Amusements.

AMBERG THEATRE—8—Fiji.
ACADEMY—2—8—Country Circus.
ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Water-Color Exhibition.
BROADWAY THEATRE—8—The Lion Tamer.
BIJOU THEATRE—2—8:15—The City Directory.
CASINO—8:15—Nanon.
COLUMBUS THEATRE—2—8:15—The Soudan.
DALY'S THEATRE—2—8:15—Nancy and Company.
EDEN MUSEE—Wax Tableaux.
GARDEN THEATRE—8—La Cigale.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—8—Cleopatra.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—8:15—Later On.
HARRIGAN'S THEATRE—2—8—The Last of the Hagans.
HERRMANN'S THEATRE—8:15—The Junior Partner.
HOYT'S MADISON SQUARE THEATRE—8:30—A Trip to Chinatown.
KOSTER & BIALS—2—8—Vaudeville.
LYCEUM THEATRE—8:15—Squire Kate.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—9 a. m. to 10:30 p. m.—Poultry Show.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—8—Norma.
NEW PARK THEATRE—8:15—A Straight Tip.
NIBLO'S GARDEN—2—8—A Bunch of Keys.
PROCTOR'S THEATRE—2—8:15—The Lost Paradise.
PALMER'S THEATRE—8:15—The Broken Seal.
STAR THEATRE—8:15—Foe Money.
STANDARD THEATRE—8:15—Miss Helyett.
THALIA THEATRE—8—Der Traum Ein Leben.
TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE—8—Vaudeville.
UNION SQUARE THEATRE—2—8:15—O'Dowd's Neighbors.
FOURTEENTH STREET THEATRE—2—8—Blue Jeans.

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HOTEL GLENHAM, 5TH-AVE., BETWEEN 21ST AND 22D STS., NEW-YORK—RENEWAL OF LEASE BY MR. N. H. HARBY, who is now prepared to make special rates to his former patrons and the traveling public generally. Reasonable rates to permanent guests. New-York, January 26, 1892.

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New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1892.

TWELVE PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.—Lord Salisbury spoke to 10,000 Devonshire Conservatives at Exeter. ==== The North German Lloyd steamer Elder is still on the rocks off the Isle of Wight, and may be a total loss; her crew have abandoned her. ==== It is reported that Italy will soon resume full diplomatic relations with the United States.

Congress.—Both Houses in session. ==== House: The discussion of the rules was continued. ==== Senate: The Printing bill was taken up in the Senate, the Pure Food bill being postponed.

Domestic.—David B. Hill sent out, through Edward Murphy, jr., an interview in which he attempted to justify by precedents his action in calling a midwinter convention. ==== The two men on the Barney scow No. 5 were picked up at sea by a Spanish vessel and landed at the Delaware Breakwater. ==== The Democratic minority of the Connecticut House rebelled against Speaker Paige's rulings, and elected officers of their own. ==== J. B. Greenhut tendered his resignation as president of the Distilling and Cattle Feeding Company (Whiskey Trust), and Nelson Morris offered his resignation as director; neither resignation was accepted; the price of spirits was reduced. ==== President and Mrs. Harrison gave a dinner to the diplomatic corps.

City and Suburban.—Carlyle W. Harris was convicted of murder in the first degree for poisoning his young wife. ==== The Grand Central Hotel suspended business. ==== A little boy was kidnapped in Poundridge, Westchester County, and $6,000 ransom was demanded. ==== Three men were killed by an explosion in a hat factory in Newark. ==== Colonel T. F. Devoe and Charles P. Shaw died. ==== The annual dinner of the Trinity College Alumni Association took place. ==== Stocks quiet and, opening lower, advanced irregularly to the end, closing strong under the lead of Western Union, which gained 2 per cent.

The Weather.—Forecast for to-day: Light rain or snow, followed by clearing; growing cooler at night. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 43 degrees; lowest, 37; average, 40 1-2.

On another page of this issue of THE TRIBUNE will be found an elaborate and complete statement by President Beers, of the New-York Life Insurance Company, in answer to the charges made against the management. It is in the form of an address to the policy-holders. The long-continued attacks upon the company and the recent report of Mr. Pierce, the Superintendent of Insurance, have attracted unusual attention to the affairs of the New-York Life. This statement deserves the careful consideration of all persons interested in life insurance, and especially of the policy-holders of this particular company.

