

CHRONICLED AND CRITICISED BY MR. EDMUND YATES.

THE QUEEN'S COMING VISIT TO ITALY.—THEATRICALS AT WINDSOR.—GIFTS FOR EM. PERIOR WILLIAM.—BYNAMITERS.—JUSTIN MCCARTHY.—MR. SCHNADHORST.

London, Jan. 20.—According to present arrangements the Queen will leave Windsor Castle for Italy on Wednesday, March 22, as Her Majesty and Princess Beatrice are particularly anxious to be in Florence on Palm Sunday. The Queen will travel from Windsor to Portsmouth by dock and on the afternoon of the 22nd, intending to dine and sleep on board the royal yacht Victoria and Albert, which will be moored in the harbor for the night. On Thursday, March 23, the Queen will cross the Channel by Cherbourg, whence she will proceed by special train direct to Florence, travelling by the Monte Cenis route to Turin and thence by way of Genoa, Spezia and Pisa. The Queen will arrive in Florence on the evening of Saturday, March 25, and intends to reside for nearly four weeks at Villa Belmonte, near Fiesole. All being well the Queen is to go to Venice for four days, when she leaves Florence and will return home through Germany, it being her present intention to stay for a few days at Darmstadt with the Grand Duke of Hesse, in which case Empress Frederick and other members of the Royal Family will meet her there.

PRIVATE THEATRICALS AT OSBORNE. There were private theatricals three nights last week at Osborne, the place being "The Stoops to Conquer," the performance of which comedy had been desired by the Queen, as it was a favorite of the Prince Consort, and Her Majesty chose it in preference to the "School for Scandal," which was originally selected. There was a full dress rehearsal on Wednesday and performances on Thursday and Friday, to which a large number of invitations were issued by Sir John Cowell, the Indian room being quite full both nights. The arrangements were made by Princess Louise and Princess Beatrice, both of whom played in the piece, assisted by Colonel Collins, who was an admirable stage manager and took the part of Harcourt, while the Marquis of Lorne was Tom Tiddle, and Mr. Arthur Benson was Tony Lumpkin. The account was very pretty, and everybody admired it. The Queen was present at all the performances.

SPLENDID GIFTS FOR THE KAISER. One of the most striking incidents of last week's wintery gales in Berlin was the extraordinary attention paid by the German Emperor to the Carlewitz, who stayed at the Royal Castle, where no Russian guest had been entertained since the reign of Nicholas II. The German Emperor seized every opportunity which presented itself for holding long and confidential conversations with his youthful guest. The Emperor's present, which consisted of a set of diamonds worth \$100,000, was a magnificent gift. The Emperor sent a number of magnificent and very costly presents to the German Emperor, whose eager acceptance of these frequent gifts from Constantinople is severely censured in Berlin. The latest consignment includes a complete suite of Oriental furniture in two pieces. The Empress has received two splendid vases of great value in blue enamel and silver. Each of the young princesses has a set of beautiful cut diamond studs, with links to correspond. The lady Princess has been sent a fan-shaped brooch of diamonds, rubies and sapphires.

THE PRINCE OF WALES'S RACING CUTLER. The Prince of Wales's racing cutler, which is being built on the Clyde, is to be named Britannia, and will be commanded by Captain John Carter, who has been in charge of Mr. India's forty-rater Thalka during the last two seasons. Captain Carter took the late Sir Richard Sutton's Genesis across the Atlantic and raced her against the Puritan for the Victoria Cup. The Prince of Wales was particularly anxious to win the Queen's Cup, which is a valuable trophy, and the German Emperor's Meteor will also compete for that trophy.

COST OF BECOMING A CARDINAL. The household of the Vatican will profit largely by the impending creation of new Cardinals, as the fees payable by each recipient of a red hat amount altogether to £500, a large sum considering that the stipend of a Cardinal is only £600 a year. A new Bishop has to pay some £400 to the corporations of the Vatican.

