wonder if the management of the elevated lines are laboring under the impression that they did the fair thing by these 188,203,877 persons who patronized them. Each one of the 188,203,877 paid cash for all the rides he took; he never asked for credit or for commutation rates; he invariably purchased his tickets without grumbling or delaying the man behind him; he always responded with more or less cheerful alacrity to the brakeman's request to "step lively"; and he and the rest between them handed over to the road in good and lawful money a matter of over $9,500,000, of which $4,246,828 17 was clean profit.

That is what the 188,203,877 passengers did for the elevated roads last year, and we think it will be admitted by all unprejudiced persons that they acted well their part. Now what did the elevated roads do for the 188,203,877 passengers? Did the roads treat them as well as they knew how, or as well as they ought to have treated them? Did the 188,203,877 get the worth of their money—of over $9,500,000, of which $4,246,828 17 was clear gain? It is safe to say that if the 188,203,877 could pass upon these questions at a ballot-box they would vote to a man, woman and child that they had done a good deal better by the roads than the roads had done by them. They would vote that the roads had by no means given them an adequate return for their money. They would vote that the roads had been run in palpable disregard of their rights. What answer can the management of the roads make to the indictment of the 188,203,877 passengers? Well, they can triumphantly point to the fact that these many million people were carried in safety. It is a fact of the first importance, and the management does well to emphasize it, for it must be conceded that it covers a multitude of sins. But it is one thing to carry passengers without killing or maiming them and quite another to carry them properly, to carry them comfortably, and passengers have a right to demand of the elevated roads that they be carried properly, comfortably. But the truth is that their perfectly reasonable request is steadily ignored. During a portion of each day the trains are outrageously overcrowded, the brakemen—of course, in obedience to orders from headquarters—packing passengers as closely as one would pack sardines, in the cars and on the platforms. The consequence is that many passengers are practically swindled, since they pay for seats, but get only a chance to stand and cling to a strap, while the lives of those who do get seats are rendered a burden by the crowds which are continually pressing upon them. It is needless to add that egress from one of these packed trains is a difficult, annoying and unseemly undertaking, especially for ladies.

Will it be replied on behalf of the management that the roads are doing the best they can to solve the transit problem? The assertion will not bear examination. If the management honestly desired to give the public the service to which it is entitled, and for which it pays so handsomely, why are not more trains run during the busy hours of morning and evening? Why were short trains run during the summer months of this year in palpable defiance of the fact daily demonstrated that the long trains were urgently needed? Oh, no. The elevated management is not doing its best; say rather it is treating its passengers with hardly more consideration than the pigs receive at the hands of those who load the freight-trains in the Chicago stockyards. The figures which we have printed prove that the Manhattan could well afford to carry passengers at three instead of five cents. Still, the public would not grumble at the present rate if it saw any signs of a disposition on the part of the management to meet its obligations in a just, to say nothing about a generous, spirit. When the elevated road managers stop crowding their cars, when they run as many trains as are required, or, at all events, as many as they can, when they answer to the loud call for more stations on the rapidly growing West Side, when they improve the lighting of their cars so that those who take long rides upon them in the evening can read without running the danger of ruining their eyesight, then, and not until then, will they be entitled to the approbation of the travelling public of this town.

THE BASES OF CHRISTIAN UNITY.

On another page of this issue is printed the thoughtful and vigorous address delivered a few days ago before the Baptist Congress at New-Haven by the Rev. Dr. Charles D'W. Bridgman, of this city. It is worthy of attention as a valuable contribution to the discussion now in progress throughout Christendom of one of the urgent questions of the time. The fact that Christian Unity was one of the themes of discussion in the Episcopal Congress in Philadelphia, as well as in this Baptist Congress during the same week, is a clear indication of the large interest which these great branches of the Christian Church have in the subject. It attests, as Dr. Briggs says, that it has become "one of the burning questions of the day."

