Amusements.

AMBERG THEATRE—8—Doctor Wespe and Plotte Burschen.
ACADEMY—8—Country Circus.
ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Water-Color Exhibition.
BROADWAY THEATRE—8—The Lion Tamer.
BIJOU THEATRE—8:15—The City Directory.
CASINO—8:15—Nanon.
COLUMBUS THEATRE—8:15—Aunt Bridget's Baby.
CHICKERING HALL—2:30—Recitals.
DALY'S THEATRE—8:15—Nancy and Company.
EDEN MUSEE—Wax Tableaus.
GARDEN THEATRE—8—La Cigale.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—8—Men and Women.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—8:15—Niobe.
HARRIGAN'S THEATRE—8—The Last of the Hogans.
HERRMANN'S THEATRE—8:15—The Junior Partner.
HOYT'S MADISON SQUARE THEATRE—8:30—A Trip to Chinatown.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—8—Vaudeville.
LYCEUM THEATRE—8:15—Squire Kate.
MUSIC HALL—8:15—Concert.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—9 a. m. to 10:30 p. m.—Poultry Show.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—8—Lohengrin.
MUSIC HALL—2:40—Concert.
NEW PARK THEATRE—2—8:15—A Straight Tip.
NIBLO'S GARDEN—8—East Lynne.
PROCTOR'S THEATRE—8:15—The Lost Paradise.
PALMER'S THEATRE—2—8:15—The Broken Seal.
STAR THEATRE—8:15—For Money.
STANDARD THEATRE—8:15—Miss Helyett.
THALIA THEATRE—8—Keinz.
TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE—8—Vaudeville.
UNION SQUARE THEATRE—8:15—O'Dowd's Neighbors.
FOURTEENTH STREET THEATRE—8—Blue Jeans.

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Weekly Tribune	1 00	—	—	—
Semi-Weekly Tribune	2 00	—	—	—
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New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1892.

TWELVE PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.—Count de Launay, the Italian Ambassador at Berlin, died. ==== The Bey of Tunis is ill with influenza. ==== A Congress of French labor exchanges agreed to federation. ==== The King of Dahomey has been making slave raids for Germans and Belgians.

Domestic.—A letter was made public from Secretary Blaine to Colonel Clarkson, chairman of the Republican National Committee, announcing that he is not a candidate for the Presidency. ==== The report of the Immigration Commission sent to Europe last summer was made public. ==== William McClelland, Adjutant-General of Pennsylvania, died at Harrisburg. ==== Three trainmen lost their lives by a collision on the Chicago and Alton Railroad. ==== The annual report of President Eliot, of Harvard, was made public. ==== A destructive fire raged in Manchester, N. H., people being driven from their beds by the flames.

City and Suburban.—A fatal fire occurred in the Hotel Royal; five bodies were recovered, and it is feared that many more are in the ruins; several people were severely, some of them perhaps fatally, injured. ==== The first of a series of Sunday lectures to young men, in the Rev. Dr. Eaton's church, was delivered by Andrew Carnegie on "The Gospel of Wealth." ==== Senator Hill returned to Albany after a visit of one day here; he was deeply enraged over the growing revolt against him. ==== A report that Foxhall Keene was dying in Ireland was denied by his father.

The Weather.—Forecast for to-day: Light rain or snow, followed by clearing skies; growing colder. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 38 degrees; lowest, 26; average, 33 3-8.

Mr. Andrew Carnegie enjoyed the privilege of delivering, at the Church of the Divine Paternity last evening, the first of a series of addresses to young men. The topic which he chose is a favorite one with him, "The Gospel of Wealth"—a phrase for which, we believe, Mr. Carnegie is indebted to Mr. Gladstone. The foundation fact in Mr. Carnegie's "Gospel" on this subject is that "the only proper use of wealth is to administer it carefully in helping men and women to help themselves." He set forth his ideas last evening in a straightforward and attractive manner, to the satisfaction of a large audience. What Mr. Carnegie said will be found on another page of this morning's TRIBUNE.

Senator Hill is reported on the best authority to be a much-worried man. He has cause to be. The revolt against him would be enough to perturb the strongest nerves and shake the most heroic will. Hill was in this city for twenty-four hours ending last evening, trying to find a point of view from which to extract some satisfaction from the anti-Hill movement, and indulging in unbridled language in denunciation of his enemies who have done this. But that is not the only thing that distracts Hill's mind just now. Judge Cullen's subpoena summoning him to testify regarding the theft of the Dutchess County election returns is returnable on Thursday next—the very day on which the anti-Hill mass-meeting is to take place at the Cooper Institute. Truly his cup of affliction and worriment is full nearly to the brim.