Some matter that cannot fail to interest Judge Isaac H. Maynard profoundly will be found this morning in our principal Albany dispatch. It is pointed out that Maynard, when he abstracted the letter containing the true Dutchess County return from Controller Wemple's desk, was guilty of a violation of the Revised Statutes of the United States. The section infringed is quoted in full in the dispatch. Maynard was evidently ignorant of it when he made himself liable to fine and imprisonment on that December morning. Truly it will be a spectacle for all nations when a Judge of the highest court of the Empire State is dragged from the bench and committed to prison.

That Carlyle W. Harris would be convicted was a foregone conclusion in the mind of almost every one who has followed the testimony closely. An exceedingly strong case was presented by the prosecution, and the attempt to break the closely forged chain of damning evidence was feeble. The prisoner's lawyers apparently realized the weakness of their cause, and could only seek to confuse the minds of the jury. Really the sole question open for consideration when the defence rested was whether the verdict should declare Harris guilty of murder in the first or the second degree. The jury deliberated a little over an hour before deciding that he was guilty as charged in the indictment. For the young man's mother, whose devotion to him during the trial has been so assiduous, there will be profound sympathy. Harris himself deserves none. He went about his diabolical work in the most deliberate manner, and throughout the entire proceedings he has displayed little but heartless selfishness. His brazen manner was maintained till the end. The case was ably managed by District-Attorney Nicoll's assistants, and the verdict must be pronounced a just and righteous one.

The passage of Assemblyman Webster's bill authorizing the construction of a new railway bridge across the Harlem River at Fourth-ave. opens the way for an improvement of the first importance to a large number of New-Yorkers. The proposed bridge is to be twenty feet above the surface of the river. While it will contain a draw that must at times be opened, most of the vexatious delays now arising will be done away with, since tugboats will be required to have jointed smokestacks, which can be lowered after the manner of those on the Thames. Of course, the tracks on each side of the river must be raised, and the completion of the work will occupy some time. The interested railway companies will, we presume, put forth strenuous efforts to hurry it forward, as the convenience of numerous travellers demands.

THE QUESTION ABOUT RULES.

The discussion on rules in the House of Representatives has brought to light the fact that the Democrats themselves cannot agree about the matter. It was not convenient for some of these Democrats to condemn the counting of silent members in order to constitute a quorum, because Senator Hill, of New-York, had done the same thing, and his present position in the party makes it decidedly awkward to accuse him of usurpation and tyranny. Speaker Reed could no longer be held up to execration with much success under these distressing circumstances. Accordingly, Mr. Cockran, in his capacity of spokesman for Tammany and Tammany's candidate, went about as far as a Democrat could go toward justifying Mr. Reed in all that he had done, and if his speech was not comforting to the Democrats who had raved like lunatics about the Czar and his despotism it was at least calculated to instruct their minds.

Behind this difference there appeared another early in the discussion. Some Democrats want to get something done before this session of Congress ends. They want at least to pass some sort of Tariff bill in the House. This is absolutely necessary to their personal well-being in certain districts, and to the success of their faction, so that the party may at least appear willing to redeem some of its pledges. If it cannot take even one small first step toward "Reform" with a majority of more than two-thirds in the House, what sense is there in expecting that it can ever get anything done worth doing? Just the same difficulty exists regarding other measures to which the party stands pledged. Thus some Democrats have been profoundly impressed by Speaker Reed's warning that they would find themselves absolutely unable, even with their great majority, to pass any measure of importance, if they tolerate the tyranny of a filibustering minority, as the Democratic House used to do in days when its principal function was to do nothing.

These men are already alarmed to see that the country begins to style this a Do-Nothing Congress also. It has been in session already two months. It has spent all this time in trying to get ready to decide whether it wants to do anything. If it wants to do nothing, as Democratic leaders like Mr. Randall and Carlisle did in their day, it will be proper to have such rules that a small minority can block legislation on any subject. That is the effect, as Mr. Reed shows, of the re-enactment of the rules enforced by the latest Democratic House. But if the Democratic majority is going to try to do anything whatever, the defeat in that undertaking would be humiliating and disastrous, and it is therefore necessary to have some means of restraining the obstructive power of a small minority.

This is equally true whether the Republicans resort to obstructive tactics or not. In most cases, it is probable, the Republicans may find it more to their advantage to give the Democratic party in the House plenty of rope with which to hang itself. The bills it would be likely to pass are exactly the bills which Republicans would be glad to place before the people as proof of the Democratic purpose. But a minority of Democrats, who are desperately determined to defeat this or that candidate for the Presidency, could not be expected to restrain their filibustering zeal. It is a question whether the dictates of any Democratic caucus would restrain them when the Presidential contest gets hot. If the passage of any measure is thought essential to the success of a particular candidate there will be some Democrats whose opposition to that measure will be bitter and obstinate. In that event the rules thus far proposed would make this a Do-Nothing Congress indeed.