THE LORD MAYOR'S GRACEFUL ACT. The Lord Mayor, who, as every one knows, is a Roman Catholic, went out of his way the other day to do a kindly act in paying a salary to the state to the Church of England. The Mayor, Ludgate Circus, and he not only made an excellent speech, but left a substantial donation in his own and the Lady Mayoress's name.

LORD STRATHEDEN CAMPBELL'S SPEECHES. The late Lord Stratheden Campbell attended the House of Lords every day, where he regularly went to sleep directly after taking his seat, and on their lordship's adjourning he often proceeded to the House of Commons and finished his nap in a corner of the gallery. About once a month he delivered himself of a dissertation on the English question, during which he was left alone with the Minister whose business it was to sit through his discourse, and the deputy to it in six weeks. Lord Stratheden was a disreputable man, from whom he was returned for Campbellbridge at the age of twenty-four he was expected to be a notable figure in public life, and Lord Campbell candidly resented his son's failure.

THE RELEASE OF THE DYNAMITERS. The chief topic of talk in the Irish meetings in London last week was, I am told, the release of the dynamiters. There was a good deal of screaming over the event, each party of course claiming all the credit for it. The amusing thing about it is that the Government seem to get no credit at all for the concession and the Parnellites only regard it as further proof of the wisdom of Mr. Redmond's policy. It is quite clear from the point of view that the Government have made a blunder. If the Government had kept the prison door locked, they might have got credit for having the question of amnesty under consideration; but by letting Egan out they have given proof that they mean to keep Daily In, and of course if they hold Daily they must also hold Gallagher and the rest. Even Mr. Morley, who makes a market light of murdering a police officer in private, makes a market of letting his brain be used to draw the line at dynamite. The question now is will Mr. Redmond give to his word, and make amnesty the condition of his supporting the Home Rule bill.

MR. SCHNADHORST'S ILL-HEALTH. My forecast of the deposition of Mr. Schnadhorst from the control of the Liberal caucus was made many weeks ago seems to be in the right way. I am sorry to say, far justified ere long. He was, I am sorry to say, far from well when he left England, and is but little better now that he has landed in Australia, for his sea voyage has not done him nearly as much good as was expected. He certainly could not stand the strain of commanding during another electoral campaign. No weight need be given to the statement that things are going on in the Liberal office. Some one in the Parliament set off in command within the next twelve months. The Liberal organization will more than likely that the Liberal organization will more than likely be superseded by Mr. Hudson. This gentleman also has had to go to the South of France for his health's sake, and I am pleased to learn that he is expected back soon quite restored. The other side expected back soon quite restored. The other side will need both officers and ranks when the next contest in the constituencies comes on.

THE DISTRESS AMONG THE SCOTCH CROFTERS. If there is a good deal of distress among the Scotch crofters during these winter months they will have plenty of themselves to blame. It will be recollected that the Scotch government made great exertions to that the Scotch crofters were to be sent to the United States on the scheme of State-aided emigration to British Columbia, so that a number of poor families might be provided for, early this year. Accordingly

ties, but simply the Commission's part in carrying out a deal that had been made by the Manhattan people and Tammany Hall. Amaze was turned into indignation by this exposure, and yet so pressing is the demand for improved means of travel, and so accustomed has New-York come to political deals of all kinds, that, despite their anger, a disposition was manifested on the part of the people to accept the situation and make the best of it, their toleration being stimulated by the assurance that, while sadly defective, the protracted scheme of the Manhattan Company was meritorious to the extent of giving early relief. All the additional lines asked for by the company, it was stated, would be constructed at once. On this assumption discussion of the company's proposition proceeded.