Major Schwan, of the Adjutant-General's Department, has made another interesting report upon the Indians as soldiers, taking up a troop of cavalry in the 2d Regiment in New-Mexico. These Indians are Navajos—a tribe that formerly gave the Government much trouble. Major Schwan's report shows that the enlisted men of that tribe are doing well and give promise of making excellent soldiers, in spite of their lack of an English education. This lack it ought not to be difficult to supply under the conditions of post life.

MR. BLAINE NOT A CANDIDATE.

Mr. Blaine tells the chairman of the Republican National Committee, and through him the party and the country, that he is not a candidate for the Presidency and that his name will not go before the Minneapolis Convention. This formal announcement will cause sorrow and disappointment to thousands of Republicans, and there is no reason for dissembling that fact. No other living American has inspired such ardent devotion, and upon no other have so many Americans longed to confer the greatest distinction within their gift. That is a simple and obvious truth which nobody doubts and which disparages nobody. The certainty that the foremost citizen of the country will not be the next President of the United States, and the presumption that he will never occupy that great office cannot fail to afflict a multitude of his fellow-citizens with a keen sense of personal grief.

Having reached this determination, Mr. Blaine shows his native sagacity and loyalty in the time and manner of its announcement. His letter to Mr. Clarkson is explicit and conclusive. He says not merely that he is not a candidate, but also that his name will not go before the convention. He means to end now and finally the uncertainty which has been felt by the leaders and the masses of the Republican party. Had the possibility that he might be willing to accept the nomination remained, while also the belief was common that his health or his disinclination would interfere, the party could not have concentrated its energies for the impending conflict. But this decisive announcement, at the right moment and with the right impulse, opens the way for harmonious and fruitful activity. What we have said already should be repeated here, that Mr. Blaine has had a perfect right to allow his name to be used in connection with the Presidency while holding the office of Secretary of State, and nobody has pretended to doubt his right except in the silly hope of producing discord in the Republican party. General Harrison and Mr. Blaine have had no misunderstanding on that subject. They have perfectly appreciated the matter in all its relations.

The withdrawal of Mr. Blaine may not immediately settle beyond controversy the result of the Republican Convention, but undoubtedly it does, in a large measure, clear the field for General Harrison. He has given the country an admirable administration, and he is amply entitled to the great advantage of position which he thus secures. Those who are most reluctant to lose the satisfaction of voting for Mr. Blaine will cordially acknowledge that the President deserves the undivided confidence of the party, and that he has made the election of a Republican successor the most encouraging probability of the present year. And in common with all loyal members of the party, they will be apt to reason that this probability can be most securely confirmed by his nomination to succeed himself. The party has put great and beneficent policies in operation during the last three years, and the welfare and content which they have produced are the most conspicuous features of the time; but the country does not yet enjoy the full measure of prosperity which they are capable of engendering. The people, we believe, will insist upon their further development under the care of the party which has created and promoted them. It is for the party to decide upon the individuals to whom this continuing honor and opportunity shall be entrusted. That the decision will be wise we have no doubt. That it will be rendered in favor of General Harrison is to-day the most natural expectation.

In accepting as final Mr. Blaine's determination not to be a Presidential candidate, the party, and, we believe, the whole country, will still hope to have the benefit for many years to come of his invaluable services in a public station. His knowledge, sagacity and experience, his comprehensive understanding of the American people and American institutions, and his fervent patriotism, are a National possession which must not be diverted from the service of the Nation.

A FIRE-TRAP AND ITS VICTIMS.

The swift destruction of the Hotel Royal by fire, involving dreadful loss of life and many casualties, is the latest in a long series of disasters which ought to have been impossible. The number of killed and injured is smaller than the first estimates, smaller, indeed, than could reasonably have been expected from the hour and the circumstances. Only a few days ago we spoke of the familiar fact that there is invariably a striking contrast between the reckless neglect which permits a fire-trap to exist and constantly to imperil all who enter it and the courage and self-sacrifice which are devoted to the task of rescue when the moment of destruction comes. This readiness to be helpful in the face of danger, and to risk life and limb for others, in part explains the escape of many occupants of the Hotel Royal yesterday morning. The fire and police forces no doubt did their work well, as usual, but many citizens also accepted the sudden call to duty and are now rewarded.

