

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—2-8-The Black Cross. AMBERO THEATRE—2-8-15-Des Vagabonds. BROADWAY THEATRE—2-8-20-A Society Fair. BROADWAY THEATRE—2-8-The New South. CARNegie Music Hall—10 a. m. until 10 p. m.—The Dore Gallery. CASINO—2-8-15-Fencing Master. COLUMBIAN THEATRE—2-8-15-Siberia. DAILY THEATRE—2-8-15-The Foresters. EMPIRE THEATRE—2-8-15-The Girl I Left Behind Me. FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE—8-Fedora. GOLDEN THEATRE—2-8-The Mountebanks. GRAND OPERA HOUSE—2-8-Jane. HARRISON'S THEATRE—2-8-15-Mulligan Quack's Ball. HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—2-8-15-Ile de Champagne. HERMAN'S THEATRE—2-8-30-Friedrich. HOTT'S MADISON SQUARE THEATRE—2-8-30-A Trip to Chinatown. KOSTER & BIALAS—2-8-Vaudeville. LYCEUM THEATRE—2-8-15-Americans Abroad. MADISON OPERA HOUSE—2-Catrina—8-15-Bon-hetan Girl. PALMER'S THEATRE—2-8-15-Aristocracy. STANFORD THEATRE—2-8-15-My Official Wife. STAR THEATRE—2-8-15-Lyonesse. TONY PASTORS—8-Vaudeville. UNION SQUARE THEATRE—2-8-Our Club. 14TH STREET THEATRE—2-8-Hive Bees.

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Business Notices.

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THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.—M. Franqueville, examining magistrate, has returned three bills of accusation against fourteen men, among them ex-Ministers Rouvier and Bailhat and Senator Albert Girey, for alleged connection with Panama frauds. An explosion, followed by fire, occurred in a Hungarian coal mine; nineteen bodies have been recovered, and the 130 men still in the burning mine are believed to be dead. The verdict in the Morley-Longman case directs the three Longman brothers to refund \$140,000 of Henry Morley's money to his executor. The thirty-fourth birthday of Emperor William was observed in Berlin.

Domestic.—James G. Blaine died at his home in Washington; Congress and State Legislatures adjourned out of respect to his memory, and the President announced his death to the country in a proclamation. The funeral of Associate Justice L. Q. C. Lamar took place at Macon, Ga. The new Constitutional Convention bill was passed by the Senate at Albany. John L. Mitchell was elected United States Senator by the Legislature of Wisconsin. The German Building at the World's Fair was dedicated. City and Suburban.—Creditors of the United States Book Company have brought suits against the parent house and sub-companies. Much opposition to elevated railroad extension was shown at the meeting of the Rapid Transit Commission. Mayor Gilroy's driveway plans were approved by the Board of Street Opening. An exploding kerosene lamp in Brooklyn burned three persons fatally and a fourth dangerously. At the monthly dinner of the Commonwealth Club well-known speakers discussed "Tammany's Relations to the Democracy." A small "corner" was developed in Sugar Refining stock, and the trading in it was at the opening extremely excited. Distilling declined, and the general market was dull and irregular. Money on call ruled at 1 1/2-2 1/2 per cent.

The Weather.—Forecast for to-day: Fair, followed by cloudiness, and snow or rain in the night; slight thermal changes. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 38 degrees; lowest, 31; average, 34.7-5.

Another meeting of the Rapid-Transit Commissioners was held yesterday, but nothing at all was accomplished in the direction of meeting the crying needs of the city. It is now just two years since the Rapid-Transit bill was passed, its passage being hailed by New-Yorkers as affording a certain and speedy solution of the transportation problem. After two years' time, however, no progress has been made, although the condition of our transit facilities has been going from bad to worse. The people of New-York are notoriously long-suffering in this matter their manifestation of that virtue has been phenomenal. The time for action has come.

The Postoffice Committee of the Democratic House in its treatment of the Postoffice appropriation shows characteristic disregard of the requirements of the service and the desires of the people, who are more closely touched by the country over by this service than by any other branch of the Government. "Characteristic" is the correct adjective, because what has been done this year is virtually a duplication of what was done last year by the committee, whose work then was revised and improved before final action on the bill was had. There is no economy in creating a deficiency that will

have to be made good later on. This is what the Postoffice Committee has done deliberately, if not with malice aforethought.