It is possible that this assumption is warranted. We certainly hope that it is, but there are so many reports to the contrary, and the public mind is so sceptical at present, that it is not surprising to find the good faith of the company openly challenged on this point. Men who should know whereof they speak declare that, even if all its demands are granted, the Manhattan Company will not build any additional lines, except a third track, for three or four years, or until it can get property-owners' rights and other privileges on its own terms, holding the streets meantime against every one else who wants to build. In other words, the company is not so desirous of giving the people rapid transit as it is to keep all rivals out of the field. Such a reckless disregard of public sentiment seems incredible, but the selfish policy of the company's management makes it easy for the public to believe these rumors. If they are true, the Manhattan Company's plans should not receive consideration for another instant; if, however, these reports are false, it is the duty of the Rapid Transit Commission to demonstrate their falsity at the earliest possible moment. The citizens of New-York are wonderfully patient and long suffering, but there is a line beyond which it is not safe to try their forbearance, and if we mistake not such trifling as that charged against the Manhattan people would prove it.

"The Buffalo Courier" protests against legislative financing of the Buffalo charter. But in view of the experience of last winter it may be supposed to protest as those who have no hope. It is amusing to notice the complacency with which bewildered and confused Democratic organs announce that the Hawaiian question is only a sugar question. Not having received the cue from the little White House in Lakewood, they find it convenient to conceal their uncertainty of mind by generalizations of that order. It does not seem to have occurred to them that a sugar question may also be an American question.

The fact that England, the boldest and most successful land-grabber on the globe, is averse to our annexing Hawaii does not settle the question.

According to "The Albany Argus" a bill was introduced to the Assembly the other day "providing that a person may kill a dog unlawfully roaming about an inclosure containing sheep if it is unaccompanied by its owner." It is to be understood from this that law-abiding farmers are expected to condone the unlawful roaming of a dog simply because he has been prudent enough to take his owner along with him?

The best time to buy a good thing is generally the time when it is for sale. This maxim applies to Adirondack lands as well as to other negotiable objects.

The Colombian Government will be in a position in the course of a few weeks to take possession of all that remains of the Panama Canal enterprise. It can do this without apprehension of litigation, since this was one of the explicit conditions upon which the concession was extended by Lieutenant Wyse. It will be able to bring the project into market and to offer it to the highest bidder. Critics who enlarge upon the mismanagement and fraud of the French enterprise unconvincingly furnish an argument for the completion of the canal. If not more than \$20,000,000 of the \$255,000,000 obtained by the Panama managers represented actual work and plant—the remainder being sheer waste—the enterprise can hardly be considered impracticable. A new company or syndicate expending \$30,000,000 more, without extravagance or waste, upon the revised scheme for a canal with locks, would have a good deal to show for their money. The opponents of the Panama Canal by their sweeping allegations of fraud and mismanagement have proved too much for their own case.

The tone in which the Hawaiian question is discussed at Washington by men of force and leading is most invigorating. It shows that genuine Americanism is an incoming and not an ebbing tide. It proves that such men as Mr. Blaine have not lived in vain.

Here's a good piece of news for the ice consumers of the metropolis. "The Kingston Freeman" reports that "every house on the Hudson is now filled to overflowing with as fine ice as ever floated on the river." To make the prospect for next summer entirely satisfactory it only needs the removal of the ice-blocks that the great staple will be sold at so conservative a price that everybody can afford to buy a piece.

"Speaking of street-cleaning," said the man in the corner of an elevated car to his neighbor, "I would like to see the block system substituted for the blockhead system."

PERSONAL.

Mr. Hoke Smith, a Georgia politician of some note, is said to be seeking a Cabinet position, and Senator Levy, the South Carolina Alliance man, according to the same rumor, is supporting him. But as E. P. Howell, of "The Atlanta Constitution," is antagonizing Mr. Smith, the latter gentleman's prospects can hardly be regarded as brilliant.

When a President is inaugurated at Washington he is usually sworn in with a large, new Bible, which is afterward presented to some member of his family. But Mr. Cleveland in 1885 took the oath on his mother's Bible. It was a small book, moreover bound and gilt-edged. So far as is known he still has the book, and in the belief that it will be used at the coming ceremony the clerk of the Supreme Court has not purchased a Bible to be used on that occasion.