THE SHAME AND DANGER OF IT.

It has been proved that Isaac H. Maynard, lately Deputy-Attorney-General of this State, unlawfully took from the Controller's office—in plain English, stole—the corrected returns of the Dutchess County Senate vote, for the purpose and with the result of enabling the State Canvassers to declare that the false returns only were before them when they came together to finish their work. The direct and immediate consequence of this act was a fraudulent Democratic majority in the Senate, and hence a reversal of the popular will. Performed by any other individual it would have been equally immoral and equally unjust to the voters who had elected a Republican Senate. But performed by Mr. Maynard its evil effect is immensely increased and extended. As a reward for his unscrupulous alertness and his temerity the man who was then Deputy-Attorney-General has been made a Judge of the Court of Appeals. Henceforth he is to assist in deciding irrevocably the most important questions—questions involving property, reputation, liberty and life itself. It may frequently depend upon the delicacy of his mental and moral perceptions whether justice or cruel oppression is the permanent lot of a citizen of New-York.

It makes a vast difference to individuals and to the State whether a man in whom such power as this is vested is known to be a man of inflexible integrity or suspected to be accessible to prejudice and to corrupt persuasion. But the appointment of Maynard to the Court of Appeals puts the community in a worse plight than that. He has made it impossible for any honest suitor to feel the same degree of confidence in the decisions of our final tribunal that has been felt hitherto. One man sits on that bench who has publicly demonstrated, not only his lively sympathy with scoundrels, but also his readiness to be a conspicuous scoundrel himself. It was in a critical emergency, demanding a bold and expert stroke of villany, contemptuous alike of law and decency, that Maynard was called to the front and responded with alacrity. It was essential to the success of the Democratic conspiracy that the true returns of Dutchess County should be stolen, and the conspirators made no mistake in detailing Maynard for that job. Nor from his point of view was it a mistake for him to accept the commission. He has received his reward already at the hands of those whose base purposes he served. He entered upon its possession day before yesterday, and is not abashed or worried by the fact that the highest bench in the State sank when he took his seat.

But this fact signifies a great deal to the people. In respect to their visible powers the courts are the feeblest branch of government. They are strong only in proportion as they are trusted. Every lawyer and every observing citizen knows that they were not absolutely impregnable at all points before, but the revelation of Judge Maynard's real character discloses a dangerous as well as a disgraceful breach. The Court of Appeals had long been regarded as a bulwark of private security and public welfare. While Judge Maynard remains on the bench it must occupy a lower place in the popular estimation. A tribunal that is one-seventh part depraved is not an ideal court of last resort.

DISGUSTED WITH ITS COMPANY.

We now learn—after the event—that "The Evening Post" was perfectly well aware three years ago that Isaac H. Maynard, who has just been appointed Judge of the Court of Appeals by Governor Flower, in payment, as is supposed, for that person's services to Senator Hill in stealing the State Senate, was an unworthy person. "The Evening Post" claims the merit of having made the discovery, and published it "exclusively." It says "it was a great mistake to put him on the Democratic State ticket in 1883, as was shown by his being defeated and running behind his ticket. It was another mistake to appoint him Deputy-Attorney-General in 1884, and another mistake to appoint him Second Controller in the Treasury in 1885, but a greater mistake than all to make him Assistant Secretary of the Treasury after Mr. Manning's death." This is a bad series of mistakes; for two or three of which we observe with some surprise that ex-President Cleveland must have been more or less responsible; but all growing out of inattention to the original discovery of "The Evening Post." The moral is plain, of course. Like the claim to its "exclusive" discovery it smells a little of "journalism," but nevertheless has great force. It is that, when once the mistake is made of disregarding the opinion of "The Evening Post," it is only the beginning of a series of mistakes ending at last in disgraceful crimes and a seat on the bench of the Court of Appeals.

We are not by any means disposed to take issue with our contemporary in this particular instance. The end crowns the work. In view of the train of circumstances which led to Mr. Maynard's appointment it seems clear that each step in his promotion was a mistake, and that he is himself a mistake. It would certainly seem so if our contemporary is correct in saying that "his presence on the bench of the Court of Appeals, as the reward of his rascalities, is surely one of the most humiliating incidents in the history of the State, unless we except the presence of Mr. Flower, who appointed him, in the Governor's chair." There is no occasion for heated argument over the assertion of our contemporary that both the Governor and his appointee are "monstrosities." Still, we may perhaps be permitted to remark that during the period covered by these successive "mistakes" "The Evening Post" was day by day contributing to the extent of its ability, in the several tongues in its vocabulary and with the various acids in its laboratory, to the success, not only of the party which was responsible for Mr. Maynard, but of the eminent statesmen who were building him up and fitting him for future usefulness. "The Evening Post" might have done excellent service in preventing a good deal of this. Instead of which it did much to promote it.