The suggestion made by "The Boston Journal," and heartily seconded by the Boston press generally, that a statue of Phillips Brooks be erected on Copley Square, has speedily taken form and promises to be carried into effect. The officers of Trinity Church have caused the appointment of a committee, containing some of Boston's most eminent citizens, to receive subscriptions and forward the work. A statue in Copley Square will be a fitting memorial of the great preacher; and no one is more clearly entitled than Phillips Brooks to the honor of perpetuation in bronze on this most eligible site.

Mayor Gilroy is pushing his driveway plan apace. He has secured approval of it from the Board of Street-Opening, and will proceed to seek authority from the Legislature to construct it. The popular indifference regarding Tammany schemes which will cost the taxpayers millions of money is made evident by the fact that at yesterday's hearing only a single voice was raised against the project, and the owner of it objected only because the proposed driveway will be too far away for people to go and see the owners of fine horses drive them!

JAMES G. BLAINE. The greatest American of recent times is numbered with the historic dead of a grateful Republic. So electric was Mr. Blaine's vitality, so commanding a figure has he been in public life for thirty years, so symmetrical was the development of his intellectual powers, and so inexhaustible were the resources of his statesmanship, that it is almost impossible to think of him as lying cold in death. To hundreds of thousands of Americans the melancholy tidings of his last hours will come with a poignant sense of personal grief. We are not speaking now of private friendships formed during his busy life, but of the influence which he exerted over a host of followers unknown to him, but brought under the magic spell of his leadership and political genius. When Mr. Clay died, there were hundreds of earnest men like Horace Greeley who felt that they could never again take interest in American politics. Now that Mr. Blaine's career has ended, there are thousands of Americans who will share this feeling.

The secret of Mr. Blaine's influence over men was revealed by Mr. Disraeli in a sentence from "Coningsby," written when the future Prime Minister was only known as an aspiring and cynical novelist: "A leader who can inspire enthusiasm, he commands the world! Divine faculty! Rare and incomparable privilege!" It was Mr. Disraeli's destiny to become a great leader and to hold his party together in defeat and in victory without exciting enthusiasm or inspiring popular confidence, while his life-long rival, inferior as a political tactician, was to succeed always in touching men's hearts and stirring the pulses of his followers. Mr. Blaine, like Mr. Gladstone, has had the incomparable gift of inspiring enthusiasm. No other American since Lincoln has commanded in equal measure the love, confidence and loyal devotion of a great political party. Lord Beaconsfield, masterful as was his genius and brilliant as were his successes in European diplomacy, could never overcome a prejudice against his own people against him as a statesman whose instincts and methods were essentially un-English. He remained always an insentient figure at Westminster, distrusted as an alien in his ideas and policies—an Eastern neomancer in presaic Britain. Mr. Blaine was loved, trusted and followed because in feeling, conviction and instinct he was known to be an American among Americans.

Mr. Blaine, like Mr. Gladstone and every other aggressive political leader of pre-eminent abilities, had bitter enemies, and they exhausted the resources of defamation in vehement and cynical hostility; but they never ventured to call in question the genuineness of his Americanism. That was something that passed, even in the most heated canvass, without a challenge. It was an Americanism that marked off the soil. It was so broad that it covered the resources and int rests of the Nation from ocean to ocean, and it rose so high above the levels of ordinary public thought as to command future vistas of continental prestige and influence, wherein the American people would direct the commercial exchanges of two hemispheres and inspire races of alien blood with the genius of free institutions and pacific progress. It was an Americanism keenly sensitive to infractions of treaty engagements, to wanton outrages on the rights of citizens, and to insults offered to the flag. It gloried in an industrial independence won by wise legislation—an independence as complete as the political liberties conquered by blood and sacrifice a century ago. It was an Americanism inspired by an abiding faith in the destiny of the Nation as one of the chief forces of civilization ordained by Providence for spreading light and the blessings of peace in the world. It was the breath of his life and his chief resource in exciting the enthusiasm of Americans. Now that he has fallen, his enemies themselves being the witnesses, a Nation will mourn him as the greatest American of his generation.

