Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—8—The Black Crook.
AMBERG THEATRE—8:15—Der Vogelhaendler.
BIJOU THEATRE—8:20—A Society Fad.
BROADWAY THEATRE—8—The New South.
CARNEGIE MUSIC HALL—10 a. m. until 10 p. m.—The Dore Gallery.
CASINO—8:15—Fencing Master.
CHICKERING HALL—3—Lecture.
COLUMBUS THEATRE—8:15—Siberia.
DALY'S THEATRE—8:15—The Foresters.
EDEN MUSEE—The World in Wax.
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE—8—Fedora.
GARDEN THEATRE—8—The Mountebanks.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—8—Jane.
HARRIGAN'S THEATRE—8—Mulligan Guards' Ball.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—8:15—Isle of Champagne.
HERRMANN'S THEATRE—8:30—Friend Fritz.
HOYT'S MADISON SQUARE THEATRE—8:30—A Trip to Chinatown.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—8—Vaudeville.
LYCEUM THEATRE—2—8:15—Americans Abroad.
MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE—8:15—Boabdil.
NEW EMPIRE THEATRE—8:15—The Girl I Left Behind Me.
PALMER'S THEATRE—8:15—Aristocracy.
STANDARD THEATRE—8:15—My Official Wife.
STAR THEATRE—8:15—The Lady of Lyons.
STEINWAY HALL—8—Recital.
TONY PASTOR'S—8—Vaudeville.
UNION SQUARE THEATRE—8—Our Club.
14TH STREET THEATRE—8—Blue Jeans.

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New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

THURSDAY, JANUARY 26, 1893.

FOURTEEN PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.—Lord Dufferin delivered a note to the French Government, stating that the increase of the British garrison in Egypt does not imply any change in England's policy in that country. ==== Maitre Barboux continued his speech on behalf of the accused Panama directors; the Parliamentary Commission of Inquiry has ended its investigations. ==== Princess Margaret, sister of the Emperor of Germany, and Prince Frederick Charles of Hesse, were married in the castle chapel in Berlin. ==== The loss of life by the explosion of firedamp in the Fortschritt mine, in Bohemia, will reach 130. ==== The Italian Government has made a peremtory demand upon Brazil for satisfaction for outrages committed at Santos last summer.

Congress.—Both Houses in session. ==== House: The day was consumed in filibustering against the Torrey Bankruptcy bill. ==== Senate: The nomination of Judge McComas was confirmed in executive session.

Domestic.—John Martin was elected Senator from Kansas by the combined vote of Populists and Democrats; the Republicans refrained from voting. ==== Governor Flower received the report of the General Managers of the State World's Fair Board. ==== The nomination of Professor Simeon E. Baldwin to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Errors was rejected by the Connecticut House of Representatives. ==== In her preliminary trials the practice ship Bancroft exceeded her speed requirements two knots an hour. ==== Two Pullman car employes were arrested at Niagara Falls for smuggling opium.

City and Suburban.—Three men were knocked senseless in a Brooklyn synagogue. ==== Mrs. Langley's divorce case was finished. ==== It was shown that Wall Street was awakening to the importance of the public opposition to the Manhattan road's attempt to control rapid transit. ==== The Hayes trial went to the jury. ==== Stocks active and materially lower; fears of heavy gold shipments and further declines in the leading industrial shares caused the depression; the closing was at a slight rally; money on call ruled at 2a2 1-2 per cent.

The Weather.—Forecast for to-day: Fair, with slight thermal change; colder at night, possibly. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 42 degrees; lowest, 31; average, 35 5-8.

A series of interviews with the Tammany statesmen who represent this city in the Legislature is published this morning, and will command attention. With striking unanimity the Senators and Assemblymen pin their faith to the Manhattan Railway Company, and urge that it be allowed to extend its present lines. The "true inwardness" of these deliverances is easily comprehended.

No reasonable person familiar with the facts can deny that the lodging-rooms in our police stations are a disgrace to the city. What their condition is on winter nights is described in Dr. Bryant's report to the Health Board yesterday. He recommends certain measures of improvement, but qualifies what he has to say by a doubt as to whether they should be carried into effect at once, since many lodgers would thereby be turned into the street. The true remedy is to abolish the present system, and put in force the Municipal Lodging-House law which is now a dead letter.

