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New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1893.

TWENTY PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.—Mr. Gladstone sent a dispatch to the Queen in regard to the Government's attitude toward the defeat of the Home Rule bill. ==== Emperor William reviewed the Fifteenth Army Corps at Strasburg. ==== There were further encounters between the rioting miners and troops in Yorkshire. ==== A dispatch from Rio Janeiro to the State Department at Washington says that martial law has been proclaimed there.

Congress.—Both branches in session. ==== Senate: Messrs. Peffer and George spoke on a resolution of inquiry regarding the National banks, and Mr. Teller spoke against the Repeal bill. ==== House: Only unimportant matters were taken up, and an early adjournment was had. ==== The House Ways and Means Committee continued its hearings on tariff revision.

Domestic.—Mrs. Grover Cleveland gave birth to a baby girl in the White House. ==== An outbreak of disease is feared on the Sea Islands of South Carolina: the Government is to send disinfectants and medicines there. ==== The G. A. R., California and Utah celebrated their day at the World's Fair. ==== The Coroner's Jury declared that Mrs. Margaret McQuillan and Sarah J. McQuillan came to their deaths by pistol-shot wounds at the hand of Mrs. Paul Halliday. ==== The annual tub parade was held at Lenox, Mass.

City and Suburban.—The Vigilant won the second trial race of the cup defenders, beating her rivals in every line of sailing. ==== Winners at Sheepshead Bay: May Win, Pedestrian, Santa Anna, Senator Grady, Springtime, Raceland. ==== Brave work saved several lives at a fire at East New-York. ==== The local season of the National Baseball League was closed by New-York's two victories over Cincinnati, and by Brooklyn's defeat of St. Louis. ==== Stocks irregular, advancing early and in the final dealings declining readily. The closing was weak, but final changes were generally advances. Money on call nominal at 3 per cent.

The Weather.—Forecast for to-day: Fair and slightly warmer. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 73 degrees; lowest, 60; average, 65 7-8.

The millions of Americans who are closely watching the trial races for the selection of a defender of the America's Cup will be pleased with the news that the Vigilant won in yesterday's contest with so large a margin to spare that there can be no question about her superiority in the conditions of wind and weather which prevailed. "May the best boat win" is the wish of every patriotic person in the country, and may her victory be so complete that there can be no doubt she should be chosen to battle against the swift Valkyrie.

Although official dispatches received at the State Department yesterday from Brazil announce that there is danger of the bombardment of Rio de Janeiro by the revolutionary fleet, and that martial law has been declared at the national capital, yet there is every reason to hope that the presence of the large number of foreign cruisers lying at anchor in port for the purpose of protecting the life and property of the large colony of foreigners established in the Brazilian capital will have the effect of preventing any attack by the insurgents upon the city. Under the circumstances there should be small cause for anxiety on the part of those of our readers who may happen to have relatives or friends at Rio.

Although it would be absurd to describe the birth of President Cleveland's little girl yesterday as an event of National importance, yet it is impossible to deny that it is an occurrence which evokes sentiments of kindly interest on the part of the entire Nation. People of every condition and race have passed through the portals of the Executive Mansion. But the arrival of such a little stranger as the one who called yesterday there to pay her respects to the President is of so unusual a character that in the welcome accorded to her by her own immediate family circle the latter will be joined by the vast majority of the fellow-citizens of her parents, irrespective of party and politics.

For the first time since July 1 the weekly statement of the New-York City banks showed yesterday a surplus in their reserve above the legal requirement of 25 per cent. Wall Street and financial circles generally received this news with much gratification. It is believed that the monetary situation has so far improved that there will be a large cancellation of Clearing House loan certificates this week. The country owes a big debt of gratitude to the New-York banks for the manner in which they have unitedly met the financial crisis. If the Senate will now do its plain duty and speedily pass the Silver Repeal bill, and if the country is relieved from the threat of sweeping tariff changes, better times may be expected.

Very encouraging are the advices received from St. Louis and other Western cities where, according to dispatches which we publish to-day, work is being resumed in a large number of factories, foundries and mills that were frightened into closing some months ago by the commercial depression which has prevailed throughout the summer. In St. Louis alone 12,000 have returned to work during the last week, and every line of wholesale trade reports increasing orders. Nor is the improvement confined to the West; for a similar revival is reported at Troy and in other centres of industry, both in this State and in Massachusetts. Indeed, the aspect of affairs is decidedly encouraging, and it looks much as if the predictions of hard times during the coming winter were destined to prove untrue.