The tendency of the age is toward a closer relation of churches than has been had in the past. Out of such discussions as the one under consideration some plan will doubtless be developed sooner or later—sooner, let us trust, rather than later—whereby missionary activity will be more wisely directed and with less waste of resources than is possible with the methods now being pursued. The question of economy is not less important in the administration of religious affairs than in secular matters, and if, as we are constantly told, the supreme purpose of our religious organizations is the establishment of a kingdom of righteousness and of love upon this earth, it does seem to the average layman as if questions of government and ritual ought not to stand in the way of concert of action and of some formal expression of unity by which that purpose shall be set forth. Dr. Bridgman points out with admirable clearness that it is idle to hope for a unity of doctrine, or of forms of worship, or even a unity whose only bond is the Bible, since many men doubtless will always have many minds touching Biblical interpretation. He argues, instead, for a unity on the part of the churches in spirit in consecration to the Divine will in love of mankind, insisting that if this conception of unity is kept in view the denominations will necessarily grow more tolerant of one another and learn to co-operate to conquer those evils which are involved with our present social conditions.

Dr. Bridgman does not despair of seeing this sort of unity prevail in our churches. The time is at hand, he thinks, "when the inner spiritual union of Christians will be made visible to the world in forms of united endeavor for the renewal of the life of society."

MONEY AND BUSINESS.

Panic exactly fits the state of the stock market from 10 o'clock to 11:10 on Saturday, when 250,000 shares of stocks were thrown overboard without necessity and regardless of reason, and in seventy minutes the average price fell $2 82 per share. In the remaining fifty minutes of business, common-sense and the covering of shorts raised the average 96 cents per share, but the price at the close, as at the bottom, was lower than on any other day for more than five years—since October 3, 1885, when the recovery from the panic of 1884 was fairly under way. It had been a bad week throughout. The collapse of a large firm and some smaller brokers, and of the Atchison and North Pacific speculations, had put down the average price of stocks from $57 14 at the close last Saturday to $54 60 on Tuesday. After the failure of one bank, and the issue of Clearing House certificates to avert the failure of others, prices recovered to $56 43 at the close on Friday, and the market opened higher on Saturday. But then came the liquidation of the Barings, at London, and at 11:10 the average was $53 61, and at the close $54 57, against $61 09 on the Saturday before the election. Loss of confidence in the future policy of the Government caused most of the liquidation and decline, and it cannot be known how far this weakness of American securities affected the already strained resources of the greatest commercial banking firm in the world. The Barings had lost much in the copper syndicate, and many millions in Argentine securities. But they have been very conspicuous in placing securities of and reorganizing American railroads, and the serious decline here, if not the largest, appears to have been the last of their losses.

Disaster in London was averted by the Bank of England and other banking houses. The money market here ranged between 5 and 6 per cent, and the banks reported a gain in reserves. Hence there was no occasion to expect a sudden slaughter of stocks. But when confidence has been undermined the consequences of an important event are not coldly and accurately measured. The failures and the decline during the week ending with Tuesday had shown the great influence of political uncertainty on the disposition of Americans to hold stocks. It was known that prices were comparatively high for a season of short crops, and they are even now $13 per share higher than the lowest point touched in 1884. The fear that many shares would be sent back from abroad had a general influence. Here the railway situation was more hopeful. A movement to put the control of rates on a better basis was strongly supported. The earnings of 156 roads in October had averaged $548 per mile, against $541 last year, $508 in 1888, and $537 in 1887. For the first week of November sixty-eight roads had gained 7.11 per cent. Business was large, and exports in October apparently the largest ever known. But men felt that prices were hereafter to be determined by new conditions, and that the great advance expected from the Silver bill had finally failed.

Against these disheartening influences there was the fact that the commerce and industries of the country had been extraordinarily prosperous. With the passage of the McKinley bill, depression had given place to recovery in the woollen and some other manufactures. Men reasoned that, excepting as an encouragement to new manufacturing, the measure would continue to stimulate prosperity for at least two years and a half. As to the fear of monetary stringency, the return of funds from the West had apparently begun, while yielding in prices of commodities gave promise of larger exports. Interior money markets were rendered close by the enormous volume of business, but there were remarkably few complaints about collections, and failures were less numerous than a year ago. Speculations had been in the way, but with the liquidation of these there was ground for larger prosperity. Secretary Windom had heard evidence of the injury done to American roads by Canadian competition, and speedy change of Treasury regulations was expected. Even in the first two weeks of November, payments through clearing houses outside New-York were 18.6 per cent greater than last year.