It is discreditable to law and government, and to public opinion, which makes law and government what they are, that a building devoted to the care and comfort of all applicants could in a moment, without warning, become a roaring mass of flames. Occasionally the real character of a structure is first revealed in its ruins. Dishonest builders sometimes succeed in concealing their sins, and when they are at last exposed by what we call an accident there is reason for astonishment. But this is not such a case. Nobody fit to form an opinion can ever have imagined that the Hotel Royal was a place of security. It had all the treacherous defects of original construction common to a period still more careless than the present, and these had been increased in number and aggravated in degree by expansion and rearrangement. Whether or not it was suspected and feared by the Fire Department we do not certainly know, but it ought to have been, and it is safe to assume that it was. It had great advantages of situation, being not only on a corner, but on an open square. There were no exterior obstacles in the way of those who worked faithfully to put out the fire and save the inmates. There was no long delay in arousing the guests or summoning help. Within a few moments after the first tongue of flame was seen at the bottom of the elevator shaft the means of relief were at hand; but in those few moments the fire had swept through the building, cut off all natural ways of escape and brought everybody within its walls face to face with death. Experience and observation had condemned the building long ago, and its appallingly swift destruction confirms that unofficial verdict explicitly and absolutely.

Possibly those upon whom the responsibility most directly rests, and who will be expected to offer some explanation and defence, may nerve themselves to say that they are amazed; that they had taken precautions and supposed that they had provided a reasonable measure of security. If they do say anything like this, they will convict themselves either of criminal ignorance or of something worse. The event proves the case against them. The building was a miserable fraud. It offered repose and security, but in fact was a mere trap for the unwary. The proprietor and the public authorities were bound to know that the fate which has overtaken it was presumable if not inevitable. If the law tolerated its existence contrary to reason and humanity, so much the worse for the law, and for the popular indifference which leaves such a law on the statute book. Of course New-York cannot become fire-proof except by a slow process of reconstruction which will not be completed until the millennium is much nearer than it is to-day. But even now those who trust their lives to a building which is under the special protection of the public authorities have a right to demand more than five minutes in which to save them after an alarm of fire. If the Hotel Royal had been a rare exception to the ordinary rule of hotel construction and maintenance, there would be less reason for plain words about it. But it leaves numerous survivors of its own class, and their manifest destiny is the same, unless some more rational and adequate defence is interposed.

DON'T! OH DON'T!!

Our excitable contemporary "The World" has "Don't-ed" once more in a double-leaded article addressed to Senator Hill made up of short convulsive paragraphs sprinkled with italics and writhing with muscular contortion. It does not yet appear that these "Don'ts," though powerfully written and effectively set up, have seriously disturbed the eminent statesman to whom they are addressed, or in any way shaken his purpose. "The World's" double-leadedness is always rather impressive. When to double leads it adds italics—which, though obsolete in good literature, are really a good help to the untrained,—and emits great thoughts in an eruptive Hugoish way, with pauses and punctuations, it arrests the attention of the careless reader as nothing else can. It is the sort of thing which when heard at midnight leads the vigilant policeman to say "Hiccups!" and lead a tired wanderer in. Set up at the head of "The World's" editorial page, it means to the habitual reader either that that enterprising journal has added another subscriber to its 25,000,000, or that by means of its unequalled facilities it has succeeded in working out from the ravellings of a casual buttonhole the details of a startling crime.

In the present instance, however, though it has lashed all its surroundings into such a state of excitement that during the business hours one can hardly pass "The World" office and the approaches to the Brooklyn Bridge without imminent danger of being run over, it does not appear that Senator Hill, to whom the articles have been addressed, has so much as turned a hair. He must be a very impassive person. For he is a candidate for the nomination for President of the United States by the Democratic party. And "The World" is an uncommonly influential organ of that party. So influential that it has already announced its deliberate purpose to elect a Democratic President this year, and has invited subscriptions on that account. What makes the situation more remarkable—unaccountable, in fact,—is that "The World's" double-leaded "Don'ts" and agonizing jerkiness related only to the date of the call for the Democratic State Convention. Small favor one would think. Especially since "The World" made Hill Senator and made his "alter ego," Roswell Flower, Governor, and stood by him while he stole the Legislature, and has been his advocate, defender and champion when a great many respectable Democrats either kicked or stood still and wondered.