Members of the Presbytery of Cincinnati are generally very reticent regarding the case of Professor Henry Forester Smith, and the hope is cherished that following a time he would be added until after the case has gone to the synod of Ohio next October, and then to the General Assembly.

session of the Legislature is very different from its predecessors, the outpour of bills upon the clerk's desk for little canal appropriations, for a herme bank here, a stone wall there, and a bridge at some other place will begin to-day and continue all through the session." Having uttered this gentle admonition to a Democratic Senate and Assembly, "The Argus" proceeded to emphasize Governor Flower's recommendation in his annual message, that all canal appropriations should be placed in a single bill. The TRIBUNE has heartily commended this recommendation, which clearly is in the interest of frugal expenditures. But for some reason or other our lawmakers have disregarded it. Have they done so with the approval of the Canal Committee?

The State finances are in a prosperous condition, New-York being practically out of debt. But obviously such a condition of the Treasury is a temptation to extravagance. The taxpayers will cheerfully approve all necessary appropriations. But they have no money to waste, and they expect their representatives at Albany to handle the public purse as prudently as they do their private one.

"THE MASTER."

The death of Justice Lamar has brought out an interesting anecdote concerning that gentleman in connection with President Cleveland, of whose Cabinet he was a member as Secretary of the Interior. It is related by a correspondent of "The Hartford Times." About the middle of Cleveland's term, according to this correspondent, at one time, when the annual reports of the several departments were in course of preparation and the President was at work upon his message, he wanted to know what the heads of departments were going to say in their annual reports. Nearly all were dilatory. In a Cabinet meeting one day the grave and dignified Secretaries found that they were being talked to like a lot of schoolboys or clerks. Mr. Cleveland freed his mind and the Cabinet meeting broke up. The meetings were then held on Tuesdays and Thursdays; and on getting outside the door, Lamar sidled up to another Secretary and whispered: "I'm glad we haven't got to meet the master again until Tuesday." There is no reason to doubt the truth of the story. Certainly none so far as it illustrates the dominant characteristic in Mr. Cleveland's nature. The Secretary spoke of him as "the master." By the politician a grade lower he is more familiarly described as "the Boss." The meaning is the same.

Mr. Cleveland has always held that relation to his followers, always confidently and sometimes aggressively, never with the least hesitation or self-distrust. He was "the master" when Governor, and the hostility which he provoked in his own party arose chiefly, if not solely, from that fact, which brought him in collision with other stubborn and self-assertive men who had slowly worked their way up to leadership and bitterly resented what they considered the upstart airs of the new man whom they looked upon as their own creation. All the same, he forced them down upon a lower step while he stood above at the top and gave them his orders. What he did as Governor he continued to do as President. At Washington just as at Albany he was "the master," and talked to his Cabinet as though they were only schoolboys or mere clerks. There was something remarkable, almost unique, in the confident and self-assured manner with which this little observer, poor, wholly inexperienced in legislation and unfamiliar with the duties of any State office, took up the office of Governor and assumed at once the leadership of leaders, the mastery of his party. Still more remarkable his success in compelling the obedience of his followers, and their recognition of him as "the master." Going to Washington for the first time as President, without ever having so much as seen a Congress in session, he assumed with the same absolute confidence in himself the duties of the highest office in the land, and to the astonishment and bewilderment of the great leaders, the trained and experienced statesmen of his party, took his place as "the master" as if of undoubted right; as if born to it.

Great licking and squirming there was among them, much loud talk and gesticulation about "this upstart who had got a notion that he had made himself," but he was "the master" all the same. He led and they followed. Suddenly, but still in line. They did not dare refuse him renomination, but when he was defeated they wasted no tears over it. They were tired of "the master," and said they were glad to be rid of him. But they had not effected the riddance. When they saw last spring that his nomination could not be prevented, they said: "Well, let him be nominated and defeated. That will make an end of him." He was elected; it is still "the master." He has had a most remarkable career; has achieved phenomenal success. The most striking feature in his career is the mastery with which he has whipped his schoolboys into line and compelled the support of an unwilling, sullen and dissatisfied party. For him they have broken all their precedents, violated all their traditions, and now they have him once more at the desk with the ferrets in his hand. "The master" has a great opportunity. What will he do with it? It's a very tough lot that he has to deal with, but he ought to know them pretty well by this time. He let them ride over him a little toward the close of his last term. He does not need that now.