Exports of principal products in October were $74,898,100 in value, an increase of $574,000 over last year, when exports reached their maximum. There has been a decrease of 11.7 per cent in New-York returns for two weeks of November, against an increase of 29.1 per cent in imports. Exports of cotton this month have fallen below last year's only 7,000 bales, with an increase of 15,000 bales in takings of Northern spinners, and a decline of three-eighths in the price last week will help the movement. Exports of breadstuffs will be helped by the fall of 5 1-4 cents in wheat, 2 1-2 cents in corn, and 2 5-8 cents in oats. Pork products are a little lower, oil 5 1-8 cents lower, and coffee 60 cents per 100 lbs. Crude sugar has declined, and granulated an eighth. The output of pig iron November 1 was 177,958 tons, against 179,263 October 1, indicating a production of 7,450,000 tons for ten months, but the demand for finished products is less than a few weeks ago. Wool is less strong, though manufacturers hope for better prices when the heavy goods season opens. The boot and shoe industry prospers with the recent advance of 7 1-2 to 10 cents per pair on shoes, and $2 per case on calf boots well maintained.

Nothing in this survey of the situation warrants a panic. The sources of prosperity are not yet closed. Whether the people will decide to stop protection, as it is claimed their mere absence or indifference did decide two weeks ago, will be determined after two years of experience under the new law. The serious loss of crops this fall already leads to the cultivation of a larger acreage; the Michigan official report shows an increase in wheat. It is quite possible that wild English investments in all sorts of foreign properties and securities may prove disastrous to Englishmen, but Americans will not be compelled to buy back their breweries and mines and mills. Argentine and other losses will leave foreigners less money to invest in this country, and stocks may be gradually re-adjusted in values according to their earning power, but it is of questionable help to the country that additions to the railroad system should be more rapid than the natural growth of railroad traffic.

The Prime Minister of Australia now suggests the forming of an Australian nation; the movement for Home Rule in Ireland is daily growing stronger, and leading Canadian newspapers advocate annexation with the United States. If England wants to avoid trouble from all these scattered dependencies, it might give them up voluntarily and confine its government to the "right little, tight little island" in the Channel.

There is nothing like taking time by a good long forelock—especially when you are on the wrong side. We observe that the Tammany General Committee of the 23d and 24th Wards at a meeting held a few evenings since resolved "to begin at once the work of preparation for next year's election."

The proposal that Miss Frances E. Willard should be elected a Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church cannot be looked on as serious, and it is more than doubtful whether Miss Willard would sanction any movement in her behalf. The Methodist Church allows large liberty to women in some directions, but after an animated debate in the General Conference in this city in 1888 the women delegates were not allowed to retain their seats. The question of permitting women to act as delegates to this body is now before the various churches of their denomination, and strong opposition to the innovation is manifested. A woman bishop is plainly out of the question, at least for the present, and probably for a long time to come.

"The Buffalo Courier" has been thrown into a state of mind by Smith Weed's letter announcing his intention to foreclose his mortgage on that seat in the United States Senate. "Every Democrat in the State," exclaims "The Courier," "has reason to be indignant over the letter." Too bad; and so near Thanksgiving, too.

The notorious "Bob" Davis, Sheriff of Hudson County, N. J., is in desperate straits. He has served "ring" notice upon the president of the Board of Tax Commissioners of Jersey City that he must resign his office because Mr. O'Donnell flatly declined to make his department a blackmailing card in the recent election. He has also determined to gain control of the Police and Fire Departments, now headed by Republicans, by forcing the State Legislature to create two new offices to which "ring" Democrats may be appointed with absolute power over the two departments, which have a tremendous patronage. There has been nothing across the North River in recent years to equal the reckless and daring insolence of this Davis-Cleveland political corporation. Beaten in their own stronghold at the last election by an indignant public and only saved by outlying county districts, they have resolved with grim desperation to prostitute every office in Hudson County to their ends. Their usually overwhelming majority in Jersey City was two weeks ago cut down and wiped out, so that the Republicans came forth with a magnificent plurality. But ring practices sent in enough votes from obscure places to draw into office the Davis candidates. The ring is terribly frightened. It sees that its end has practically come, and now it is seizing in its last days all that is left of respectability and honesty in the blackest spot in the State of New-Jersey.