When our contemporary remarks that "the Governor of the State, the Secretary of the State, and a member of the bar deemed fit for a seat in the court of last resort, were in a conspiracy for the perpetration of a gross electoral fraud, and did perpetrate it successfully, and the main features of this fraud were those of a common every-day penitentiary crime, in which money is obtained by bogus checks or false pretences," it states very tersely what most people believe concerning the existing political situation in this State. And yet when the respectable citizen rushes out of a dive at midnight exclaiming that the place is a disgrace and that all sorts of rascalities are going on there, the first inquiry that arises in the mind of the average listener is, "Well, how came you in there?"

NEW OPENINGS FOR RECIPROCITY.

The present month will witness the application of the Reciprocity policy to Germany and the British West Indies. The basis of the negotiations has been the free market offered by the United States for beet and cane sugar. The Spanish Convention securing that market permanently for Cuba and Porto Rico involved the negotiation of similar Reciprocity arrangements for the protection of sugar-producers in the British West Indies and Germany. If Cuba and Porto Rico had been allowed to supply sugar with an average discrimination in their favor of 2 cents a pound, their rivals in the British West Indies and Germany could not have competed with them. The series of Reciprocity conventions has consequently been enlarged so as to secure substantial gains for the American export trade this month with Germany and all the British sugar islands in the West Indies. Similar arrangements will go into effect with British Guiana during March.

With Germany reductions of duties ranging between 10 and 40 per cent have been secured on nearly all American farm products. The United States will be placed on equal terms with Austria-Hungary in supplying breadstuffs and provisions to that great market. It will have a marked advantage over Russia and France in exporting food products to Germany, and will inevitably increase largely its foreign trade as the result of Reciprocity negotiations. With the British West Indies there will be a similar expansion of export trade. The readjustment of the tariffs of those islands so as to transfer the burden of taxation from imported American food products to English manufactures will both cheapen the cost of living and increase the consumption. During the first four months of reciprocal trade with Cuba the increase of the American exports was about $2,000,000. This was without the reduction of the tariff on flour, which went into effect in January. A total increase of $12,000,000 in the export trade with the Spanish West Indies will probably be recorded by the end of August. With Brazil there has been a gain of $2,000,000 in eight months. Careful statisticians consider $50,000,000 a conservative estimate of the increased volume of trade resulting from the conventions already negotiated.

The Democratic leaders with Mr. Breckinridge at their head assert that this is not genuine Reciprocity, but a sham and a delusion. The agricultural classes and merchants of the country will be content to take the evidence of the Bureau of Statistics. A policy which has opened these great foreign markets for American produce and is heavily increasing the volume of the export trade is accepted universally by merchants and farmers as a substantial gain to the business interests of the country. They want more, not less of it; and more they will have unless Democratic leaders in Congress succeed in paralyzing the action of the Reciprocity amendment by menaces of repeal. The enforcement of the amendment against countries which have refused to negotiate treaties has been deferred until March 15. If foreign Governments are encouraged by Democratic legislators to believe that the amendment is to be repealed and the policy abandoned in favor of unrestricted trade, they will not make commercial concessions to the United States.

It is a striking contrast which is offered by the attitude of the two parties on this question. The Republican Administration has done much to make Reciprocity a tremendous lever for opening foreign markets. It is in a position to do much more. Democratic legislators are seeking to reverse the policy, and to prevent the successful application of the Reciprocity amendment to other tropical countries. History repeats itself on this as on every other National question. The Republican party adopts and enforces a policy of inestimable value to the country. The Democratic party obstructs and paralyzes the work.

HOW PROTECTION PROTECTS.

According to current reports, the weekly output of iron has been increased in some quarters during the month of January, although it was within a few tons of the largest ever known at the beginning of that month. Although the demand appears to be increasing, the price is a little weaker, the Thomas Company having reduced its price for the best anthracite half a dollar per ton, and Bessemer iron is quoted 50 cents lower at Pittsburg. This appears to indicate that the consumption, wonderfully large as it is, has not yet quite caught up with the unprecedented production.