CAN IT BE TRUE?

The elevated railroads have not, for a long time at least, been looked upon as affording a satisfactory solution of the rapid transit problem. Whatever hopes they may have inspired at first, it cannot be denied that after a fair trial, extending through several years, the deliberate conclusion of this community is that, with all their advantages, these aerial structures do not present the best form of quick transportation within the city limits. They are essentially temporary in character, and though, as De Loesses remarked, their construction was a brilliant, audacious undertaking, yet they are only an expedient, a tentative but highly important step in the development of a comprehensive, enduring system of rapid transit. Naturally, the Manhattan Company will dissent from this view of its property; nevertheless, we have stated correctly the prevailing opinion, and a striking proof of this is the shock that was experienced by the people of this city a few weeks ago when the Rapid Transit Commission gravely announced that, after all, the only practical answer to the burning question is in the multiplication of these roads through the air.

This public amazement would not have been so great if the Commission at the time had not enjoyed general confidence. To the majority of citizens the decision represented the honest result of two years' labor spent by the Board in the investigation of this perplexing subject. Hence the widespread astonishment, which continued until THE TRIBUNE, after a careful examination of the matter, explained the mysterious verdict by showing that the Commission was practically controlled by the elevated railroad company, and that its conclusion was not the outcome of a conscientious effort to give the city the most desirable transit facili-

ties, but we are justified in characterizing it as an elastic compromise fashioned with such dexterity that almost every section of it can be amended in committee if it ever succeeds in passing to the second reading. The prohibitions upon legislation by the Irish Parliament have been strengthened, and power to settle the land question and to control the police and the judiciary has been reserved for a term of years. The delegation at Westminster and the veto power of the Crown have been retained; the Irish contributions to the Imperial Exchequer have been reduced one-half; and the proposed Legislature has been divided into two chambers, with a curious application of the Swiss referendum principle in case of their failure to agree. The original scheme has been alternately followed and modified; and the result is a compromise which can be readjusted in committee so as to meet special objection and criticism. What Mr. Gladstone has apparently aimed to do is to produce a scheme sufficiently elastic to enable him to run it into committee for final revision. It is an adjustable bond which may be stretched, rather than an iron chain which can neither be broken nor bent.

These forecasts of the speech from the Throne and of the Home-Rule bill justify apprehension of a distracted and stormy session. The debate on the address will undoubtedly be prolonged and acrimonious. It will be a formal opening of the next electoral canvass over an exhaustive Ministerial programme which can never be carried out by the existing Parliament. If the Home-Rule bill be a palpable compromise measure the speech is a direct menace of dissolution. If Mr. Gladstone proclaims in advance his willingness to give and take in readjusting his chief measure to political necessities and hostile criticism, he also displays a club with which the factions of the coalition may be coerced. Elections are costly affairs; the menace of dissolution is a formidable weapon.

THE ADIRONDACK PARK.

The bill which has been drawn on lines suggested by Governor Flower and was yesterday introduced in the Legislature, providing for the consolidation of the Forest and Dairy commissions into a Department of Agriculture, has apparently some good features, and ought not to be hastily condemned. No doubt it is carefully framed to harmonize with the supposed political interests of the Democratic leaders; but so is every other measure sure to be under present conditions, and this mere fact is not sufficient reason for condemning a bill outright. That part of this consolidation scheme which most interests us is its provision relating to the Adirondack Park. Governor Flower has evinced a praiseworthy concern for the preservation of the North Woods, has made a personal investigation of their condition, and considered various plans for securing and maintaining a large State preserve. His opinions on the subject are therefore entitled to respectful treatment, and when he endeavors to make them the basis of legislation the specific bill by means of which he hopes to accomplish his designs should be carefully and candidly discussed.