It appears that Montana is to be represented in the LIId Congress by the representative of Marcus Daly, the Anaconda copper king. Mr. Daly is a great as well as a lucky man. He has long known how it feels to own a city, and is making a bold endeavor to realize the sensations of an owner of a sovereign State.

PERSONAL.

It is said that Wade Hampton refused to speak at Aiken, S. C., in the recent campaign, because he found on his arrival there that a coach and four awaited him to be shared with Tillman. The vehicle was inscribed on one side, "South Carolina—Saved by Hampton in 1876," and on the other, "South Carolina—Redeemed by Tillman in 1890." Grave doubts are expressed as to Senator Hampton's re-election after this snub to the Alliance.

Judge Horace Thatcher, of Toledo, who died last week in his ninetieth year, was a pioneer in Ohio, having removed thither from Vermont early in the 'thirties. He was the oldest Free Mason in the State.

The late French author and satirist Alphonse Karr had one of the most caustic of pens, which sometimes brought him into trouble. On one occasion he published a few satirical verses upon a certain poetess, who, in revenge, watched for him in the street and stabbed him with a poniard. The wound luckily was not dangerous, and the only revenge the satirist took was to suspend the dagger in his study, with the following inscription attached: "Presented by Madame —— to Alphonse Karr—in the back."

Private accounts from the Hague describe the King of the Netherlands as having become a dangerous lunatic. For many months he has been in a state of idiocy, but during the last three weeks his mental condition has changed, and his insanity has assumed the form of acute mania. Queen Emma (who has nursed her husband during the last two years with admirable solicitude) has become an object of aversion to the King, who raves furiously against Germany and the Germans from morning to night, and the Emperor William is the object of his most virulent abuse.

An important link between the Church and the stage has been severed by the sudden death of the Rev. Henry White, chaplain of the Savoy in London. Mr. White was scarcely a familiar figure on first nights; indeed, the Lyceum and the Savoy were the only theatres which knew him on these occasions. But eminent actors and actresses were familiar figures in his chapel, especially on Sunday mornings, and when they desired it he gave them in marriage and christened their babies, one might almost say, by the dozen. He was absolutely devoid of priestly pride and occasionally he gave offence in consequence of his determined recognition of the equality of all in the sight of Heaven. On one occasion an arrogant member of the congregation declared that he must give up his seat if he had to kneel at the altar by the side of burlesque actresses. The chaplain replied, in pretty straight terms, that he preferred the publican to the pharisee. So the pharisee departed, but he came back again a few years later.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

What troubles the sentimental young women of Boston who flock to hear Father Ignatius, the Anglican monk, is the fact that they can't make slippers for him, because he wears sandals on his feet. Happy thought! What's the matter with their making nice aesthetic sandals for the good man? They could also get up something sweet in the way of cowls for the apostle of monasticism.

"The practice of chicken-stealing, which our opponents profess to consider so reprehensible, is not only quite innocuous in itself, but it is the hope and salvation of the country and should be encouraged and upheld by all true patriots."

After Election. "The country has passed its verdict upon chicken-stealing, and has declared that it must cease. It is a dangerous, a most vicious practice, and no words of ours can condemn it in terms too positive or too scathing."—(Boston Transcript.

The Democratic Congressman from Oshkosh, Wis., is a full-blooded Greek. If the railroads should give him a pass he ought to know how to hold it.

Irrefragable Evidence.—"So you think Jones is a Christian?"
"I am sure of it."
"What makes you think so,"
"What makes me think so? Why, I have known that man when he has been paid a bad quarter resist the temptation for a whole week to pass it off on a neighbor."—(Cape Cod Item.