Mr. Blaine's active years in the House were passed in the Speaker's chair, where he exerted great power as a leader, but had little opportunity for originating large legislative measures or displaying creative impulses as a statesman. He was in the Senate a conspicuous figure, of course; but his service there was for a shorter period, and under the disadvantages of a junior Senator. If his career had not been rounded out by memorable service in the State Department, he would have gone to his grave with the reputation of being a leader of incomparable genius and unrivaled authority; but something would have been lacking to complete his fame. He would have been remembered as a matchless political organizer and as a sturdy champion of the cause of Protection, fighting in the open field after Mr. Clay and Mr. Greeley had fallen in the defensive trenches; but his name would have been less identified with an original policy in National affairs. It was reserved for him not only to electrify the country with a crowning exhibition of progressive Americanism, but also to leave behind him in the State Department a record of illustrious service equalled only by the fame of Webster, Marcy and Seward, and to create an enlightened policy which is destined to enlarge immeasurably the sphere of American influence on this Continent. The sneer at his statercraft as a spurious and pinhead Jingoism long ago died away. What he has done has been to raise the standards of American diplomacy and to make it worthy of a pacific and progressive nation. At Berlin and Rome he taught military powers to respect the dignity and honor of the Republic; at London he upheld with a resolute hand American rights; and in the Pan-American Congress he opened the way for a new era of reciprocal trade, for the community of interests in continental policy, and for the abolition of war by compulsory courts of arbitration.

A NOTABLE PRESENTMENT.

Grand Jurors, in addition to their compulsory task of finding and refusing indictments, frequently perform an eminent service by presenting important facts and their judgment thereupon to the attention of the community. Their presentments have the weight which rightly belongs to the convictions formed by citizens of superior character and capacity after careful and candid inquiry. Thus matured and expressed, these views are in the nature of a verdict rendered by an upright and competent tribunal, and if they do not always reflect public opinion at the moment of their enunciation, intelligent public opinion as a rule quickly conforms to them. Occasionally a presentment is made which is not entitled to respect, and which consequently is not influential; but on the whole Grand Jurors vindicate the system under which they discharge this special function.

The presentment handed to Recorder Smyth yesterday is exceedingly important and meritorious. The Grand Jury, having investigated by means of impeccable witnesses the violations of law in the 11th Assembly District at the last election, declares that they were due chiefly to the operation of the Farquhar act of 1892. This is the law which reduced the number of inspectors in every metropolitan election district from four to three, the Democrats retaining two and thus controlling the receipt and canvass of the votes throughout the city. The presentment points out the advantage secured to the Democratic party in every dispute arising under the law by its possession of a majority of the inspectors, specifies the hardship and injustice of requiring every Republican inspector to be present at every moment of Election Day, from 6 o'clock in the morning until midnight, to protect his party from wrong, and further declares that the duty thus imposed is too severe to be properly discharged. Election frauds were pos-

sibly more numerous and flagrant in the 11th District than in other districts, but this notable presentment applies to the whole city. The cheating was general and it was on a large scale. The Grand Jury has not stated any new facts as to the election or made any new complaint of the outrageous law under which it was held; but it deserves the most emphatic commendation for its frank and explicit deliverance upon the subject. The consequences of the law were accurately predicted before its passage by honest men and journals of both political parties, and the measure was overwhelmingly condemned by popular sentiment. It was offensive to every decent instinct, and nobody ever pretended that it was inspired or supported by any motive except partisanship of the rankest sort. Not only was its operation foreseen, but its purpose was clearly discerned and declared. And yet, in the face of strenuous opposition by honest Democrats and by the whole Republican party, it was forced through the Legislature by the positive orders of Tammany Hall. The Democratic leaders in this city had determined to possess the power of creating a fraudulent majority and were deaf to every argument of justice and decency. This is the truth about the Farquhar law, the sinister purpose which it embodied and the influence which procured its enactment. The facts have been sneered at, but there has never been an attempt to refute them.

THE DIRECT AND SIMPLE METHOD.