Not many comprehend what it means when they see that the country is turning out 188,000 tons of pig-iron every week. It means that this great industry has been so thoroughly established by Protection that it is now able to supply more than ten times the quantity of iron produced in 1860, the last year of a revenue tariff, and at prices averaging over $5 less per ton. The best known brands of No. 1 Anthracite now sell at $17 50 in the same market where iron by no means as good averaged $22 75 in 1860, and had never sold for less than $20 even in a period of extraordinary depression. Only once, and for a month or two, has iron ever been cheaper than it is now, if indeed the improvement in quality and grading does not warrant the statement that it was never cheaper. But in 1878, when the average for one month was $16 50, the production was only 2,577,361 net tons, whereas for the last seven months it has been at the rate of 11,000,000 net tons in a year, and in 1890 the production was 10,307,028 net tons. What a marvellous increase in only twelve years! Yet the circumstances differ even more than the figures; in 1878 the industry was prostrated, and even the furnaces in operation were scarcely able to make ends meet; but now furnaces are thriving so far that new works are being hastened to completion or have recently gone into operation, although 11,000,000 tons of iron are going to consumers at prices scarcely above those of 1878.

This would have been utterly impossible had not the manufacture of iron and steel in forms for use been rigorously protected. The industry has grown, not because especial advantages have been given to the makers of pig-iron, but because a home demand has been steadily developed for all the iron they have been able to produce. Now and then for short periods, as within the last year, it has seemed questionable whether production had not outrun the demand. But the consumption in 1878 was not more than 2,500,000 gross tons, foreign and domestic iron included, while in 1890 it was about 9,000,000 gross tons, and during the last half of 1891 has been at an even greater rate.

Some features of the new tariff contribute powerfully to this increase of the domestic demand. Owing to defects in the former tariff the country used to get most of its cotton-ties from Europe; now substantially the whole supply is made here. Imports of wire rods, steel ingots, and cutlery have been greatly reduced, and all these changes involved the use of many thousand tons more of American iron, besides employing the additional hands required in new manufacturing works.

The tin-plate duty alone, if sustained until it works out its legitimate results, will add more than 300,000 tons to the consumption of American iron, besides employing many thousand hands in working up the iron into tin plates. As if they instinctively hated most those duties which promised most benefit to American labor and home industry, the Democrats have been constantly threatening to repeal the new duty on tin plates. But they will find it necessary to elect a President first

A SCIENTIFIC MYSTERY UNRAVELLED.

Just why the magnetic needle, instead of pointing due northward, inclines to one side to a greater or less degree, and why the region toward which it is directed keeps shifting slowly, is a problem which has for ages baffled the wisest men. But a solution of it which, if it is not accepted by the scientific world as complete and final, at least has much to commend it to instant favor, is now offered by Henry Wilde, F. R. S. It is briefly discussed in "The American Meteorological Journal" for January by that new, though already eminent, authority on Terrestrial Magnetism, Professor Frank H. Bigelow.

Mr. Wilde has come to the conclusion that the outer shell of the earth and the great mass within rotate somewhat independently of each other. The interior portion, still in a liquid condition, he conceives as continuing to revolve about the axis which our planet had in its infancy; that is, one perpendicular to the plane of the ecliptic. Somehow, in the great cataclysm in which the moon was thrown off from the earth, the crust of our globe was, he thinks, skewed over to one side about twenty-three degrees; and this part of our sphere, therefore, revolves about what we call "the geographical pole." The inner mass, like the other planets and the sun, he regards as electro-dynamic; while the shell is electro-magnetic. Furthermore, two causes are supposed to render those portions of the earth's exterior underlying the oceans more highly magnetic than others; the permanent low temperatures at the bottom of the ocean, and the greater amount of iron here included, the crust being thicker under the seas than elsewhere.

For purposes of demonstration Mr. Wilde constructs a machine, consisting of one sphere within another slightly larger one, both converted into magnets by coils of wire encircling them. Upon those portions of the shell which correspond to the oceans he attaches magnetized sheet-iron. And by means of proper gearing he makes the inner and outer spheres rotate on axes 23 1-2 degrees apart. Finally, for test purposes, he provides for temporarily fixing a magnetic needle at any point on the surface of globe. With this ingenious apparatus, he declares he can reproduce every known variation of intensity and direction in terrestrial magnetism of which he can find a record; and, what is the convincing feature of his experiment, the real magnetic history of all parts of the world for the last four centuries, so far as he can learn it, is actually repeated in the minutest details when the inner sphere is made to fall behind the outer one, in their revolution, at the rate of 22 1-2 minutes of an arc annually! That exceedingly well-informed and cautious expert, Dr. Charles A. Schott, of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, tells Professor Bigelow that he has records of magnetic variations of which Mr. Wilde is evidently ignorant; and that when these are used as tests, in addition to the vast number of verifications Mr. Wilde has presented, the theory still holds good. The period of time here required for one whole "secular" change is 960 years, which agrees with the values of Sir William Thomson, though differing somewhat from tradition.