The opposition made by Mr. William Ziegler two years ago to Mayor Chapin's purchase of the Long Island Water Supply Company is completely vindicated by the majority report of the Supreme Court Commission constituted under a law passed last year. Mr. Chapin, with the Brooklyn Controller and Auditor, agreed to pay $1,250,000 for the company's franchise and property. The commission names $570,000 as a fair and reasonable price. The three commissioners who sign the majority report have done their work intelligently and thoroughly, and have refused to be misled by fantastic speculations concerning the possible future value of the property in question.

Governor Flower seems to have a genuine interest in the State Park in the Adirondacks. In his message this year he devoted considerable space to the subject, and evidently at his suggestion a bill has been prepared which will facilitate the work of the Forest Commissioners in acquiring lands for the Adirondack Park. The purpose of this bill will commend it to liberal-minded citizens, but opposition may be expected from landholders in the Adirondack region. The forest preserve there concerns the entire State, however, and the proposed measure deserves impartial consideration.

SAVE THE QUARANTINE BILL.

Every day increases the probability that Congress will adjourn without the passage of any quarantine bill worth having. This lamentable result, beyond all question deplored by a vast majority of the people of every State, without thought of partisan interests, is directly due to the positive instructions forwarded from Tammany to the New-York City Congressmen, requiring them at all hazards to prevent the passage of any bill curtailing the powers of Dr. Jenkins and his quarantine establishment. The health of the Nation, which the ablest of our epidemiologists have emphatically declared in danger on account of the inefficiency of the local quarantine, is of no importance to the Tammany bosses when the proper care of it reduces one iota their opportunity of patronage and plunder. It is no argument to them that the success of the World's Fair depends on imparting to intending visitors from abroad a thorough confidence in our arrangements for their protection against disease. Tammany has had long years of experience in meeting clear proofs and sound doctrines with contemptuous silence or frivolous excuse. Its leaders are not inconsistent when they attempt upon the country at large impositions which have done so well at home, but it will be shameful if the attempt succeeds.

As the Senate Quarantine bill reached the House, while not abolishing State quarantine authority, it gave to the officers of the National Board of Health the right to assert, upon emergent occasions, supreme control over incoming vessels, their crews, cargoes and passengers. This was by no means an ideal scheme. Tammany's bad purposes were so well represented in the Senate that to avoid dangerous contentions the advocates of a sufficient National measure were conciliatory. Their object was to leave to Tammany and the New-York State government the right to make as huge a State establishment as they saw fit so long as it was done at nobody's expense but their own. It was hoped that with this they would be content. Tammany, however, has no quality so marked as that which forbids it to be content with less of anything it wants than all. When the Tammany bosses surrender to public sentiment, they are beaten, not moved by dull amiability. Their attack on the Senate bill ought to be a lesson to legislators at Washington who have at heart the public good as a prime consideration. In swiftness, concentration and craft it was a Tammany masterpiece. It displayed with graphic effect the fact that the discipline maintained by Mr. Croker over the ablest and most independent of his Congressmen is as perfect and as sure of results as that enforced upon the pettiest politician that hangs about the City Hall. They all come in when the bell rings.

To pass the bill as finally emasculated by Tammany will be to leave Dr. Jenkins as potent for mischief as he was last summer. He will be practically beyond the reach of Federal direction. This is not the will of the country, and there ought to be some way, even at so late a day as this, of making Democratic Congressmen from the South and West understand that they must take orders from their constituents and not from the bosses of Tammany Hall. The present situation is precisely what Tammany wishes. No legislation at all is probable and no legislation, from the bosses' point of view, is just a shade better than the measure they remodelled. In either event Dr. Jenkins is free and untrammelled, but if no bill passes he will have less law to construe and more excuse for spending money. Every agency through which public opinion can assert itself should be active and earnest in urging the Senate to stand firm and the House to accept the original Senate bill. Its assurances of safety are little enough, and the necessity of obtaining them is all the more pressing because of the humiliating position in which the whole Nation would be placed by an abject surrender of Congress to Tammany. That would be a surrender of the highest public interests to a demand for plunder. The perils of pestilence in its most dreaded form and of the ruin of an Exhibition in which the Nation's honor and millions of money are invested would be actually invoked in order that Tammany might be left in undisturbed possession of the spoils of the quarantine office.

AMEND THE EIGHTH COMMANDMENT.