The method of dealing with the tariff question by our Democratic contemporary "The New-York Sun" has the merit of directness and frankness for which THE TRIBUNE has lately praised Mr. Cleveland's utterances on the same subject. It will be remembered that we suggested in connection with Mr. Cleveland's outspoken statement that the Democratic party had been placed in power to repeal the McKinley tariff, for one thing, that it was not so simple a matter as the President-elect seemed to think; that there were a multitude of details in the construction of a tariff act which had to be considered with care, and that, though the destructive part of the programme seemed easy enough, the task of constructing something to take its place would be found full of difficulties. The more so because of the widely divergent views of the President's supporters in Congress, not only as to details, but as to the fundamental principles involved. Apparently our contemporary does not agree in this view. It seems as easy a matter to "The Sun" as to Mr. Cleveland. For it says: "The platform of the Democratic party adopted at Chicago in June last lays down as the foundation of its whole faith and policy a principle so broad, so comprehensive and so thorough that it obviates and utterly removes out of existence the difficulty which our contemporary so emphatically describes. In pursuance of this policy it continues: "No faithful legislator and no faithful Executive who proposes to live up to the Democratic platform can have any trouble about details." "All protection being contrary to the Constitution, there is no choice but to extinguish it at once, root and branch, line and sinker."

That, it must be admitted, is the logic of the situation. It is the declaration of the platform reduced to practice, the abstract made concrete. It is Mr. Cleveland's view; it is also "The Sun's." The difference appears to be that the former believes in the principle while the latter believes in fulfilling the promise of the platform, though the principle is all wrong. "For our own part," says "The Sun," "while we do not believe in the doctrine we rejoice that it has been laid down so plainly, so unequivocally and by such unquestionable authority." In other words, our contemporary adopts the heretic treatment once recommended by General Grant: "The way to get rid of a bad law is to enforce it." The way to show the absurdity of a ridiculous party platform is to put it in practical operation. Accordingly, there need be no bother about the details of a new tariff. Let us try the Free-Trade plan approved by the Democratic National Convention and put an end to every customs duty of a protective character. This would indeed simplify the matter. There need then be no bother about details. And we quite agree with our contemporary that we shall come to this "if the Democratic Representatives and the Democratic President are faithful to the platform of the party under which they have just been triumphantly elected."

Great virtue resides in that "if." We have a strong suspicion that our contemporary has as little confidence in the honesty of its party's profession on this subject as THE TRIBUNE. It is not impossible that Mr. Cleveland himself, holding, as he does, extreme views on this question, would not shrink from carrying out the platform, as "The Sun" suggests, with the utmost simplicity and directness. The difficulty, we repeat, is with the party behind him; in which there are as many differing views of the tariff as there are dutiable articles in the schedules. The very last thing in the world that the Democratic party thinks of is being bound by its platforms or ante-election professions. And we somehow seem dimly to remember that our contemporary during the campaign regarded the tariff plank in the Chicago platform as a meaningless platitude, without binding force upon the party. If memory serves, it was the Force Bill issue that elected Mr. Cleveland, and the tariff was "not in it."

This Constitutional Convention bill was passed a year ago under circumstances which amount to a confession that its original form was imparted to it as an electioneering scheme to win the favor of the small minority parties and with the deliberate intention of finally cheating them. It promised representation to these parties by executive appointment, but no sooner had it served this insincere purpose than the Democratic leaders discovered such provisions to be unconstitutional, and at once they set about to devise methods by which they could for themselves the seats they had pledged to the Populists, the Suffragists, the Socialists, the Labor men and the Prohibitionists. Three times in this effort they have introduced new bills, each offered by their officially stamped leaders, each proclaimed to be "a party measure," each declared in turn to be the final judgment of their ablest legal minds, each rushed through without permitting examination or debate, without heeding Republican protests or advice, and each brought back by themselves and confessed to be illegal or otherwise faulty, without the faintest appearance of shame or the smallest acknowledgment of incapacity! Their prime object in all this trickery they have always frankly avowed. It is to make a bill which can be upheld by the Court of Appeals while assuredly giving them a partisan majority in the convention. Their latest embodiment of this design has been supervised in its structure by Isaac H. Maynard, who continues on the bench of the Court of Appeals to hold the position Governor Hill described as "counsel to the Democratic party." Maynard has flouted in the faces of his brethren on the bench, and of the public, that he is proud of his act in stealing a legal election return in order that an illegal one might be counted and a fraudulent Democratic Senate created. He is proud, we dare say, of his skill in devising bills by which public sentiment may be cheated in the assembling of the Constitutional Convention. But the things that make Maynard proud make

honest citizens profoundly sad and intensely indignant.

EXCESSIVE PRICES FOR COAL.