The only doubt which will remain in any scientific mind regarding the soundness of Mr. Wilde's explanations, after studying this magnificent demonstration, will probably spring from the notion, now widely entertained by physicists, that the earth is solid to its core. Sir William Thomson has expressed the belief that the whole globe is as rigid as glass, if not as firm as steel. Yet Mr. Wilde declares himself thus confidently: "From the various movements of the declination and inclination needles, correlated with each other in direction, time and amount, on different parts of the earth's surface, the theory of a fluid interior may now be considered to be as firmly established as the doctrine of the diurnal rotation of the earth on its axis."

The break in the conduit on which Brooklyn depends for its entire water supply occurred on November 21, more than ten weeks ago, and although a board of experts was appointed shortly afterward to examine and report upon the cause and the responsibility for the mishap, etc., no report is yet forthcoming. This looks like needless delay. The matter is one of vital interest to nearly a million of people, but the experts proceed with their work as though it was of no consequence whether they arrive at any conclusions before the beginning of the next century or not. Does this extreme deliberation indicate that there is something it is not desirable for the public to know?

Elegant extracts from the Democratic anthology:
Oh, go home and soak your head.—(Roger Q. Mills.
The hogs hadn't the decency to stop eating when I got up to speak.—(David B. Hill.
Rats! Rats!—(Roswell P. Flower.
Next!

The Supreme Court is to hear arguments on February 18 as to whether a commission should be appointed to determine the necessity of the proposed underground railroads. Such a commission, if appointed, would be charged with the duty of hearing all there is to be said on both sides of the question, and its decision, if favorable, would stand in lieu of the consent of the interested property-owners. From the present outlook, the Rapid Transit Commission, whose creation was hailed with such delight a year ago, has accomplished nothing by its first year's labors. Yet the need of rapid transit is greater now than when the Rapid Transit bill of 1891 was enacted.

Our disgusted contemporary, "The Evening Post," says: "Mr. Hill is attempting to steal the Presidential nomination, and with it the character of his party." This is a new feature in the evolution of crime. We have heard of men who would not hesitate to steal a red-hot stove, but the attempt to steal stinking fish is a new revelation of total depravity.

Isaac H. Maynard has not yet got so high as to make his appropriation of those Dutchess County returns anything more or less than theft. This new judge stole those returns—that's what we mean, stole Mr. Deane's seat in the Senate, and stole the office in which the vote that belonged to Deane confirmed him.

It shows Hill's estimate of the character of his party that he should attempt to stampede it in this way.

A cavilling Democratic critic here and there is predicting a decline of American trade and influence with Southern countries in consequence of the resolute stand taken with Chili. We do not believe it. Recent diplomatic policy will be helpful in every way to American interests in the South. Countries which have witnessed the naval preparations for the defence of American rights, have been favorably impressed. The American flag is respected throughout the Southern Hemisphere as it has not been for many years. The Nation's influence will be greater and its trade will increase in consequence of the Administration's resolute policy.

PERSONAL.

It was an odd coincidence that Cardinals Manning and Simeoni were elevated to their highest rank in the Church the same day and died on the same day. What is more, the last official letter penned by the English Cardinal was by chance addressed to his Vatican confrere, the late Prefect of the Propaganda.

The late Alexander Rizo Rangabe was distinguished rather more as an archæologist than as a diplomatist, although winning an enviable name in the latter capacity. His excavations at Argos, in Greece, resulted in uncovering the whole site of the ancient Temple of Juno, and in finding many fragments of statues and bas-reliefs in Parian marble.

Bishop Brooks, of Massachusetts, though so ill as to be scarcely fit for necessary episcopal duties in his own diocese, went down to Philadelphia to talk in behalf of the Children Aid Society in that city.

There is a good deal of talk just now about running Judge Gresham for Governor of Illinois.

This story of Meissonier's wife and a physician whose identity is not revealed is told by "The Pall Mall Gazette": The lady sent in haste for the doctor, who responded promptly, fearing that serious illness had overtaken the famous artist. But it was only a lapdog for whom his services were required, and he was indignant. Pocketing his pride, however, he ministered to the patient and cured him. At the end of the year, Mme. Meissonier noticed in the doctor's bill no item for this case, and called his attention to it: whereupon the medical man explained that he was not a veterinary surgeon, and could not, therefore, make a charge. He was glad, however, to do the dog a kindness. But the lady insisted. "Well," said the doctor, "the hinges of my garden gate are rusty; ask M. Meissonier to bring his brush and paint them for me."