To one point only we now desire to call attention—namely, the fully proceeding so slowly with this urgent business of forest preservation as to increase its difficulties and so incur a grave risk of ultimate failure. It is announced on apparently good authority that the State can make contracts with clubs owning nearly 600,000 acres of forest land within the lines of the projected park which will secure to the public perpetually the main objects that an exclusive State preserve could accomplish. Perhaps 400,000 acres in addition could be acquired by the State in exchange for land now owned by it outside the park limits. The State already owns more than 500,000 acres within the lines, so that the two operations would insure the protection of nearly 1,500,000 acres from serious injury, and to the same extent preserve the conditions upon which, at points near and remote, the common welfare largely depends. But if these things are done there will still remain in private possession about 1,200,000 acres of forest land, the protection of which is deemed exceedingly desirable, and which the State must acquire or control in order to carry out the park project. The preservation of these properties may prove to be the most embarrassing part of the business, and upon the action of the State with regard to them may depend the success of the whole forestry movement of the last few years.

Here, therefore, is the point where liberal and intelligent treatment is most urgently demanded. The sum of \$200,000 to \$300,000 could be expended annually, it is believed, to great advantage in acquiring this timber land, now owned by individuals and in constant danger of being denuded, either after condemnation proceedings or by negotiation. It was the original intention to authorize and provide for such purchases, but at this point political considerations were brought to bear upon the bill. It was surmised that an appropriation of this amount by increasing the tax levy might satisfy the authors, and through them the Democratic party, to injurious criticism, and therefore it was resolved to prolong the parsimonious policy which has already proved exceedingly expensive. At just this point, we believe, the Governor and his advisers have made a serious mistake. This State is rich, prosperous and practically out of debt. It can far better afford to spend the sum proposed for the indispensable object of acquiring forest territory than to run the risk of discovering a few years hence that a far larger sum will not avail. The interests involved are of enormous magnitude, and the expenditure which they demand is minute in comparison. We urge the policy of prompt acquisition within the lines of the projected park, and the appropriation of the moderate sum which the Forest Commissioners believe that they can spend advantageously in this way.

TIME TO BRACE UP.

January ends to-day, but as yet our lawmakers at Albany have accomplished little or nothing. It is to be hoped that the advent of February will serve to remind them that unless the present session is to be duly prolonged it is high time that they settle down to business in dead earnest. They must be aware as intelligent men that considerable legislation of the first importance is demanded at their hands this year. If they address themselves to this legislation and work industriously until it is disposed of, why, then they can adjourn sine die at a comparatively early day, since the great majority of the bills which are not in this category—go over to next year without harm to anybody.

Bills calling for big or little appropriations have been pouring in during the month. Has any Senator or Assemblyman, we wonder, kept so close a watch as to be able to state with some degree of precision what the sum total of the pending demands upon the treasury will foot up? How much for canals? How much for armories? How much for charitable institutions? Early in January "The Albany Argus" remarked that "unless the present

Mr. Low was a generous giver during his life, and it is understood that his desire was that his sons should follow his example in this respect.

After Judge Lippincott, whose promotion takes him out of their way henceforth, the ballot-box stuffers and ringsters generally of Jersey City have no one more cordially than District-Attorney Winfield. They have been hoping soon to have a more pliable man in that office; but this hope vanished yesterday when Governor West reappointed Mr. Winfield. The Governor is seeking to win the good opinion of his intelligent and honorable fellow-citizens, and is doing so successfully.

IT IS AN AMERICAN QUESTION.

President Harrison has acted with characteristic promptness and good judgment in dispatching the Mohican and Admiral Scheriff to Honolulu and in arranging for the further increase of our naval strength there. No political importance is necessarily to be attached to this step other than that which requires that a purely American solution of the Hawaiian crisis shall be had. Whether we accept the precise form of offer which Mr. Thurston and his colleagues are here to present or not, the government of the islands must be reconstituted in strict conformity with the interests of the United States. While not anticipating the opposition of any European Power to this obvious necessity of the situation, it is still our duty to maintain a force at Honolulu which will be equal to any emergency. It may be unfortunate that Admiral Gherardi's squadron has proceeded so far on its voyage to New-York, though present appearances do not suggest that a greater representation will be needed in the Pacific than is there at this time.