The Legislature has intervened in the Columbian celebration frauds in Brooklyn and legalized, so far as it was able to do so, the conduct of the indicted officials. It is now confidently asserted that the civil and criminal proceedings against them will be abandoned. We do not make any predictions, but content ourselves with advising good citizens in Brooklyn to keep a close watch upon the District-Attorney's office during the next sixty days. If the Legislature has passed an enabling act to invalidate the work of the Grand Jury and to relieve indicted officials from criminal prosecution, there ought to be sufficient civic virtue in the town to warrant a public protest against a glaring abuse of legislative functions.

The Legislature recently enacted a measure which brought to naught the Grand Jury's investigation of the excise cases in this town. It has now gone to the rescue of a large group of indicted officials in Brooklyn. If these precedents are followed, it will be at liberty to paralyze the functions of Grand Juries in other counties whenever they undertake to expose public fraud and official corruption. Cynical citizens who reflect upon these matters will be likely to ask whether a substitute cannot be found for all this special legislation. Why does not the Legislature pass a general act limiting the action of Grand Juries to ordinary breaches of the Eighth Commandment and exempting municipal officials altogether from its operation? That would be a broad method of dealing with the matter. If Grand Juries have no cause for action against municipal dishonesty the courts and District-Attorneys ought to advise them to confine their attention to petty larceny, highway robbery and ordinary forms of theft and swindling. Their time will be saved and the legal procedure greatly facilitated.

This may seem, as we have said, a somewhat cynical view to take of the action of the Legislature; but it is, at least, logical. A burglar who breaks open a safe and is indicted for his crime is not rescued by the Legislature from prosecution. A group of officials uniting in a deliberate attempt to swindle the city and county treasuries are favored with special legislation by which the indictments against them are invalidated. This is not equal and impartial justice. It is discrimination in favor of politicians who have not robbed their neighbors, but the whole town. In order to make this a logical process a general act is needed. The Legislature should place itself on record by declaring that "Thou shalt not steal" does not refer to municipal dishonesty and breaches of public trust. Then Grand Juries and prosecuting authorities will know what to do and what not to do.

JUSTICE LAMAR'S SUCCESSOR.

The vacancy on the bench of the Supreme Court occasioned by the death of Justice Lamar will be filled either by President Harrison before the expiration of his term or by President-elect Cleveland after his accession to office. It is unnecessary for anybody to assume that in either case an unfit appointment will be made. No President of the United States has ever yet brought scandal upon our highest court or disgraced his own great office by his use of the appointing power in filling the Supreme Court bench. Appointments have been severely criticised in some instances, and the motives of the President in making them have sometimes been called in question; but the selections made have almost invariably turned out to be wise. American citizens may reflect with honest and patriotic pride upon the fact that no judicial tribunal in the world sustains a higher character for ability and integrity than the Supreme Court of the United States, and the country expects this high standard to be maintained. President Harrison's appointments thus far are a sufficient assurance on this point so far as he is concerned, and we have no wish to assume that Mr. Cleveland would permit unworthy considerations to influence him in the appointment.

And we are quite willing to leave it to President Harrison's judgment of his own responsibility and duty and of official propriety whether he will himself send to the Senate a nomination for Justice Lamar's successor or leave the vacancy to be filled by Mr. Cleveland. He has no lack of advice from the newspapers on the subject. An animated discussion is in progress in the press over the question of official propriety, and we observe that some of Mr. Cleveland's most ardent supporters contend with much earnestness, supporting their contention by citations from history, that it would be manifestly improper, if not altogether indecent, for President Harrison to make an appointment of such importance within six weeks of the expiration of his own term of office. The zeal of our able contemporaries seems to us uncalled for and misplaced. Their solicitude appears to be chiefly due to political and partisan considerations. They assume that President Harrison would appoint a Republican, while Mr. Cleveland would as a matter of course select one of his own party for the place. They may be correct in this assumption; but whether so or not it does not strike us as a valid argument. For in any proper view of the office it is and of right ought to be non-political and non-partisan. A great deal of campaign nonsense, that hardly floats to the level of saloon politics, is in circulation about the preponderance of one party or the other on the Supreme bench. The emptiness and irrelevancy of it will appear when one stops to consider that hardly once in a generation does a question come before the Supreme Court in which party politics is even remotely involved.