All that "The World" asked was that he should change the date of his convention. And it has asked it several times over in such double leads and italics and jerkiness of utterance, that, if the man were only human, it would at least have elicited some response, some explanation. But the great man makes no sign. And all the time the double-leaded "Don'ts" go on. There's a series of them in the Saturday issue of "The World" that really seem irresistible, so full are they of pathos, vinegar, perspiration, high tone, elegant language, and all the things that make life worth living. He is a hard-hearted, ungrateful Senator. What if "The World" should decide upon his destruction! Appalling thought! And yet, who doubts if "The World," which made Hill, resolves upon his fall that that ends the career of this great luminary. And all just because he called his convention on a cold day in February and "The World" got left.

No, no: it must not be. The Senator is too able, too patriotic, too upright, too everything that is beautiful and good, to be sacrificed just for a date. Let him check his rashness and change his date. And then let him stand in front of "The World" office and himself put up a plaintive and remorseful "Don't." Then all will be well. And we see no other way out of it.

PRESIDENT ELIOT'S ANNUAL REPORT.

The president of Harvard University a year ago had little to say in his report about the proposals to condense the requirements for the degree of bachelor of arts, for the reason that the Board of Overseers was still brooding over the Faculty's proposals. In his new report he says little, because the overseers rejected by heavy majorities the plan which Dr. Eliot was supposed to have so near his heart. In the little that he does say there is found food for reflection, and ground for querying whether or not the astute executive of Harvard did not after all gain what he sought in his campaign of reform. His most noticeable words are: "One significant fact was apparently agreed on by all parties to this prolonged discussion, namely, that any student of fair parts can get the degree of bachelor of arts at Harvard College in three years under the existing regulations without any unreasonable exertion, if he anticipates a subject or two at the admission examination, or makes good use of half of the summer vacation in each year."

President Eliot, from the day twenty-three years ago, when he became the ruling spirit in Harvard University, has labored to make Harvard's degrees weigh more and more in the world's scales and cost more and more in honest effort and accomplishment. He has unquestionably raised the value of the A. B., the A. M., the Ph. D., and each and all of the professional degrees of his university. That the process is still going on is testified to by several changes noted in the present report. The three years' graded course at the Harvard Medical School has been abolished. In future men entering that school must study four years upon medical subjects solely. Again, special students entering the Law School in future are to be compelled to pass an examination. The Dean of the Graduate School openly advocates a requirement of two years of study for the degree of A. M. Such facts as these do not seem to harmonize with the belief that President Eliot wished to cheapen the degree of A. B. It seems more likely that what he really sought was a practical reduction of the course to three years, with a strong public guarantee that the degree had not been debased. At all events, that is what he has secured. Extra work at Cambridge, mainly in the rapidly growing summer schools, will give a brilliant man his first degree in three instead of four years.

The financial condition of the university forms the second extremely interesting subject of discussion in President Eliot's long report. One sentence of his is evidently meant to be remembered: "The American people must enlarge its ideas of the cost of supporting a university." Harvard has from fifteen to twenty millions in equipment, yet it must earn or receive from its funds $1,000,000 a year to pay its present running expenses. It now has 2,600 students, 260 teachers, 400,000 books in its libraries, and other things in proportion; but all these figures are changing and growing larger. The gain in students this year is 379. If a million is well spent each year now, a million and a half will soon be required. In fact, Dr. Eliot's seemingly moderate demands in the present report would not be quenched by less than a million in gifts within the next three or four years. And this brings up the old criticism of founding universities on insufficient endowments. The stability and wisdom of a policy which allows a new university without twenty millions of equipment, and without a million a year of income, to pay its professors $7,000 a year while Harvard with this wealth can pay only $4,000, are seriously to be questioned.

When President Eliot says "the public must enlarge its ideas of the cost of supporting a university," he is thinking of Harvard, which must have more money. President Low is thinking of Columbia, which is saying "give"; and others are thinking of their new or old favorites among the colleges which cannot beg so generously as Harvard and Columbia because their dippers will not hold so much.

THE EAST RIVER BRIDGE BILL.

Several bills relating to the construction of bridges across the East River have been brought to public notice this winter at both Washington and Albany. One in particular has in it the promise of meeting the emphatic demand for another bridge to connect New-York and Brooklyn. It is being pushed by Senator McCarren, of Brooklyn, who is pledged to use every effort within his power to secure its enactment. Mr. McCarren will certainly be ably supported by the other Brooklyn Senators and by the Assemblymen from his own city, and he has a strong public sentiment behind him. What is wanted is a bridge from the vicinity of Broadway in Brooklyn to the vicinity of Grand-st. in this city; and this is what the bill in question will strongly tend to provide.