Professor Renouf, the eminent scholar in charge of the Assyrian and Egyptian collections in the British Museum for the last six years, is about to be retired from office under some Civil Service regulations. It is thought to be impossible to fill the place satisfactorily.

The late Professor Couch Adams, one of the discoverers of the planet Neptune, good-naturedly remarked to his old housekeeper at the time of his great achievement: "Janet, with the next planet I discover I will give you a guinea." Years afterward the astronomer said to a friend, in response to an inquiry: "The only result of my rash promise is that now I can never go out at night but she suspects me of discovering planets on the sly."

Miss Alice Longfellow, eldest daughter of the poet, still lives in her old home in Cambridge with an uncle.

Grover Cleveland is expected to address the law students at Ann Arbor on Washington's Birthday—if the students have not at that time been suspended for their recent pranks.

The parents of ex-Senator Ingalls are still living at Haverhill, Mass. The father, now over eighty years of age, was the inventor of several useful machines employed in manufacturing shoes.

Prince Victor Emanuel, heir to the Italian crown, is one of the handsomest and most accomplished men of his station in life. Although near thirty years of age and widely travelled, he is yet unmarried. He is liberal in his political views, versed in several languages, amiable and intellectual, and generally and justly beloved.

STILL, THEY WENT AT IT WITH OPEN EYES.

From The Boston Journal.

Nobody need envy the feelings of the third party Prohibitionists of New-York State, as they peruse the Free Whiskey bill, and realize the share which they have had in making such infamous legislation possible.

TRUTH AND FICTION ONCE MORE.

From The Boston Advertiser.

Clark Russell has written many stories of peril by sea, but even his most powerful novels seem almost weak beside the simple story of the sufferings of the crew of the New-York tug E. H. Webster, which was blown out to sea with two dumping barges.

ONE WAY TO PROTECT OUR SEALS.

From The Baltimore American.

The preparations for eventualities in Chili have placed at the Government's disposal a number of fast-sailing vessels, well armed and equipped, that can very soon put an end to violations of the law. As the vast majority of those who engage in these depredations are British subjects, the British representatives, by declining to renew the modus vivendi at once, would be placed in the position of doing great injury to British subjects.

THE COTTON-GROWERS' BEST POLICY.

From The Minneapolis Tribune.

The cotton mill is the power that will break the New-York-Liverpool cabal and rescue the cotton planter from the grasp of speculators. The convention of cotton planters and dealers would do better to organize for the importation of factories, than to agitate taxation measures for the limitation of their chief source of income.

TRINITY COLLEGE MEN MERRY.

THEY HAVE THEIR ANNUAL DINNER.

THOSE WHO WERE PRESENT AND THOSE WHO SPOKE.

According to the custom of the New-York Association of the Alumni of Trinity College, the annual dinner was held last night in Delmonico's ballroom. The feast was noteworthy because of the large number of old Trinity men who had gathered in honor of their Alma Mater. Under the influence of the association with old college mates the gray-haired fellows became as excited and as enthusiastic as when in their under-graduate days, and vied with the younger members of the association in "whooping things up" for Trinity. Lander's orchestra played during the dinner and between the toasts a quartette of college men sang the old songs "Trinity Echoes," "Neath the Elms," etc. An interesting feature of the dinner was the distribution of the year-book of the association, neatly bound in dark blue cloth, with the college seal in gold on the cover. It made an attractive souvenir. The list of members it contains shows an increase in New-York of Trinity men. The officers of the association this year are: John Sabine Smith, president; Charles D. Scudder, the Rev. C. H. W. Stocking, Robert F. Bixby, the Rev. Brady E. Backus, vice-presidents; Charles S. Coleman, secretary and treasurer. The success of the dinner was due to the praiseworthy efforts of the executive committee of the association, composed of Robert Thorne, chairman; Charles E. Hotchkiss, Albert C. Hamlin, Frederick E. Haight and Willard Scudder. The officers were present last night, and among others there were the Rev. Dr. Huntington, the Rev. Dr. Van De Water, Henry A. Oakley, the Rev. Dr. E. Winchester Donald, the Rev. Dr. George S. Mallory, H. P. Bartlett, Dr. B. B. Gallaudet, E. D. Appleton, H. C. Appleton, W. G. Davis, the Rev. Dr. James Mulchahey, the Rev. H. M. Barbour, A. S. Murray, the Rev. Dr. Thomas Gallaudet, D. Maitland Armstrong, Fordham Morris, Luke A. Lockwood, W. R. Moore, E. M. Scudder, Dr. C. D. Scudder, Alexander T. Mason, Frederick Goodridge, William S. Cogswell, William G. Skinner, of Hartford; J. W. Shannon, of Philadelphia; W. E. Curtis, J. Cleveland Cady, A. Murray Young, D. Sackett Moore, R. Hobart Smith, Dr. John S. White, Franklin H. Fowler, the Rev. J. H. Tuttle, the Rev. Cornelius B. Smith, the Rev. S. S. Mitchell, G. T. Warren, William S. Bredin, the Rev. Brady E. Backus, A. H. Anderson, E. L. Purdy, V. Peterson E. S. Van Zile, H. Scudder, C. S. Coleman, Frank Roosevelt and W. N. Elber.