We hope we give no offence to any of our able contemporaries engaged in pointing out the line of propriety as well as of responsibility and duty for President Harrison to follow when we say that for its own part THE TRIBUNE would be quite content to leave the whole question to the President himself, as perfectly competent to settle it in the most satisfactory way. It is not at all likely that at the close of his term, after having discharged the duties of the Presidential office with such dignity, ability and integrity as have brought him the respect and confidence of all parties, he would do anything unworthy of his record or that would jeopard his high standing in the esteem of his countrymen. And we may add, without intending any reflection upon the infallibility of our own profession, that we would as soon have President Harrison or Mr. Cleveland select Justice Lamar's successor as, for example, to leave the choice to the Editor of "The New-York Evening Post."

NEW CANADIAN TRADE RETURNS.

Another year of the so-called National Policy in Canada has produced results entirely similar to those that have generally followed its operation. The Canadian government-year ends, as does our own, on June 30; but while our statistics are published with great promptness, the returns from Canada are always delayed. Those for the year 1892 have just been published. They show an aggregate foreign trade of something over $241,000,000, an increase over last year of $23,000,000. The Conservatives, or Government party, hail these figures with an appearance of satisfaction; but they overlook the important fact that so long ago as in 1874, under the operation of a tariff arrangement which enabled them to deal freely with us, their country enjoyed an aggregate trade of $217,000,000, or nearly as much as they had last year. The National Policy has been in operation for ten years with a net result of increasing the foreign trade of Canada about half as much as it was increased during the ten years preceding. The best that can be said for it as a fiscal and industrial scheme is that it has not quite ruined the country. It is a country of such splendid possibilities, such vast resources and such an energetic and industrious population that in many respects the embarrassments to trade presented by the Canadian tariff have been overcome.

It has frequently been said in THE TRIBUNE that our present trade relations with Canada are as satisfactory from our point of view as any could be except those which would result upon political union. No form of reciprocity has been seriously proposed by any Canadian party which would be likely to render Canada more dependent on our markets, both as a source of supply and as a means of export, than she is now. If the National Policy has injured us at all, it has done so in a degree much less than that by which it has injured Great Britain. Canada's imports from Great Britain in 1883 were $52,000,000, and from the United States $56,000,000. In ten years the supplies from Great Britain have decreased to the value of $41,000,000, while those from the United States to the value of only $53,000,000. So that we are not only a larger source of supply, but one relatively greater than we were ten years ago. On the other hand, Canada's exports have gone to the mother country in increasing, and to us in decreasing, ratio. To Great Britain Canada exported in 1883 merchandise to the value of $47,000,000, and to us to the value of $41,000,000. Last year Great Britain's receipts reached nearly $65,000,000, and ours nearly $39,000,000. So that while the balance of trade was in favor of Great Britain ten years ago by the sum of $5,000,000 and in favor of the United States by the sum of $15,000,000, it is now against Great Britain by the sum of $23,000,000, and in favor of us as largely as ever. These figures are in no way disturbing to us. They mean that by no trick of tariffs can Canada escape the necessity of purchasing the principal part of her supplies from the United States. They mean that the effort to do so after ten years of trial has completely failed. And they also mean that our agricultural schedules, designed to protect the American farmer, have had the effect of sending Canadian produce in constantly increasing quantities to London instead of to New-York. They vindicate the wisdom of American statesmen in abrogating the old reciprocity treaty, and in refusing to negotiate a new one unless accompanied by a rearrangement of Canada's fiscal policy to make it harmonize with ours.

The American position with regard to Canada socially, politically and commercially is necessary and consistent. We cannot allow Canadian ports to be the inlet for foreign manufactures to the harm of our own, nor can we confer upon Canada all the advantages of association with us unless the Provinces are prepared to assume the liabilities and responsibilities which are the corollaries of such concessions. Mr. Blake's forcible remark, that a reciprocity treaty with the United States for a term of years would supply to Canada men, money and markets, goes directly to the heart of the Canadian question. He referred, of course, to our men, our money and our markets, and to those that would be procured by reason of association with us in foreign transactions. There is no reason why we should employ our strength in building up a country which intends to use, and does use, what we give it to our loss and hurt. So long as the Canadian people prefer to own allegiance to a European Power, and to make use of that connection as a menace in the settlement of American questions, so long they will deny themselves the full measure of American sympathy and friendship. So long they will be looked upon as English and European, rather than as a race of Americans. When they choose to put themselves in line with the political sentiment of these continents, they will find it easy to trade with the United States on substantially their own terms.

THE WORLD'S FAIR APPROPRIATION.