There is no novelty in this measure. It is substantially a restatement of the Birkett or Uhlmann bill of last year, which narrowly failed of enactment. In a word, it charters the East River Bridge Company, which is authorized to build a bridge in the neighborhood mentioned, subject to certain restrictions. The company is to be capitalized at $25,000,000, and is required to begin its work within one year and to complete it in six years from the time when the consent of the Federal authorities thereto is obtained. The bill in reality provides for two bridges, as did the one of last year also: the second to extend from a point near the western boundary of the Navy Yard to the same terminus in this city as the first-named structure. This, however, need not be completed until six years after the other is put in operation; and, as we understand, it is frankly conceded by the company that its construction will depend upon the success of the first undertaking. Hence for all practical purposes this part of the bill may be left out of account for the present.

Regarding the Grand-st. bridge, as it may perhaps be termed, the company means business at once. The capitalists interested are ready to provide the money necessary so soon as the charter is obtained, and there is scarcely room for doubt that work will be actively begun at an early day. The hearings which have taken place prove how unanimously the sentiment of Brooklyn favors the bridge. At the last hearing the opposition which was expected from the New-York and Brooklyn Ferry Company failed to make its appearance; in fact, that company withdrew all opposition, and no objection now remains in the way of the legislation needed to make the proposed bridge possible. Of the advantages of such a structure it is needless to speak. Most important of all will be the running of elevated railway trains between the two cities, so that no change of cars will be required in travelling between New-York and Long Island. The bill as it stands, however, still deserves careful scrutiny.

THE TRIBUNE is heartily in favor of another bridge over the East River, or of as many as may be needed; it is largely a matter of indifference who shall build them; but it is of the first importance that the rights of the cities and of the people shall be carefully guarded. We cannot perceive why this bridge corporation should be exempted from taxation. Its structures will, of course, be immensely costly; but so were the elevated roads, and yet they are taxed, precisely as they ought to be. Moreover, the efforts of the Brooklyn elevated roads to escape the payment of taxes will not cause this feature of the present bill to be regarded with favor. The proposed bridge is urgently needed. The East River Bridge Company stands ready to build it. With the McCarren bill amended in certain important particulars, the charter which the company is seeking ought to be granted by the Legislature.

MONEY AND BUSINESS.

The key of speculation the past week is the reported agreement of coal companies and the advance in coal stocks. All stocks had previously declined, and it was believed that foreign selling was the chief cause, in part because exchange advanced. But on Friday and Saturday the sharp advance in coal stocks began, nominally based on reports of agreement between the coal-carrying companies to get rid of selling agents, to establish a single agency for all the companies and to advance the price. It is quite possible that Mr. White's return to the Board had more to do with the advance than any actual agreement. But the coal stocks lifted others to some extent, and so the week closed with a slight advance. Of sixty active stocks, not including the industrials, thirty-seven declined in the aggregate $34 12, or not quite $1 per share; five others were unchanged; five coal stocks advanced $24 62, an average of nearly $5 per share, to which Jersey Central contributed $10; and thirteen other stocks advanced in all $11, only five of them getting more than $1 per share. Had the coal stocks stood still, the average for all would have declined half a dollar per share.

Speculation in foreign exchange may have had much to do with the recent advance, but there seems to be small room to doubt that foreign selling of stocks had even more. It is difficult to understand that American holders have done all the selling and caused all the weakness, with money exceptionally abundant and cheap, and with railroad earnings increasing. It is true there was a slight decline in earnings for the third week of January, but it was followed by a larger advance in the fourth week, and the aggregate of all returns for the month thus far received show a gain over last year of 3.3 per cent. As to the supply of money, all the important markets report abundance, and here reserves of $162,000,000 and a surplus of $33,000,000 are certainly enough. But the bank statement of Saturday was sufficiently confusing to cause distrust. The known receipts from the interior had exceeded shipments thither by $1,214,000 during the week, and the Treasury had put out at New-York half a million more than it had taken in, though less than that amount at all points. Yet the New-York banks reported a loss of $1,200,000 specie, with a trifling gain in legal-tenders. This leads some to infer that gold has been locked up in apprehension of silver legislation, which is possible, as some foolish persons still survive. But purchases of foreign exchange would appear a more reasonable way of securing idle money.