"This bit of aluminium," said Colonel L. C. Weir, of Cincinnati, the other day, pointing to a small bit of the metal on his desk, "cost me just $10,000. Yes, that's rather dear for aluminum, I admit, but still," with a smile, "we must have it, you know. I became interested in a man who had a 'perfect process' for making aluminum. A company was organized and the stock subscribed. The process looked very well on paper, but this is all I have to show what became of $10,000, the amount of my stock. I'm rather curious to see how successful these newer processes of making aluminum will be."

A good cat story, illustrating the sagacity of the felines, is told by a gentleman who saw the occurrence. A cat saw a large rat run out from under a stable and seek shelter in a woodpile. Tommy followed his ratship and tried to reach him, but could not do so. Finding that his efforts were in vain, Tommy scratched his head and hit upon an idea. Leaving the woodpile, he went off a short distance, informed another cat of what was up, and the two went back to the woodpile. Tommy No. 1 stationed No. 2 at the place where the rat had entered the woodpile, while he climbed upon the wood and began scratching. This frightened the rat and out he ran into the chops of Tommy No. 2, who had been expecting such an occurrence.—(Bangor Whig.

The Lady or the Mitten?—Jack Hustle—Will you marry me?
Rita Rustle—This is so sudden—give me time.
Jack Hustle—You can't afford to waste any more time. You must be twenty-six now. Say yes, Rita.—(Puck.

In an article in "Blackwood," Dr. Boyd, the Moderator of the Scotch Presbyterian Church gives some interesting facts which show how popular liturgical worship is becoming in the Scotch Presbyterian Church. He gives a few specimens of extemporaneous prayers, which largely explain this reaction in favor of a liturgy. For instance, one good minister recently prayed, "We know there are blessings going to-night, and we put in for our share." Another remarked, en passant, "It must be acknowledged that hitherto Thy people have been in a sad minority; but we look forward to the day when they shall be in an overwhelming majority." And another thus reminds the Divine Being of a well-known Scriptural statement: "For, as Thou knowest, men do not gather grapes of thorns, nor figs of the National emblem." This delicate reference to the thistle as the National emblem of Scotland is delicious; but how it would have surprised the writers of the four Gospels.

"A man paid $3 for a barrel of apples. He sold half of them for $2 50, and the rest of them decayed on his hands. How much did he lose?" asked the teacher.
"He didn't lose nothin'," bawled out a farmer's boy in the class; "he worked 'em up into cider."—(Chicago Tribune.

Money is now being raised to complete the front of Trinity Church, Boston, according to the original design of H. H. Richardson.

A Distinction.—He was running to catch a train. "What time is it?" he asked.
"Standard or town time?"
"Railroad time, you fool!"—(Jewellers' Circular.

MRS. BATEMAN'S DIAMONDS FOUND.

DISCOVERED BEHIND A CURTAIN IN A ROOM THAT HAD BEEN REPEATEDLY SEARCHED.

"Return to New-York at once. Your diamonds have been found."

This was the message sent to Mrs. Arthur E. Bateman, at Tuxedo Park, early yesterday by Detective Sergeant Titus. Mrs. Bateman owns two diamond necklaces and a diamond pendant valued at $12,000. When she is in New-York, she keeps her jewels in her husband's safe in their home, No. 3 Fifth-ave. Recently, however, the diamonds have been kept in a bureau drawer in a room on the third floor of the house. The diamonds were missed on Wednesday night, and as no one but Mrs. Bateman and her French maid had access to the drawer, suspicion rested on the French maid, Louise Lachat, and she was arrested and sent to jail, charged with having stolen the diamonds.

The maid indignantly denied that she had stolen the diamonds and said when committed to prison, "I am not afraid. The diamonds will be found."