The interview with ex-Senator McNaughton published in THE TRIBUNE on Monday must have been read with satisfaction by all citizens of the State who feel an interest in the display which New-York is to make at the World's Fair. Mr. McNaughton is the chief executive officer of the State's World's Fair Commissioners, and is doubtless better informed than any one else regarding what has been done and what is contemplated in reference to the Exposition. It is evident from his statements that the people of New-York will have no occasion to blush for their State when they visit Jackson Park. One point especially of this interesting interview will not escape attention. Mr. McNaughton is convinced that the appropriation of $300,000 for World's Fair purposes made by the last Legislature will prove insufficient. That this would be so was foreseen by a large number of acute observers a year ago, and the Legislature of 1892 was urged to appropriate not less than half a million. The opposition to so reasonable an appropriation was led by Governor Flower and by John Boyd Thacher, a member of the National World's Fair Commission. They scouted the idea that more than $300,000 would be required, and the Governor made use of an expression far less creditable to him than his famous remark about Long Island votes last fall.

Both of these men have since indulged in sober second thoughts. In his message to the Legislature the Governor recommended an additional appropriation of $300,000, and even before that Mr. Thacher had come to the conclusion that double the original amount would be required. It is true that last year's appropriation has not all been expended yet, but it has all been provided for and its inadequacy is clearly apparent. It behooves the Legislature to regard with favor the recommendation for a liberal appropriation in addition to that already made. Whether so much as $300,000 is demanded is a question for careful consideration. It is easy enough to see that the wiser plan would have been to set aside the $500,000 asked for last year. But the mistake made then should not fail of correction now. The Empire State must be prepared to hold its own with all the other States in the great spectacle which Chicago will present for the admiring gaze of the nations of the world.

LETTING SLIP A GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY.

The man who is letting the golden opportunity slip is Richard Croker. The golden opportunity is the privilege of riding down Pennsylvania-ave. on Inauguration Day, on a spirited, high-stepping, bit-champing, loud-snorting, richly caparisoned charger, at the head of the Tammany battalion. It had been generally understood in political and riding circles that Mr. Croker was to be one of the most ornamental of the many features of the Inauguration Day exercises. Indeed, some of his ardent admirers went to the length of asserting, "without fear of contradiction," that while Mr. Croker witched the main thoroughfare of the Federal Capital with noble horsemanship on March 4 it would be strange if he did not attract as much attention as Mr. Cleveland himself. "Mark my words," said one of these admirers, "nine out of ten persons who gaze at the inauguration procession will be saying to the policemen who are keeping the crowd back, "Say, coppy, don't let Dick Croker prance by without our getting a good look at him.'"

But, alas! according to the latest advices, it is not to be. The imposing inauguration pageant is to lack this promised picturesque feature. It is destined to be more or less conspicuous by Mr. Croker's absence from it. Not for him the steed whose neck is clothed with thunder and whose tail is beautifully banged; not for him the gleaming spur, not for him the high cavalry boots with red tops and tassels. At least not on this Inauguration Day—on some other Inauguration Day, perhaps. The long Democratic line will be searched in vain for a sight of him. He will not be there, either mounted, as aforesaid, or on foot. The cry, "Give me another horse!" may go echoing up and down Pennsylvania-ave. from the mouth of some rash gentleman who, never having seen any cavalry service outside of a riding school, has been tossed into the gutter by his playful thoroughbred. But the mouth will not belong to Richard Croker. For it is definitely announced that, owing to circumstances—whether or not they are under his control is not quite clear, but they probably are—he will not be in Washington at all on the 4th of next March. He will be on the other side of Mason and Dixon's line on that day, engaged in growing up with the New South.

It has been intimated that Mr. Croker's determination not to be one of the equestrian observed of all observers on the great festival of the return to power of Cleveland is due to a serious injury to his feelings inflicted by the President-elect. That is, Mr. Cleveland having stated that "the next Administration will be a business men's Administration," or words to that effect, Mr. Croker construes the observation as antagonizing, maliciously antagonizing, his own notorious remark aspersing business men as not made of the right stuff for officeholders. But we prefer to believe that Mr. Croker has decided to absent himself from the parade for a reason with which Mr. Cleveland has nothing and a quadruped everything to do. Croker is a bold man, but a conservative one. He may well reason, therefore, that it is the part of prudence for him not to trust himself unnecessarily on the slippery back of an uncertain horse. Long experience in the observation of such things must have taught him that a statesman on a horse in a political parade occupies a place of great insecurity. In case a nag which Croker was riding on Pennsylvania-ave., taking a mean advantage of a moment when his master was gracefully bowing to right and left, should proceed to shy and pitch him on his head, while small boys laughed long and loud—what then? Would not Mr. Croker find that his prestige in the Wigwam had received a fatal blow? Very likely the more he has thought about his engagement with a horse for the 4th of March the more it has occurred to Mr. Croker that he would let well enough on foot alone. David (not David Bennett) long ago declared that "a horse is a vain thing for safety." Does Mr. Croker agree with David? We think he does.