To the juvenile population of this city the week which opens to-day is particularly eventful, for it marks the conclusion of the long summer holidays, and the recommencement of studies—our public schools, which furnish instruction to nearly a quarter of a million of young people, opening to-morrow. The new school year will be characterized by several notable improvements, not only as regards the courses of study, but also with respect to the accommodation of the pupils. Several new public school buildings are ready for occupancy to-morrow, and the construction of a number of others will be completed by the end of next month, so that there should be little further cause for complaint of overcrowding.

THE RECORDER WILL DO.

The theory on which it is sought to substitute some other Judge for Recorder Smyth in the trial of Ellison for a murderous assault upon W. H. Henriques is either untenable, or some other than human agencies must be provided to insure the proper trial of any cause. It seems that Ellison has been before the Recorder once already, and on a charge similar to the one contained in his present indictment. The Recorder on that occasion delivered to the prisoner one of his characteristic and edifying addresses. He said that Ellison was a ruffian, which certainly nobody doubts, and that if he ever came into that court again he wouldn't get off so easily as he did then. It is claimed that this remark disqualifies the Recorder for sitting in the present case in that it warrants the presumption of a prejudice on his part against the prisoner.

If by "prejudice" is meant such a vengeful feeling as would lead the Judge, in his conduct as a Judge, to bear against the prisoner a featherweight more than the evidence compelled, it is either a preposterous charge or Recorder Smyth is not fit to try anybody. There are certain criminal lawyers, no doubt, who will cheerfully agree with this alternative view, and the reason why is the reason why nobody else will agree with them. Guilty defendants stand a poor show of escape when they have the Recorder to deal with. He knows the signs of guilt with almost an unerring intuition, and when he sees them the prisoner is well on his way to the fate laid out for him in the offended law. This is what criminal lawyers who desire to get their clients off, guilty or not guilty, bitterly resent; but it is what the public, desirous of being protected against crime and criminals, like and are grateful for.

The Recorder will go to the trial of Ellison, no doubt, believing that he is guilty. He couldn't do otherwise and possess intelligence enough to eat when he is hungry. Ellison's crime was notorious, and every detail of it has been told and retold so often that it is plainly impossible for anybody who reads the newspapers to suppose him innocent. But what has that to do with the question of his getting a fair trial? Recorder Smyth knows the law, perfectly understands the mental attitude in which he should sit as a Judge toward the prisoner, and has the education of a long career on the bench to fit him to preserve that attitude. He knows that Ellison should be adjudged, not on the account of his performance as published in the newspapers, but on the evidence as brought out in the trial, and nobody lives who knows the rules of law to apply to the evidence better than the Recorder. To say that he is not fit to try Ellison or any other accused person is simply silly. He is a stern magistrate—that is true; but he is a kindly old man, of good and generous impulses, with his heart and his head just where they belong and as sound and healthy as a heart and a head can be. No innocent man fears him, and no guilty man fools him.

THE LORDS ON PARADE.

The House of Lords in rejecting the Home Rule bill by an overwhelming majority of ten to one has made an entirely unnecessary display of its hostility. A smaller majority would have served the purpose of a suspensive veto upon Mr. Gladstone's legislation for Ireland, and it would have remanded the question to the constituencies for decisive action. By their excess of zeal in drumming up bishops and veteran peers and in sending out ambulances for the halt, the blind and the paralytic, the Lords have reminded the democratic masses in a very offensive way that they have the constitutional power of blocking measures and policies which the representatives of the people may adopt. It was neither wise nor prudent for the Lords to roll up such a majority against Home Rule.

Under the Georges there were expedients by which a hostile majority in the upper House could be overcome. The old-time Whigs were not greatly outnumbered by the Tory peers, and the Crown by the creation of new titles could place the rival parties on terms of equality. With the progress of democratic ideas all checks and balances for the regulation of party majorities in the privileged House have disappeared. With the record of 419 votes against Home Rule and only 41 in favor of it, the impracticability of redistributing political forces in the upper chamber is apparent. The anomaly is presented of double party government with an hereditary house overwhelmingly one-sided. A Tory Government when it has a majority in the Commons has nothing to fear from the Lords. A Liberal Government supported by a majority of representatives fresh from the people has nothing to hope for from the Lords with a majority of ten to one against it. When Lord Salisbury is in power the upper House is a machine for registering the Tory majorities in the Commons. When Mr. Gladstone is Premier it is an obstructive brake for bringing legislation to a full stop.