Such purchases, for that or other reasons, seem to be indicated by the advance in exchange in spite of a great excess of exports over imports. From New-York the exports in five weeks ending February 2 were $45,461,797, against $32,686,144 last year, showing an increase of $12,775,653, or 39 per cent, and indicating an aggregate of about $94,000,000 for the month. Imports in January were but slightly larger than last year, indicating an aggregate of about $63,000,000 for the month. A large amount of silver was shipped, at New-York $1,500,000 more than all specie imports, and more went last week. As the net exports of merchandise and specie in five months ending with December were about $138,000,000, and no estimate of undervaluations and interest due abroad exceeds $10,000,000 per month, there would seem to be a balance of at least $100,000,000 in six months to be settled by shipments of securities or else by purchases of foreign exchange.

Wheat and flour exports from the Atlantic coast in four weeks equal 14,884,833 bushels, and from both coasts about 20,000,000 bushels, although exports of corn have also exceeded 14,000,000 bushels. Wheat closed a shade lower for the week, having fallen below $1, but risen again to $1 01 1-4. Corn has advanced 2 cents and oats three-quarters of a cent. Pork products are unchanged and moving freely, and oil is 1 1-2 cents lower for the week. Cotton has declined from 7.50 to 7.31 cents for spot, and February to 6.79 cents, the lowest prices since 1848. Receipts from plantations last month were 200,000 bales less than in January, 1891, and exports only 84,000 bales less, but in February thus far receipts have been larger than last year, and exports about the same.

Almost every city at the South and on the Pacific Coast shows a decrease in volume of business compared with last year, 10 1-2 per cent at the South in January, and 6 per cent on the Pacific Coast. Scarcely any Western city failed to show a large increase, the average being 13.7 per cent for the month. Five New-England cities, Rochester and Wilmington show smaller clearings than last year, but all other Eastern cities larger in January, the Eastern aggregate outside of New-York being 4 per cent larger, while at New-York the increase is 20 per cent. Though the increase at all clearing houses outside New-York is but 4.7 per cent, it is very general and satisfactory throughout the North. For the first week of February returns indicate a gain of 13 per cent outside New-York. As the average of all prices is 8 per cent lower than a year ago, the gain in quantities of products transferred must have been large, and yet the movement in February of last year was greater than in the same month of any previous year.

Trade journals contain many notices of new iron furnaces or works, enlargements and improvements, though the output is already the greatest ever known, and the prices have yielded a little during the past week. Selling by Southern concerns, and the restricted demand for Bessemer iron, appear the chief causes. The steel beam combination has been smashed, and the price so long held above 3 cents, in spite of large imports, has dropped to 2 1-2 cents or lower already, with every prospect that imports will be entirely excluded. If the steel rail combination should be broken also, there would no longer be trouble about the great decrease in demand for rails.

An advance in prices of some cotton goods is singular, in view of the low price of cotton. Print cloths are already higher than they were two weeks ago, and higher than a year ago, when cotton was almost 2 cents higher. Such advances, with Southern trade conspicuously light, means a large improvement in other demand. Wool has also been rather more largely sold, and the demand for goods improves, though buyers of men's goods still hesitate to purchase in anticipation of popular fancies. Clothiers are doing more, and orders for knit goods are better. More orders for boots and shoes are reported, and none of the factories is out of work, but increased sales have been effected in some cases by reductions in the price, and Boston shipments as yet fall behind those of last year.

"The Chicago Times" suggests that if Aldermen are appointed on the World's Fair directory, as they want to be, the $5,000,000 appropriation asked of Congress must be doubled to provide for "leakage." This is rather hard on the Aldermen, but it shows that in other places besides New-York the "city fathers" are no longer innocent creatures with a virtuous weakness for calipash and calipee.

Now that Prince George of Saxony has anticipated the Emperor William in denouncing the brutality of subordinate officers in the German army, the irrepressible monarch will probably find occasion to sit down hard on Prince George of Saxony.

Under the head of "This Date (February 8th) in History," our erudite contemporary "The Utica Observer" prints the following:

46 B. C.—Marcus Porcius Cato (Uticensis) killed himself because Julius Caesar had triumphed over the senatorial party; born 95 B. C.

We had momentarily lost sight of Marcus, and "The Observer" has our thanks for recalling him to our attention. May we venture to hope that "The Observer" will not be so rash in its devotion to Cleveland as to follow the fatal example of Marcus in case Julius Caesar Hill gets all the New-York State delegates away from the ex-President?