After the cigars had been lighted, Mr. Smith, the president, introduced Dr. George Williamson Smith, the president of Trinity, who responded to the toast "Trinity College." Prolonged applause greeted Dr. Smith, and his speech was frequently applauded. In speaking of the progress which the Hartford college had made in recent years he said that Trinity had graduated in the last eight years one-quarter of all her living alumni. Trinity had come to be regarded, he said, years ago as a local institution doing special work and strongly sectarian. This view was not justified by the facts. There was nothing local about the college. It was for the whole country. The impression which had gone abroad that Trinity was sectarian and local had worked an injury to the college which he hoped the graduates would correct. Gifts amounting to over $50,000 had been received in the last year. The great applause which the speaker received was when he referred to Trinity's excellent athletic record last year.

The other toasts were: "The University and the College in Our Educational System," Seth Low; "College Boys," the Rev. Dr. E. C. Bolles; "The Church and Church Colleges, their Mutual Relations," the Rev. Dr. Thomas F. Gailor; "Hartford and its Citizens; the Mutual Relation of the City and the College," Mayor Dwight of Hartford; "The Attractions of College Life and Work in Smaller Colleges," William H. De Lancey, of Hobart College; "College Athletics," Harmon S. Graves, the captain of last year's baseball and football teams.

THE GERMAN OPERA SYNDICATE.

A REPORT THAT THE ROSENFELD BROTHERS ARE AT ITS HEAD.

It was rumored yesterday that the Rosenfeld brothers, who are managers of the Thalia Theatre, were at the head of the syndicate which has made a proposal for giving German opera at the Metropolitan Opera House next season. They are understood to have a substantial financial backing, and, indeed, it is proved that they have it for some purpose by what they have already done with the Thalia Theatre. The Rosenfelds would neither confirm nor deny this report yesterday and said that they must ask to be excused from saying anything at all on the subject at present. The Rosenfelds came here from Germany something over a year ago as the managers of the clever company of miniature actors and singers known as the Liliputians. They made a most successful tour of the country, in the course of which the company played in this city at Niblo's Garden, the Metropolitan Opera House, the Harlem Opera House and the New Park Theatre. They then secured the Thalia Theatre, and in the course of the summer made extensive improvements in it, opening it early in the autumn as a first-class German theatre. Since then they have placed various attractions on the stage and have always given performances of a high order of merit.

Maurice Grau said yesterday that while he and Mr. Abbey did not expect to make any money on the present opera season, they would not lose anything. The stockholders guaranteed them $2,000 a performance, and they were giving prosperous performances in other cities. Their other enterprises were also succeeding well. They believed that they were giving the best season of opera that had ever been given in New-York, and in view of this fact they thought that any proposal for next season should be made by the directors to them and not by them to the directors, and they therefore intended to make no proposition. Anton Seidl said yesterday that he had been asked to furnish a list of operas that could be performed in German next season, and that if German opera should be given he would probably have his old place in the conductor's chair. More than this of the present plans he could not say.

BRILLIANT JUPITER AND VENUS.

A RARE PHENOMENON TO BE SEEN IN THE HEAVENS.

Two of the most brilliant stars that grace the sky will appear before the public in a few days in their beautiful illusion entitled "The Double Planet." For several weeks Jupiter and Venus have been gradually approaching each other, and at eight minutes after 5 o'clock on Saturday morning they will seem as if blended into one. Unfortunately for the people of New-York the conjunction will take place while the planets are below the horizon, and when next seen Jupiter and Venus will be many minutes of arc apart. The phenomenon can easily be seen by observers at Greenwich, England, and at other points far enough east. Although New-Yorkers are to be deprived of viewing the conjunction itself, they can console themselves by see