If any one lacks a thorough appreciation of the neglect of duty of which the Department of Street Cleaning is guilty these days he perhaps cannot do better than to take a walk along Sixth-ave., say between Forty-second and Thirty-second sts. This is the central part of that great thoroughfare, and yet its condition is absolutely abominable. The sidewalks fairly reek with mud, the streets are lined with piles of dirty snow, barrels filled with refuse are encountered on every block, the crossings are a mingled mass of mud, snow and water, forming a slush of indescribable nastiness. Nevertheless, New-York is supposed to be a civilized city, it is frequently alluded to as a metropolis, and it pays out over two million dollars a year for the purpose of securing clean streets.

Speaking of political ghosts—is Garland to follow Bayard to the Little White House in Lakewood?

The saloon-keepers keep agitating at Albany for the possession of the small remaining portion of the earth not under their domination.—(The Voice.

Yes, that is what they are doing. You might have added, neighbor, that when the saloon-keepers return thanks to those who have lent them a helping hand they never forget the Prohibition newspapers which steadily play into the hands of the Democratic party.

The detailed reports presented at the annual meeting of the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Insurance Association, which are printed in the columns of The Tribune this morning, show that the company has developed its operations to a remarkable extent during the last year. There are many interesting figures and details in these reports which will furnish attractive material for study to all who concern themselves with insurance problems and insurance workings. The company is soon to occupy a new and spacious building in Broadway, and appears likely to enlarge the number of its policy-holders and the extent of its affairs with the same rapid progress during the coming year which it has shown in the year covered by its reports.

"The people," says "The Albany Argus," "will soon see a completed structure on the top of the State-st. hill." The reference is to the Capitol, and the information is obviously important if true. But, alas! "soon" is such an elastic, unsatisfactory term. Couldn't "The Argus" be more specific?

It would be good manners, to say the least of it, if our Democratic and Mugwump contemporaries would withhold their orders to the President as to what he may or may not do with regard to the place so lately vacated on the bench of the Supreme Court, at least until Justice Lamar's body has been peacefully buried. The attempt to provoke a partisan quarrel over an open grave is utterly indecent. Of all possible proceedings it is the least likely to affect the mind of such a man as General Harrison, except by exciting his disgust.

The attention of the police authorities of this city is called to a new industry which is springing up among the city's local thieves. This is the stealing by sneaks of bundles of the morning newspapers which have been left by the wagons of the news companies and wholesalers in the doors and hallways of the retail newsdealers. While it is true that the retail dealer should be on the alert and look out for his own property, it is a fact that, in spite of all he can do, he will occasionally oversleep, and he has a right to find at his door when he unlocks it the bundle of papers left there by the news company. Furthermore, his customers who have ordered him to deliver the morning papers to them at their residences are entitled to receive them. The stealing of the bundle by a thief is not only an annoyance to a large number of newspaper readers, but a loss to the worthy man who conducts the newsstand. The frequency of these thefts, and the fact that they are now taking place all over the city, indicate that the evil is becoming rampant; and the police authorities should give the matter attention.

The committee appointed to make an appraisal of the plant and franchise of the Long Island Water Supply Company has scaled down Mayor Chapin's scandalous offer considerably more than one-half. This is documentary evidence which will convince any honest citizen of Brooklyn that the gilt-edged figurehead system of governing that town is ruinously expensive.

PERSONAL.

Mr. Ruskin enjoys sufficiently good health to be able to play his favorite game of chess.

Ex-Secretary Endicott has inherited from the late William Endicott, of Salem and London, the famous John Endicott farm, of Salem, which is a part of the original grant to Governor John Endicott, and includes the old Endicott burying-place and the Endicott pear tree. Judge Endicott, who now comes into possession of the estate, is a direct descendant of Governor Endicott. The property has never yet been out of the Endicott family since the original grant, about 1630.