The exasperation against the exorbitant prices for anthracite coal now exacted throughout this State is so serious that the bill which is to be brought before the Legislature to restrict the prices of coal is likely to receive strong support. Corporations and dealers should exercise caution in raising the prices of food or fuel to such excessive and indefensible figures that the great mass of voters will find that prices shall be regulated by law. It is, of course, desirable, as a rule, that the Legislature shall not attempt to regulate the markets or to interfere with prices, but when corporations and dealers increase the burdens of the people so unreasonably and audaciously, as they have done in the case of anthracite coal, they ought not to be surprised if the wave of public impatience and anger becomes so formidable that legislators are tempted to apply the severest restrictions.

The community is extremely slow to arouse to wrath, but when its anger is once thoroughly excited corporations and dealers that stand in its way are likely to suffer. The Rochester Grand Jury has indicted eighteen members of the Coal Exchange of that city for alleged conspiracy to prevent free competition in the sale of coal among consumers. Similar indictments may follow elsewhere, and probable action by various Legislatures may menace seriously the prosperity of various coal corporations. The raising of prices for coal has certainly been overdue, and the people will not much longer submit to be plundered so outrageously.

The Albany correspondent of "The New-York Sun," writing of the pending Personal Registration bill, says "its effect will be to reduce Republican votes in the rural districts by imposing the same restrictions in the country which now exist in the cities." Precisely; the bill means that, and that is all it means. In other words, it is a partisan job of the worst sort. No one has asked for its passage except the bosses, for the simple reason that there is no occasion for anything of the sort.

We want rapid transit and we want it quickly; but we are a city of intelligent people and we don't like to be taken for fools. The Rapid Transit Commission may possibly discover something in this remark worth thinking about.

Mr. Blaine's career has been so often compared with that of the great commoner, Henry Clay, that a close correspondence in the circumstances of each death scene is worthy of notice. Mr. Clay died in Washington on June 28, 1852, between 11 o'clock and noon. The Houses of Congress were assembling for the day's session when his death was announced, and each immediately adjourned. Mr. Blaine's death occurred at the same hour, and the Houses of Congress immediately adjourned upon assembling for the afternoon's session. Mr. Clay was much older than Mr. Blaine, his age being seventy-five when he died.

Mugwump malice pursues to the grave. "The New-York World" the other day made an editorial reference to what it called "the decaying manufactures of New-England." Probably "The World" was not familiar with the fact that the manufactures of New-England have been exceptionally prosperous and flourishing under the operation of the McKinley law; that there never was a time when more mills were running and more people were employed in the New-England mills than in 1892; and that the number of new cotton mills built in Massachusetts in that year was unusually large, and exceeded the number of such mills built in any other State of the Union. Where did "The World" make its discovery that the manufactures of New-England were decaying?

The Street Cleaning Department's scoops are not so bound now, at any rate. Energy and a sincere purpose to do their duty are all that are needed now. And if there were scoops enough to fill the two rivers they could not make up for the lack of honest zeal.

The Legislature is halting the Kings County Grand Jury and resuming the indicted officials from prosecution. What waste of time is involved in the investigation of public scandals in Brooklyn! A Grand Jury did its work thoroughly in the interest of the taxpayers; but the crack of the McKinley law is heard, and the Kings County delegation at Albany railroads through the Legislature an act for invalidating the indictments. Then the District Attorney's office will probably take its cue from the action of the prosecuting authorities in the New-York ex-cise cases and quash the indictments. It will not be long before the Brooklyn gang will be looking out for another job.

It is Senator McClelland's opinion now that minority legislation defeats the will of the people. It was Senator McClelland's opinion a year ago, and even a month ago, if he thinks as he says and says as he votes, that minority representation was just and fair. But the fact is that Senator McClelland's opinion is a matter of simple convenience. He can produce an opinion to fit the orders of his bosses with all the dexterity of a lightning-change man at the circus.

The hippopotamus market appears to be deplorably dull when a fine fat specimen of a youthful river-horse, or river-nuro, rather, is offered for sale at the paltry price of \$3,000 and no bid is made. It is evident that the demand for hippopotamuses in this country falls considerably short of the supply. Now, if it had been a fierce young tiger that had been put up at auction, how eager would have been the competition for the prize among the Tammany district associations!

The Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association, whose successful work in this city is so well and favorably known, has determined to enlarge the sphere of its influence by securing the organization of similar societies in all the principal cities of the United States. At a meeting held a few days ago it was decided to have a conference in connection with the World's Fair in order to promote the success of the new movement. People in other cities have only to study the operations of the New-York association to be convinced of the importance of cultivating the field which it fills. We are glad to see that a branch of the Hospital Association is making a vigorous effort to effect an arrangement with the transatlantic steamship companies by which one-half of the proceeds of the entertainments on board the ocean steamers shall be given to American charitable institutions. The prevailing practice in this matter is notoriously inequitable, and Americans should feel bound to do something more than simply protest against it.

The Hon. Frank Duffy, formerly a conspicuous and influential Democratic ward politician in this city, committed a most villainous murder at Fort Hamilton early on Wednesday morning. If Mr. Duffy escapes punishment on the ground of "emotional insanity," will it not be the proper thing for Mayor Gilroy to invite him to return to this city and take a place in the Board of Fire Commissioners? That would be entirely in accord with Mayor Gilroy's action in the Scannell case.

that is, the list of those whose places are secured by Civil Service examinations—8,600 have been added by President Harrison. These figures speak for themselves. They should be studiously examined by the reformers who found everything lovely from 1884 to 1888, but insist that Mr. Harrison has failed to carry out his pledges.

PERSONAL.

Vice Admiral Rieuher, the new French Minister of Marine in the Ribot Cabinet, was born in 1833, at Castel-sarrasin, in southwestern France. He entered the Naval School at Brest, was made a midshipman in 1852, lieutenant in 1857, and captain in 1872. He took part in the Crimean War, and in the China and Cochinchina expeditions. During the Commune in 1871 he was wounded on board the saloon of a "sloop" (cruiser) on the River Loire, and the insurgents. He commanded afterward the French naval division in Chinese waters; also later that of the French fleet in the Columbus festival at Genoa, and was warmly greeted by the King and Queen of Italy.

The Rev. Dr. Henry S. Lunn, the general editor of the English "Review of the Churches," who last summer organized the Russian Conference at Grindswald, is now organizing the Russian pilgrimage to Jerusalem. He will be assisted by Woolrich Perowne, a son of the Bishop of Worcester. Archdeacon Farrer, who made a special study of the Holy Land preparatory to writing his great work, "The Life of Christ," will deliver lectures on the pilgrimage to Jerusalem and other centers. The Bishops of Worcester and other eminent ecclesiastics of the British churches will, in all probability, accompany the party. The pilgrims will visit the Holy Land, and will return by Athens, paying a visit to Egypt and the Pyramids in the course of the pilgrimage. They will also cover all the most important centers of Scripture history. This programme will enable them to see something of the development of Christianity under varied conditions. They will in turn visit places where the dominant influence is exerted by the Roman, the Coptic and the Greek churches, and it will be difficult to return from such a tour without having gained an increased spirit of catholicity.

A handsome water-color portrait of Phillips Brooks is on exhibition at Whitaker's book store No. 2 Bible House. It represents the great Boston preacher in the strongest and most life-like way.

All attempts to adjust the contest over the late Senator Joseph E. McDonald's estate at Grindswald, having failed, the case came to trial. Most of the estate was bequeathed to the widow, and a brother, a son and other relatives are disputing this disposition of the property.

Among the special announcements of that excellent organization, the Brooklyn Institute, is that of a course of twelve lessons in political economy. These are given by Mr. Charles Huntington Elwell, than whom no one could have more accomplished teacher, at the house of Mrs. Bernard Peters, at Lee-ave. and Rodney-st., on Thursday afternoons, the course extending from January 19 to April 6. The topics include the history of economic evolution, the laws of economics, the factors of production, land and rent, money and credit, wages, profit-sharing, co-operation, monopolies, and various others. The course is free of charge. Mr. Elwell brings the rich equipments of thorough scholarship, luminous expression, and a rare power of exciting and sustaining an entire audience in the work in hand. Upon such a work, and such achievement of it, the Institute and the city of Brooklyn are to be sincerely congratulated.

The young English artist, Miss Violet Davies, whose performances in the city last season were pleasantly remembered, is winning many laurels in the cities of England and Scotland. Speaking of a recent concert at the City Hall, Glasgow, "The North British Mail" observes that "Miss Davies proved a special favorite. She has a voice of most melodious and rich coloring, and her playing on the violin is of a high order. In each line she made a highly creditable appearance."