The sentiment of public men in Washington seems to be heartily in favor of accepting the Hawaiian proposals, not, indeed, because that course would be to all others preferable, but because they see manifold dangers to our interests in returning to the delegates a hesitating or inconclusive answer. It is, of course, assumed on all sides that the facts being established in substantial accordance with the press dispatches from San Francisco, we must do something. We cannot turn Hawaii adrift, nor can we allow its destiny to be determined by any foreign influence except our own, and from these two requirements it follows that our action must be sufficient to establish order in Hawaii, and to render possible the maintenance of a government there which shall be acceptable to the people, competent to perform its functions and absolutely free of European restraint or menace. Our public men are evidently in doubt whether this can be done in any other way than by the formal annexation of the group. They fear that a policy less complete in its operations will fail to satisfy the Hawaiians, and will be interpreted abroad as indicating on our part either irresolution or a lack of interest.

England presumably is the only country which can be suspected of any fixed purpose to prevent the success of the enterprise these Hawaiian delegates are here to consummate. The London press comments on the news of the revolution in a tone characteristically hostile to this country, and agrees in assuming that Lord Rosebery and Mr. Gladstone will endeavor to place obstacles in the way of annexation. Probably, indeed, they will if our treatment of the subject affords them the chance. But it may be supposed that our Government in whatever it says and does, as well after the 4th of March as now, will be consistent with the position assumed when the final destiny of islands near our coasts first became the subject of international correspondence. That position has been reaffirmed by successive Administrations, whether Whig, Democratic or Republican, and has never been in any way departed from or compromised. Mr. Everett stated it with great particularity in his instructions to our Ministers at London and Paris as to the answer they should make to the joint note of England and France proposing that we engage with them in disclaiming the intention of acquiring Cuba and in guaranteeing combined resistance to such a purpose wherever manifested.

Mr. Everett's reply said, in effect, that the ultimate sovereignty of Cuba, as of all other islands near our shores, was an American and not a European question, except as it might affect the rights of a particular nation claiming the sovereign power in controversy; that we could recognize the right of England and France to concern themselves with it only to that extent and under those conditions; that while disclaiming any disposition to extend our political authority beyond our ocean boundaries, we should enter into no engagement on the subject, and should feel ourselves as free of European opinion to determine every such proposition, as it arose, as England or France would feel of our sentiment concerning the disposition of an island in the Mediterranean. This dispatch has been accepted as the basis of all subsequent correspondence with Europe on these matters, and, as to Hawaii, we have said distinctly and without a disputing reply to England, France and Germany, that it indisputably belongs to the American system, and that if the movement of events renders its independent station no longer possible, the rights of trade and the necessities of politics alike require that it be left to our jurisdiction. It is not likely that this time-honored position will in the present situation be amended, nor that England, with its presence in Egypt to defend, will seriously question our right to give such an answer to the Hawaiians as may best commend itself to our duty and convenience.

THE EVE OF PARLIAMENT.

The forecast of the Queen's Speech points to the probabilities of another session rather than to the possibilities of legislation. It reads like an electoral programme. It includes Home Rule for Ireland, Disestablishment for Scotland and Wales and reforms in electoral restriction, county councils and magistracies, the London County Council, licensing, local option, and a labor bureau. There is something radical for everybody. The Irish, Scotch, Welsh, Radical, Temperance, Nonconformist, Agricultural and Labor groups are all recognized as having valid claims upon the immediate attention of Parliament, and are vaguely assured that they will have the reforms upon which their hearts are set. This is good politics before a general election; but when Parliament assembles and is confronted with a programme for which nothing less than a decade of legislative industry is required, the effect is to impair confidence in the stability of the existing Government, with its feeble and untrustworthy majority. Not infrequently is the signal for a general election raised in the Speech from the Throne; but it does not often happen that the first session of a new Parliament is opened with an electoral programme, pure and simple.