Detectives Titus and McManus, who were detailed to the case by Inspector Byrnes, were sure that Louise had an accomplice in the theft who subsequently disposed of the diamonds, and they said that they would have the accomplice inside of twenty-four hours. The time has expired and the accomplice, if there was one, has not been arrested, but the missing jewels have been found. They were discovered by the detectives on Saturday night behind the curtains at the head of the bed in a room on the third floor of the Batemans' house.

On Saturday the Batemans went to Tuxedo Park, leaving their house in charge of Detectives Titus and McManus. The house was thoroughly searched, but the diamonds were not found until the room on the third floor was reached. This room had been thoroughly searched in vain just after the maid was arrested. As soon as the diamonds were found the telegram announcing the fact was sent to Mrs. Bateman.

Detective Titus was at the Jefferson Market Police Court early yesterday anxiously awaiting the appearance of Mrs. Bateman. About noon a cab drove up to the main entrance of the court. Mrs. Bateman alighted and was met by Detective-Sergeant Titus, who escorted her before Police Justice Reilly. A long and earnest conversation followed. Mrs. Bateman wanted to withdraw the complaint against the maid, but when she learned that the maid could then sue for false imprisonment she decided to wait awhile and lay the case before the District-Attorney. The papers in the case will be sent to the District-Attorney to-day, and until he has passed upon the case, Louise Lachat will remain in jail. Detective Titus refused to say anything about the case yesterday.

When asked by the reporters if the diamonds could not have been dropped in the room by Mrs. Bateman while attending her husband, who has been ill since returning from Europe, and in the excitement of the moment have been forgotten, he smiled and said "That room was thoroughly searched a dozen times," but he did not attempt to explain how the diamonds got behind the curtain two days after the girl was locked up and when no one was in the house but the detectives.

BLUE-RIBBON INVITATIONS.

Among people of good taste and position in New-York, who enjoy the presence of their friends at dinner, there is a difference in practice with reference to serving wine. In many houses, as a matter of principle, wine is never placed upon the table, and in others wine is occasionally omitted for special reasons. For a long time there has been a social need in the city for some quiet, pretty and effective manner of indicating in invitations to dinner, whether or not wine will be served, in order that invited guests may have full knowledge of the facts.

A movement has been begun, originating socially, and seconded by one of the popular stationers of the city, for indicating that wine will not be served during the affair by attaching a knot of blue ribbon to the lower left-hand corner of the invitations. A large company of friends were charmingly entertained at dinner by Mrs. Andrew H. Smith, at her home, at No. 22 East Forty-second-st., one day last week, and the new idea was put into practice for the first time. It is believed that blue-ribbon invitations will solve a difficulty with which society has long contended, requests for one's presence at a dinner to which the ribbon is not attached speaking for themselves.

FREE LECTURES FOR THE PEOPLE.

The free lectures under the direction of the Board of Education will begin to-night in six of the public schools in this city. These lectures are designed to give entertainment and instruction to the working people and the Board of Education cordially invites every one to attend. Among those who will deliver the lectures are Professor Rees, of Columbia College; W. O. Stoddard (the private secretary of Abraham Lincoln), Dr. Charles S. Allen, Professor Grimshaw and Dr. James E. Newcomb.

NOTES OF THE STAGE.

At the Fifth Avenue Theatre to-night, the Kendals will return to the play in which they first made themselves known as artists in this country, and will present "A Scrap of Paper."

"Shenandoah" begins a week's engagement at the Grand Opera House this evening. The Howard Athenaeum Star Specialty company will be seen at the Columbus Theatre, and "the Liliputians" in "The Pupil in Magic," at the Harlem Opera House. The usual weekly change of programme will be made at Tony Pastor's, and a good bill is promised.

The fiftieth performance of "Blue Jeans" will be celebrated at the Fourteenth Street Theatre this evening.

MORAL INSTRUCTION IN THE SCHOOLS.