It is an anomaly which will tend to develop radicalism, especially when the privileged class beats the drums and holds such a dress parade as was witnessed last week. For, when all is said, the fact remains that this is the last decade of the most progressive of centuries, and in an enlightened country like England there is something incongruous in the exercise of legislative power by hereditary right. The Commons represent the people of the United Kingdom. The Lords are the sons of their fathers.

THE CUNARDERS' RUNS.

The Lucania's run from Queenstown to Sandy Hook was a phenomenal performance for a maiden voyage. It was only one hour and twenty-two minutes behind the best time ever made across the Atlantic by the Paris. As the most favorable season for breaking records has passed, the Paris may retain the prestige of the quickest passage until next year; but there can be no reasonable doubt that both the Campania and the Lucania will reduce the time to 5 1-2 days before another September. The Campania already is to be credited with the fastest eastward voyage, which is only thirty-three minutes behind the best westward run of the Paris. The Lucania, while a sister ship, is evidently faster and will eventually lower the record. The Cunard Line has every reason to be satisfied with the splendid performance of both of its new ships.

The American Line, while it still holds the championship of the seas, will have to depend upon its new ships for the maintenance of its prestige for speed. The liners now building at the Cramps' yards, while inferior in tonnage to the Cunarders, will have all the advantages of superior workmanship and engineering skill which have made the newest vessels added to the American Navy the fastest and best of their class. Since the cruiser New-York has outstripped the Blake and the Blenheim, and since the Columbia promises to surpass the speed record of both the Campania and the Lucania, it is not presumptuous to hope that the new American-built liners will more than hold their own with the fastest English-built merchant ships. Their success means something more than an increased prestige for the American Line. The new ships, like the merchant steamships the New-York and the Paris, will be reserved for the exclusive use of the United States Government as an auxiliary navy.

A PERIOD OF CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

Readers of the daily papers during the last few weeks have doubtless been struck with the unusually large number of crimes and casualties, involving the loss of human life, that have taken place. The phenomenon is not a new one: it has been frequently noticed in other years, and in fact has led many people to suggest that there may be some mysterious law of periodicity for crimes, if not for casualties. But though the theory is a plausible one, and rests upon some basis of fact, it must still remain only a theory while our knowledge of the complex problems involved is so meagre. It is easy enough to predict that when a large number of men are out of work and pinched for the necessaries of life some of them will be guilty of disorder or petty crimes. The same thing is true of many other social or economic conditions, which are admitted to bear a demonstrable relation to certain crimes and disorders. But these phenomena more properly belong to the general subject of criminology, as to which it is possible to make approximately scientific generalizations. The police statistics of any well-ordered city, for instance, will show that about the same number of people, relatively to the population of the city, are arrested for different offences every year, and that certain crimes occur with periodic regularity. They are such crimes as are the natural and inevitable product of human nature as affected by a certain social or economic environment.

But this law of the regular recurrence of crime does not at all explain the occasional periodicity of certain crimes, especially when, as at present, it is accompanied by an appalling list of catastrophes and accidents involving loss of life. What are the hidden laws governing such outbreaks? For that they are the legitimate outcome of certain well-defined laws operating in the world and in human nature would be most firmly maintained even by those who can least understand them. We know not how to answer this question; and our profound ignorance of the subject suggests to us how imperfectly, after all, we understand that complex thing we call civilization. We are wont to define it as a continuous progress onward and upward. But the progress is not continuous; nor is it always onward and upward. Once in a while man seems to revert to his former condition of brutality; and the student of social progress is forcibly reminded that the victory of the race over its own passions is yet far from being complete. As to the many accidents due to carelessness that have recently occurred they may possibly be explained by the relaxation of attention which the enervating heat of summer naturally produces. This, however, is really a suggestion rather than an explanation. For there are no accurate statistics of casualties which would enable us to form any certain conclusion concerning their recurrence. It is strange that such is the case, because a study of the question would be not only fascinating to the student of social science, but would add much to man's stock of useful knowledge.

There is little doubt that an accurate statistical record of what may be called periodical crimes and casualties, embracing every civilized country and covering a number of years, would do much to throw light on a problem that is now almost completely wrapped in mystery.

TRUE CHRISTIAN BROTHERHOOD.