The outline of the Queen's Speech is accompanied by a forecast of the Home-Rule bill, which is even more remarkable than the text of the original measure. It would be obviously premature to discuss it in detail, when the effect of important modifications of the scheme of 1886 may be transformed by the official

Amusements.

- ACADEMY OF DESIGN—At Exhibition.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The Black Creek.
AMERICAN THEATRE—8-15-De Vopvshender.
BIJOU THEATRE—8-30-A Society Play.
CARNegie MUSIC HALL—10 a. m. until 10 p. m.—The Dore Gallery.
CANTON—8-15-Opening Master.
COLUMBIAN THEATRE—8-15-The Minstrels.
DAILY THEATRE—8-15-The Foresters.
ESPIRE THEATRE—8-15-The Girl I Left Behind Me.
GARDEN THEATRE—8-15-The Minstrels.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—8-15-Million Geniuses' Hall.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—8-15-Isle of Champagne.
HERKIMER THEATRE—8-15-Field Day.
ROYAL MADISON SQUARE THEATRE—8-30-A Trio to Christmas.
KOSTER & HALEN—8-15-Vanderella.
LUNCHEON THEATRE—8-15-American Abroad.
MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE—8-15-Wonders of America.
MUSIC HALL—8-15-Laborer Field.
PATHEON THEATRE—8-15-At the Movies.
STANDARD THEATRE—8-15-Ny Official Wife.
STAR THEATRE—8-15-On Probation.
TONY PASTORS—8-15-Vanderella.
UNION SQUARE THEATRE—8-15-Opera.
12TH STREET THEATRE—8-15-De Vopvshender.

Index to Advertisements.

Table with 4 columns: Page, Col., Page, Col. listing various advertisements and their locations.

Business Notices.

ROLL TOP DESKS AND OFFICE FURNITURE.
Great Variety of Style and Price.
T. G. Selwyn.
No. 111 Fulton St. N. Y.

New York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.
TUESDAY, JANUARY 31, 1893.
TWELVE PAGES.
THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.—A forecast of the Queen's speech from the throne was published; the new Radical party, the Irish Unionists and the Liberal-Unionists met and decided on their several policies.
Domestic.—The funeral of James G. Blaine was held in Washington with many prominent officials and others in attendance.
Congress.—Both branches in session.
Senate.—Senator Chandler introduced a resolution directing the President to open negotiations with the Hawaiian Commissioners.
Domestic.—The strike at the Brooks Locomotive Works, Dunkirk, N. Y., was broken.
Foreign.—The German Emperor's Meteor will also compete for that trophy.

Foreign.—A forecast of the Queen's speech from the throne was published; the new Radical party, the Irish Unionists and the Liberal-Unionists met and decided on their several policies.
Domestic.—The funeral of James G. Blaine was held in Washington with many prominent officials and others in attendance.
Congress.—Both branches in session.
Senate.—Senator Chandler introduced a resolution directing the President to open negotiations with the Hawaiian Commissioners.
Domestic.—The strike at the Brooks Locomotive Works, Dunkirk, N. Y., was broken.
Foreign.—The German Emperor's Meteor will also compete for that trophy.

Foreign.—A forecast of the Queen's speech from the throne was published; the new Radical party, the Irish Unionists and the Liberal-Unionists met and decided on their several policies.
Domestic.—The funeral of James G. Blaine was held in Washington with many prominent officials and others in attendance.
Congress.—Both branches in session.
Senate.—Senator Chandler introduced a resolution directing the President to open negotiations with the Hawaiian Commissioners.
Domestic.—The strike at the Brooks Locomotive Works, Dunkirk, N. Y., was broken.
Foreign.—The German Emperor's Meteor will also compete for that trophy.