Samuel E. Adams, who died in Cleveland last Sunday at the age of seventy-five years, was one of the best criminal lawyers in Ohio in his prime. As a cross-examiner he was almost without an equal in that State. His varied learning and his generosity were also notable traits.

The late Bishop Paddock, of Massachusetts, had a salary of $6,000, and Phillips Brooks, as rector of Trinity Church in Boston, received $8,000. When the latter was elected to succeed the former, there was an attempt to make his salary in the new place at least as large as it was in the old one. But when Dr. Brooks heard what was going on he requested a friend to offer an objection, which led to an indefinite postponement of the plan.

Jenny Lind made many contributions to the Swedish Episcopal Church in Chicago, St. Ansgarius, which was founded in 1849. This is the oldest congregation of that nationality in this country, and she took a great interest in it. The communion set of this church, one of her gifts, is very elaborate.

Senator Brice's hospitality is abused, the Washington papers say, in much the same way as that of other famous entertainers at the National capital. At a recent reception, persons who did not know the host or hostess pushed their way into the Senator's mansion and lingered a long while around the dining-room.

THE DRAMA—MUSIC.

THE NEW EMPIRE THEATRE.

The opening of the Empire Theatre was pleasantly accomplished last night, and another commodious playhouse is within the public reach. An eager and kindly audience attended, and a new play, by Mr. David Belasco and Mr. Franklin Fyles, called "The Girl I Left Behind Me," was observed with interested attention and welcomed with friendly zeal. It is an excellent piece of romantic melodrama, and there is every reason to anticipate that it will hold the stage and have a successful career. It belongs to the class of dramatic compositions represented by Boucicault's "Jessie Brown" and Augustin Daly's "Horizon." It portrays military life on the Western frontier, and it implicates Indians and soldiers in the United States service. Much of its spirit and color have been derived from Cooper's "Last of the Mohicans." The scene is an army post, and the environment of the sentimental story is a revolt of the Indians and an impending peril for a garrison almost defenceless. That situation has long been familiar. It is, however, used in this new play with felicitous ingenuity, and it is decorated with incidents of exciting interest. The preliminary proceedings of the lady who is its heroine, and whose conduct has paved the way for its action is inexplicable, but they answer their design. This lady loves one of her two lovers, but, without cause or reason, or sense, and against nature and probability, she has engaged herself to marry the other. The man chosen is a scoundrel. He has seduced and abandoned the wife of an officer in whose regiment he is now enrolled. Retribution is coming to him in this Army Post on the frontier, and amid all the horrors of an Indian mutiny.

Like many other plays of open-air life this one is heavily laden with trivialities. It opens, for example, with the arrival of a young doctor from Quebec (so that he may be English), who proceeds immediately to confide all his affairs to a pert, boyden country girl with a basket of berries. These two bathe their hands and dry them on the girl's underskirts, which she conveniently lifts for that purpose. That is, probably, thought to be humor. There is a speech, likewise, in act first, delivered by a general to a file of soldiers. All such frank and stern judgment should extirpate and come at once to Hecuba. The relations between the two lovers are managed with expert skill, and the treatment of the wronged and suffering officer whose wife has been lured from him is still more felicitous. The Indian episode has been judiciously devised and deftly handled. In the second act, even—as at Belgium, before Waterloo—a ball is in progress while the cloud of danger and death draws ever nearer. The element of suspense is sustained in a way to arouse an almost breathless interest, but the movement should be much quicker; and indeed the pervading defect of the piece is lack of concentration. Mr. Belasco tends much to childishness, and overlays all his work with frippery, such as he supposes will please a desultory audience. Into a capital scene, accordingly, which ought to be cumulative with serious interest, comes a sudden irruption of a booby who has burnt a hole in the top of his hat and stuck a tallow candle through it. It is incredible that anybody can be so foolish with a pen in his hand.

It would require many words to rehearse all the incidents of this piece. It is enough to indicate the relations of the chief characters. Kate Kennion loves Lieutenant Hawksworth, but has promised to marry Lieutenant Parlow. The latter will not release her from her engagement. Lieutenant Parlow has seduced and abandoned, before coming to General Kennion's post, the wife of Major Burleigh, who has sought, thus far in vain, to discover his wronger. Lieutenant Parlow is guilty of cowardice in the face of the enemy, and is spared by Lieutenant Hawksworth, whom he then privately accuses of his own crime. Festivities are in progress at the post. An Indian mutiny occurs. The identity of Parlow, as the scoundrel, is discovered by Major Burleigh. And the fate of these persons is wrought out to a just close.