There is only one country in the world where orphan children and foundlings are debarred from admission to the workhouse. It is in Austria, which maintains that to place the stigma of pauperism upon the poor little things is to handicap them later on in the race for life and for bread, and thus to lessen their chance of ever becoming self-supporting and self-respecting citizens. That their reasoning is just is shown by the results. Whereas, in Paris, London and Berlin the majority of children born in workhouses return years afterward to die there, in Vienna it is a most unusual occurrence for a foundling or an orphan dependent upon public charity to become in old age a charge upon the community. In Austrian cities children of this class are boarded out in the families of workmen living in the suburbs at the expense of the municipality. But their care is intrusted, not to the workhouse authorities, but to gentlemen and ladies of leisure, fortune and respectability, who practically become the guardians of the little ones. Their charge is a purely honorary one, and they are chosen, as a rule, by the Burgomaster of the city or town from among the nobility, the retired magistrates, the half-pay officers, the rich childless widows and wealthy old maids. They bear the title of orphan-fathers and orphan-mothers, and so honorable is the position regarded by the population that the Mayor never experiences any difficulty in securing the services of a sufficient number of such official parents.

During the early youth of their wards the duties of these orphan-parents are confined to visiting them at unexpected times, and to keeping the people with whom they board up to the mark by showing them that the children have powerful protectors. Upon the official parent devolves the responsibility of deciding the special calling in life for which the youngsters show the most aptitude; the only stipulation made by the municipal authorities being that the boys should be taught some skilled labor or profession calculated to give them later on a chance of being able to support a wife and family and to lay by provision for old age. When these lads go out into the world it is to their official parents that they turn for a character, and if evil days come to them they appeal to their official protectors for help. It is an incalculable benefit for a boy who is just starting out in life to have a man of position to stand by him and to speak to the world in his favor, nor is there anything in connection between the two to ruffle the independence of the younger; for when once launched in life the elder stands to him simply in the relation of an old and tried friend, whose advice he may follow or not as he pleases. With regard to the orphan or foundling girls they are mostly trained for domestic service, which, however, they are not permitted to enter before the age of fourteen, and then it becomes the orphan-mother's duty to investigate the character of the persons who propose to employ her, to see that she is well treated, and eventually when she marries to find out about the man's reputation, and as to whether he has the means of keeping a wife. Usually it is from her own house that the marriage takes place, and at every turn the girl is made to feel the advantage of having a lady of rank to whom she can always appeal, who is bound to protect her, to defend her when wrongfully accused, and to guard her as far as possible from evil.

Thanks to these orphan-parents, hereditary pauperism in Austria has been practically stamped out, and there is much in the system that may commend itself to people on this side of the Atlantic. The condition of the pauper orphans and of the foundlings now dependent upon the public charity of this great metropolis would certainly be vastly improved and the future prospects of the little unfortunates rendered more promising were our leading citizens and their wives to follow the example of the people in similar standing in Austria, and to add a new and useful interest to their lives by assuming the honorary and honorable office of orphan-parents.

VACATION AND WORK.

Oftentimes our feelings are best described by a paradox, perhaps because human nature is itself a most paradoxical thing. Most people, for instance, find a keen pleasure in the home-coming at this season, just because they have had such a good time away from home during the summer. Of course those who have not had a good time are also glad to get home; but we shall assume that they are so few in number as not to merit editorial notice. The great majority of summer sojourners, we hope and believe, have enjoyed and been benefited by their respite from work, however brief it may have been. But the most pleasurable thought for those who really enjoy their vacation is that for that reason they will enjoy their home the more.

This is especially true of Americans, who, if they do not take their pleasures sadly, take them with a certain degree of timidity, as though they were not just sure that idleness has any proper place in this modern workaday world. It is, perhaps, a strain of the strenuous Puritan character in the moral fibre of our nature which thus prevents us from enjoying pleasure for its own sake, as do the Latin races. But this is a theme that so peculiarly belongs to the eloquent orators of the New-England Society that we will not venture to poach upon it. We shall content ourselves with stating the fact, however it may be explained. For nearly all of us, happily for the world's progress, a continuous vacation would be a physical and mental impossibility. The thought that it is to have an end gives it its greatest charm. We sometimes chafe at the monotony of life; but most of our happiness and nearly all our achievements depend on monotony. Few of us suspect how much this is so, until some catastrophe throws us out of the well-worn grooves of habitude and work in which our lives are wont to run. Then we would gladly exchange all the novelties of a new environment for the dear monotony of our old life. Even the school-children in these days will feel some degree of pleasure in fishing out the pile of dusty and dog-eared books, notwithstanding the venerable tradition to the contrary. It is worth while to remember this, in these days when so much ridicule is heaped on the man who lives in a groove. We all live in grooves. Only those of us who are wise get out of them once in a while in order to take our bearings. But in life, as in a battle, the most effective work is often done by the men in the trenches.