If all the Western men are in earnest who are asking for a Democratic candidate for the Presidency from their section, an additional reason exists for the adjustment of the great Hill-Cleveland quarrel.

The new Supervisor-at-Large in Brooklyn has done well to align himself with Mayor Boody on the question of increasing an Assistant District-Attorney's salary from $2,500 to $4,000 at one stroke. The Mayor found no support whatever from the members of his own party in his praiseworthy attempt at economy on his first appearance officially in the Board of Supervisors; only three Republicans voted with him in favor of a more moderate increase. Now Supervisor-at-Large Kinkel, himself a Democrat, has vetoed the action of the majority, taking the ground that it is "unwise to increase salaries by such large jumps." The majority clearly have the power to overrule the veto. Will they do so? or will they choose to "pander" to clearly expressed public sentiment?

David B. Hill is quite as much Governor as he is Senator. If he would kindly say which designation he prefers, on the whole, we should be obliged to him.

What is the matter with ex-Senator Ingalls? Does he really believe that our "white-winged fleets" and "bedecked admirals" go "swaggering about the world," "blustering about the respect which must be paid the Stars and Stripes," or was he only unloading the superfluity of a picturesque vocabulary on an unsophisticated reporter? And are "a few ships kept at home and balloons from which bombs can be dropped" really all we need? Or is this merely the back-country idea of protecting a reviving ocean trade?

PERSONAL.

Monsignor Gilbert, of Moorfields; Cardinal Moran, of Sydney, N. S. W., and Bishop Clifton, of Bristol, are regarded as the men having the best chance of appointment as Cardinal Manning's successor in England. They are all Home Rulers and considered "safe" on labor questions.

Miss Sarah Orne Jewett, who has lately suffered severely from rheumatism in the eyes, is reported to be much better.

The story is being circulated in New-Haven that "Bob" Cook will not coach the Yale 'Varsity crew this year. Captain Hartwell had been down to see him and had just returned when this announcement was made. In Boston and Cambridge, however, there are evidences of scepticism when this matter is referred to.

President Eliot's treatment of co-education in his recent lectures on education in Boston, as well as of teaching women and women teachers, provoked not a little criticism.

Mrs. Custer will deliver a lecture before the Women's Club of Worcester this week. She has expressly stipulated that her appearance shall be in a small hall.

Dr. Sauveur, who has for years conducted a successful school of languages at Burlington, Vt., is considering a plan for the removal thereof from Lake Champlain to Phillips Exeter Academy, where fine school accommodations can be obtained.

General Gallifet, of whom the French expect rather more than of any other officer in case a war should soon involve their country, was originally a Bonapartist, but is now devoted to the Republic. He was a cavalry officer in the Franco-Prussian war and led a charge against the enemy at Sedan that appalled the Germans. He was made a prisoner in that battle, but offered to exchange himself for a Prussian officer and join the French army as a private, not resuming his rank until the close of the war. Marshal McMahon had told Gambetta that they should try to get Gallifet back on any terms, as his presence was indispensable to enable the French to organize the guerilla warfare of the Franc-tireurs. But the Prussians were unwilling to give up the man of whose restless energy in the field they had seen so much. And thus Gallifet's services were lost to France for a time. His age is now sixty-two.

Mr. W. E. Howard, the newly appointed Consul for Cardiff, Wales, is a lawyer by profession and a Vermonter. He has served in both branches of the Legislature of that State and was in the consular service during the Administration of President Arthur. Since 1889 he has filled the chair of history and political science in Middlebury College, of which institution he is an alumnus of the class of '71.

Many men more or less conspicuously state on their visiting cards their business or official places, but few thus advertise the stations they are striving to attain. The late "Richelieu" Robinson was among these few, however, and thirty-odd years ago, when he was an aspirant for judicial honors, he printed boldly on his cards the legend, "Candidate for Judge of the Marine Court." In writing to a friend, in October, 1861, he said, referring to this candidacy: "I solicit your influence in my behalf. I believe you know me well enough to judge whether I am worthy of the place. I believe my name would not weaken your ticket. If you have no better candidate in view, you will deeply oblige me by your support."

Paris, Feb. 7.—Mr. Reid, the United States Minister, now goes daily to attend to business at the United States Legation, and to take his customary morning ride in the Bois de Boulogne.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

"Some church members are terribly afraid of science," says a clergyman. "They think that when St. Paul bids them 'fight the good fight of faith,' he means them to wage unceasing war on new ideas. Their notions of science are often as crude as that of the man who said he could understand how astronomers discovered the distance and the relative position of the stars, but that he could not conceive how they found out their names. The weapons of our warfare are not given us for the pulling down of science."