Phillips Brooks and his successor as pastor of the Church of the Holy Trinity in Philadelphia, the Rev. W. N. McVicker, were intimate friends and often travelled together. How many men of great stature and this far inferior to men of great stature who were encountered. This was particularly true in Japan, where people are rather undersized compared with occidental races. In that empire the Bishop and his companion were the only white men in the incarnation of the Deity, and were reverently called "daijimon."

MME. DUSE AN FEDORA.

The impression of truth and simplicity that was made by the acting of Mme. Duse on the occasion of her first appearance was deepened and confirmed by the performance that she gave last night. It was a performance of Fedora, in Mr. Sartou's drama of that name, and it was received at the Fifth Avenue Theatre with frequent plaudits by a numerous audience, chiefly of Italians.

Fedora is an unpleasant female who has become the victim of marital infidelity, had passions and sexual infatuation. She has undertaken by espial and treachery to avenge her slaughtered husband—slain suddenly in an adulterous intrigue—but she has fallen in love with his assassin, and, after having entrapped him, and also saved him, she dies miserably by violence, and so ends her career. Her nature and her conduct are entirely and exclusively animal. She is assumed to be very handsome and to possess uncommon power as a fascinator of men. She has neither heart, conscience nor principle. She is simply an ardent and tumultuous physical organization; violent in all things and in all things detestable. That beautiful being was invented by Mr. Sardou for the uses of Sarah Bernhardt. To others such a character is a colossal infliction of disease. The result that remains from Mme. Duse's impersonation is an augmented and clarified sense of her remarkable and varied talents. She possesses, in a marked and unusual degree, the faculty in which so many of her fellow-creatures are curiously interested, of assuming personalities so distinct from her own, and of expressing emotions so strongly and so naturally that they deceive the spectator and sometimes beguile him of his tears. Not intellectual and not philosophic, but strongly self-concentrated, she sways by the admiration of others, and having a fine person and a sympathetic voice, reinforced with thorough professional training, she is able to impress herself strongly upon an audience. She pleases, not alone by the simple manner of her acting—but by the way in which she creates effects—by her beauty. The essential question whether her acting conforms to nature—if nature be assumed to mean fact—could always be affirmatively answered. She feels deeply, and is faithful to what she feels. The two performances thus far given have not indicated a sense of high poetic ideals or a capacity for heroic or tragic characters. Mme. Duse's impersonation for the perfection of art. The result is a most beautiful and there was less of constricted and puny gestulation—though certainly this actress uses far too much gesture and uses it to crude and paltry effect. Mme. Duse, however, appears to possess the right instinct which prescribes an individual manner for each individual. The quality that makes her so revealing is the over-impulsive, that she does not reach the height of her impersonation. It is to indicate not half the truth, she is not the equal of what Clara Morris was, in power, and she is not comparable with Ellen Terry in the quality that makes her the imagination and thrills the heart. In her use of feminine blandishments there is a wealth of witchery, during some scenes she uses a grand and masterly manipulation of her hands and face. She made the tress human, and Flavio Ando gave a splendid, polished, and personation of Lady Macbeth. Mme. Duse was re-possessed with enthusiastic plaudits, after each curtain, she was mostly black and white, and her personation impressed upon the hearts of the audience. Her personation is named in the appended cast:

Princess Fedora Romanoff..... F. Duse  
Countess Olga Romanoff..... M. Duse  
Baroness Olga Romanoff..... M. Duse  
Madame de Tourville..... G. Romanoff  
Martha, maid..... M. Duse  
Dimitri..... M. Duse  
Loris Ivanoff..... L. Orlandini  
Gretch..... G. Romanoff  
Boroff..... G. Romanoff  
Tschelichoff..... E. Mazzanti  
Rouval..... M. Duse  
Boroff..... M. Duse  
Lorich, doctor..... G. Romanoff  
Ciriolo..... M. Duse  
Dan, police agent..... M. Duse  
Pavilio, servant..... P. Betti  
Vladimir Lashin..... M. Duse  
Doctor Muller..... M. Duse  
A medical student..... M. Duse

There is no better authority on Civil Service matters than "Good Government," which speaks officially for the National Civil Service Reform League. It states that, whereas President Cleveland added 7,300 officials to the classified list—