An interesting conference of the Protestant denominations of the State of New-York in reference to moral instruction in the public schools will begin to-day in the council room of the City University, in Washington Square. The conference will last until to-morrow. William Allen Butler will deliver an address to-day upon the relations of the constitution and of the law to the subject of the conference. The following delegates, among others, will attend the conference: From the Disciples of Christ, the Rev. B. B. Hunter and Dr. J. L. N. Hunt; Presbyterian, the Rev. Drs. David G. Wylie, L. T. Chamberlain, Howard Crosby, H. M. MacCracken, C. H. Parkhurst, George Shipman Payson, Theodore W. Dwight, and Edward F. Pierson, General Alfred B. Smith, Professor J. J. Stevenson, and Warner Van Norden; Reformed, the Rev. Drs. A. G. Vermilye, Edward B. Coe, W. J. R. Taylor, A. C. Sewall and Arad J. Lefring and C. M. Gillespie, the Rev. Lewis Francis and Theophilus A. Browner; Reformed Episcopalian, the Rev. Dr. W. T. Sabine; Reformed Presbyterian, the Rev. Dr. J. C. K. Milligan, the Rev. J. F. Carson and Thomas E. Greason; Congregational, the Rev. Messrs. R. H. Bosworth, A. Wright Butler, D. Butler Pratt, Wayland Spaulding, A. F. Pierce, the Rev. Drs. W. H. Ward, W. Kincaid, S. H. Virgin, Herman C. Riggs, Frank Russell; Protestant Episcopal, the Rev. Dr. C. Ellis Stevens, the Rev. Turner B. Oliver, the Rev. Spencer S. Roche, Colonel William S. Cogswell, William G. Law, Professor John Ordronaux, the Rev. Dr. James Rankine, the Rev. Dr. William D'Orville Doty, Elbert B. Mann; Independent, the Rev. Dr. Charles F. Deems; Lutheran, the Rev. Messrs. A. N. Daniels, J. M. Derrick, D. W. Lawrence; the Rev. Drs. A. C. Wedekind, J. B. Remensnyder, G. U. Wenner, and James Fellows; Methodist Episcopal, the Rev. Drs. C. N. Sims, L. M. Vernon, O. H. Warren, R. F. Randolph, W. B. Pickard, W. C. Wilbur, James M. King, George R. Crooks, G. H. Gregory, Thomas Lamont, E. S. Osbon, W. V. Kelley, S. M. Beller, J. M. Buckley, G. P. Mains, James Montgomery, Samuel Call, E. C. Bruce, J. B. Hammond, Joseph E. King, H. C. Farrar, D. W. Gates, H. A. Starks, J. W. Thompson; S. M. Coon, Edwin R. Redhead and Professor T. B. Stowell.

J. W. VROOMAN TO LIVE IN THIS CITY.

John W. Vrooman, the well-known Republican, and Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Freemasons, of this city, has been elected treasurer of the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association, and also chairman of the executive committee of the association. Mr. Vrooman, who has heretofore made his home in Utica, will soon move to this city to live. He is specially fitted to the new position to which he has been called, having had a long experience as a banker, and is a man of ability and energy. He is about forty-six years old and has been prominent, not only in the politics of Herkimer County, where he has always lived, but in the State as well. For ten years he was clerk of the Surrogate's Court of Herkimer County, and for two years deputy clerk of the Assembly. He was also for ten years clerk of the State Senate.

He has represented his Congress district on the Republican State Committee for a number of years, and for a long time was secretary of that committee. In 1889 he was prominently mentioned as the Republican candidate for Secretary of State. He refused positively at that time to accept a place on the ticket.

THE JERRY M'AULEY MISSION ANNIVERSARY.

The eighteenth anniversary of the Jerry McAuley Mission, in Water-st., was celebrated with appropriate ceremonies yesterday afternoon and last evening. In the afternoon R. Fulton Cutting presided, and the Rev. Dr. Deems and the Rev. C. H. Yatman delivered interesting and eloquent addresses. In the evening the meeting was addressed by the Rev. Dr. George H. Whitney. The room was crowded at both sessions and many reformed drunkards related their experiences.

STUART ROBSON'S SUCCESS IN ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, Nov. 16 (Special).—Stuart Robson in "The Henrietta" closed here last night one of the largest engagements ever played in the Grand Opera House. The receipts were over $12,000. Hundreds of people were turned away at every performance.