Mr. Topnody is no lawyer, but his wife is an able woman. He was stumped in his reading the other evening and appealed to her.

"Are you up on Latin, my dear?" he asked.

"What do you want to know?" she inquired with proper caution.

"I want to know the difference between de jure and de facto."

Mrs. T. studied a moment.

"Well," she said, "you are at the head of this family de jure."

"Yes," he put in. "I understand that."

"And," she concluded, with some vigor, "I am the head of it de facto."—(Detroit Free Press.

"Mount Washington," says "The Portland (Me.) Advertiser," "is to be capped with the largest electric searchlight ever made, and the highest beam of artificial light in the world. It can be easily seen from Portland, and under proper conditions it can probably be seen even from Boston. The company which is to be organized to carry out the scheme will be made up of prominent railroad and hotel men interested in the future development of New-Hampshire."

One Among.—He (tenderly)—Ah, Miss Maria, you are the one among ten thousand altogether lovely.

She (pouting)—I don't think that's a bit nice, Mr. Stockson-Bonds.

He (in surprise)—I beg your pardon.

She (exegetically)—Why didn't you say one among Four Hundred?—(Detroit Free Press.

"The Congregational" thinks that a good many people might learn something from a Wellesley teacher who recently said, "I want to resign when people will say 'What shall we do without her?' and not when they are saying, 'How can we get rid of her?'"

An old will was filed at the Probate office in Auburn on Tuesday. It was that of Elisha Ball, of Minot, and was dated in 1807, but the maker of the will had outlived all the witnesses to it, and it had to be proved from the handwriting of the man who drew it. It was the first case on record of the kind. The maker, Elisha Ball, was an old citizen of Minot, and served in the late war. On one occasion he was severely wounded in battle, and when the men were gathering up the wounded they came along to him, examined him, and were going to pass him by. "Take me along," he said. "You can't live," was the reply. "I can and will," he said, and so earnest was he that the men picked him up. That was twenty-eight years ago, and Elisha lived not only to make his will but to survive all the witnesses of it, and that document, too, a quarter of a century. Not a change had been made in the paper from that day it was drawn.—(Kennebec Journal.

An interesting experiment is to be tried on a French railway. The cars are to be warmed by means of boxes of acetate of soda. The chemical is put in a solid state into the boxes, and these are then plunged into hot water of about 100 degrees. The effect is that the soda becomes liquid. On being taken out of the water the boxes are wiped dry and put in carriages. By degrees the soda solidifies and as long as that operation lasts—that is, for about five or six hours—it gradually gives off the heat it has absorbed in the melting process.

The Farmer's Pleasant Life.—Boston Girl (to Uncle James)—Do you like living on a farm?

Uncle James—Yes, I like it very much.

Boston Girl—I suppose you like it well enough in the grand summer time, but to go out in the cold and snow to gather winter apples and harvest winter wheat, I imagine might be anything but pleasant.—(Texas Siftings.

"The making of sleigh-bells is quite an art," says an iron-founder. "The little iron ball is too big to be put in through the holes in the bell, and yet it is inside. How did it get there? The little iron ball is called 'the jinglet.' When you shake the sleigh-bell it jingles. In making the bell 'the jinglet' is put inside a little ball of mud, just the shape of the inside of the bell. Then a mould is made just the shape of the outside of the bell. This mud ball with 'the jinglet' inside is placed in the mould of the outside, and the metal is poured in, which fills up the space between the ball and the mould. When the mould is taken off you see a sleigh bell, but it will not ring, as it is full of dirt. The hot metal that the bell is made of dries the dirt so that it can be shaken out. After the dirt is all shaken out of the holes in the bell the little iron 'jinglet' will still be in the bell and will ring. It took a good many years to think out how to make a sleigh-bell."

Bridal Fancies.—Married in white, you have chosen all right.
Married in gray, you will go far away.
Married in black, you will wish yourself back.
Married in red, you will wish yourself dead.
Married in green, ashamed to be seen.
Married in blue, he will always be true.
Married in pearl, you will live in a whirl.
Married in yellow, ashamed of your fellow.
Married in brown, you will live out of town.
Married in pink, your spirit will sink.—(Old Rhyme.

The other day a neatly d