The play was set in handsome scenery, but not well managed. A remarkably artistic performance was given by Theodore Roberts—certainly the gem of the occasion—as an Indian chief. The obnoxious character of Parlow, allotted to Nelson Wheatcroft, is one that requires a fine order of dramatic talent for its adequate representation, and the requirement was entirely fulfilled. This scoundrel is exceedingly well dramatized and Mr. Wheatcroft played him so as to win pity. The situation at the end of act second is one of the best that are remembered. Miss Sidney Armstrong acted with splendid feeling, free, and many an eye must have grown suddenly dim in looking on that pathetic climax. Mr. W. H. Thompson, as Major Burleigh gained great admiration. If natural method be fine in foreigners, so it is in natives—and it was very admirable in that manly embodiment. The full cast of the characters should be preserved.

General Kennion	Frank Mordaunt
Major Burleigh	W. H. Thompson
Lieutenant Edgar Hawksworth	William Morris
Lieutenant Morton Parlow	Nelson Wheatcroft
Sergeant Dicks	Thomas Oberle
Orderly McGlynn	James O. Barrows
Private Jones	Orrin Johnson
Dr. Arthur Penwick	Cyril Scott
Dick Burleigh	Master Wallie Eddinger
Andy Jackson	Joseph Adelman
John Ladru, or Scar Brow	Theodore Roberts
Fell-An-Ox	Frank Lathrop
Silent Tongue	Arthur Hayden
Kate Kennion	Sidney Armstrong
Lucy Hawkesworth	Odette Tyler
Wilber's Ann	Edna Wallace
Fawn Afraid	Katharine Florence

"CARMEN" IN ENGLISH.

There is little that is gratifying, either to the lover of opera who cares nothing about the language in which it is performed, or to the patriotic American who wishes to hear the language of his country on the lyric stage, to be said about the performance of "Carmen" at the Manhattan Opera House last night. The opera is one which can be made attractive without great difficulty. It is, in fact, unique in operatic literature, in this, that though it invites the utmost refinement of art in every one of its details, the charm of its pictures, characters and music is so great that even a mediocre representation can be enjoyed. There have been many performances of it in New-York, and some of the most admired of living singers have taken part in them, yet we cannot recall one that did full justice to the peculiarly subtle and fascinating score. It cannot be said, therefore, that the public or reviewers for the newspaper press have learned to set the standard too high, for the amount of enjoyment that the work has given to all is great, almost incomparably great. That praise cannot be bestowed upon Mr. Hammerstein's effort is due simply to the fact tht the performance was slipshod to a degree that made enjoyment impossible.

A trifle more merit in the principal singers would have saved it had not the stage management been such as to give offence. Mr. Durward Lily, who essayed the part of Don Jose, comes well recommended from England. It is said that he was indisposed last night. The circumstance may account for his constrained acting, but it did not seem to affect his voice, which was true in intonation. But it is a hard voice, void of sympathetic quality, and in all that he did there was wanting that note of sincerity and feeling which is absolutely essential to a publication of the character through the music. The Carmen was Miss Thea Dorri, who effected her first appearance on Tuesday evening and demonstrated last night, as then, that she has a good working knowledge of practical stage business, and amount of confidence in her abilities and a passable voice and vocal style. Miss Annie Albu, another newcomer, sang Michaela, and Mr. Rathjens was the Toreador.

HERRMANN'S THEATRE.

Mr. Herrmann wishes the public to know that he has built great hopes upon his proposed production of "Friend Fritz" at his theatre to-night, where that piece will be offered by the Manola-Mason company for the first time. Mr. Marius has directed the preparations, and it is intimated that all possible care has been taken to obtain a good production of a novel French play.

ABBAS'S AUDACITY.

From The Hartford Courant.

Because free and independent American orators twist the lion's tail with impunity, it doesn't follow that it is permitted to little Oriental princes on sufferance to indulge in that amusement. That rash young chap at Cairo is monkeying with danger.

NO; FOR IT WAS EVER THUS.

From The St. Paul Pioneer Press.

The idea of the East that one of the purposes of its creation was that it might sit in judgment on the West is not easily eradicated.

STATE BANKING IN OHIO.

From The Cleveland Leader.

The proposition to establish the State office of bank supervisor deserves special consideration at the hands of the General Assembly. Ohio ought to have a