The summer holiday season now ended has not been a profitable one for the summer landlords. The World's Fair and the financial crisis are the joint explanation of this fact. But it should not be inferred that any considerable number of people have deprived themselves of their usual vacation. They have simply taken a cheaper or a shorter one. For this reason it may be expected that many who usually linger in the country late in the fall will not do so this year. It is, indeed, altogether likely that by the first of October there will be more New-Yorkers in New-York than there have been at that season for many years past. And if, as we all hope, the industrial and financial cloud that has been hanging over the country shall soon be lifted, the autumn and winter will be one of great social brilliancy in the city. While we abate none of the claims made for New-York as a summer resort, we are impelled to say that as an autumn resort it is even more perfect, as any one will testify who has been sojourning in it during the last few days. It has sometimes seemed as though everybody but New-Yorkers realized this fact. Possibly it may be one of the minor compensations of the aforesaid financial cloud, the silver lining, so to speak, that it will drive New-Yorkers home at a time when New-York is most charming.

AMERICAN HORTICULTURE.

It is generally understood that the love of gardens and the passion for gardening are not so general in the United States as in many countries of the Old World. The reason for this difference may be found in the very fact that this is a new world. Few people here live where their grandfathers lived, and Americans, as a rule, have not that strong local attachment, that love for home trees and home turf which can only develop where families have lived for successive generations on the same spot. It may be that our civilization needs to ripen and become less restless before the gentle, quiet and home-like habit of gardening will attract much attention. Wealthy Americans build fine houses, and decorate them lavishly with costly works of art, but they pay little heed to the appearance of the grounds about them, and even if they go so far as to employ a skilled gardener they rarely care to know even the name of a shrub or tree or herbaceous plant which grows on the borders of their lawns. Everywhere in England, on the other hand, there are country gentlemen who not only know the names of their garden plants, but have a sympathetic interest in their cultivation, and take as much pride in their collection of daffodils as they do in the rare paintings they have gathered.

There are some gardens in America, however, which are worth naming in company with the best in the world, and we are therefore glad that so competent an observer as Mr. George Nicholson, curator of the Royal Gardens in Kew, has been kind enough to give in another column some of his impressions in regard to American horticulture. Our readers will be pleased to see that he finds much to commend in the great parks of our cities; in the scientific establishments like the St. Louis Botanical Gardens, the Arnold Arboretum, of Boston, and the Jesup collection of American woods in this city; in well-planted private places like those of Mr. Hunnewell in Wellesley, and Mr. Dana at Dosoris; in the street and ornamental trees of Flushing, Germantown and Washington, and in great commercial nurseries whose points of excellence he so tersely characterizes.

Senator Voorhees is not happy these days. He finds the role of a leader, leading with his back where his face was a year ago, with one hand full of patronage and the other on his heart protesting its unselfish motive, a most uncomfortable role. He is discovering that a leader is a man who must be respected for something.

No one can doubt that Senator Peffer is endowed with a truly gigantic mind after reading a description of the bill which he has lately introduced, the title of which is: "A Bill to Advance Learning the Arts and Sciences and Promote the General Welfare by Founding a College of Scientific Learning in the District of Columbia." The title only feebly represents the true scope of the measure, which appropriates the trifling sum of $20,000,000 for the construction of the college and for providing it with necessary appliances, while the running expenses are to be provided for by setting apart $800,000,000 of the Government's money, the interest of which is to be turned over monthly for this purpose. There is nothing small about Peffer when dealing with other people's money—especially that of the People. Incidentally he provides in his bill for the coinage of aluminium currency, which goes to show that his claim to statesmanship is becoming exceedingly well developed.

It is a splendid National spirit which results in the building of four such boats as the Vigilant, the Jubilee, the Pilgrim and the Colonia simply for the honor of defending an international trophy.

The country has had some costly experiences as the result of what is, properly enough, known as Holmanism. There ought to be no more of them. It appears to be this spirit, or something greatly like it, which is responsible for not keeping the employes of the Life-Saving Service on duty throughout the year. The experience of years has shown that in August especially severe storms are likely to occur; yet, inspite of earnest and persistent efforts by men like Senator Frye, the old practice of discontinuing the service between May and September is adhered to. It would seem droll, if it were not so serious, that this is done. Of the 1,841 men in the service only 102 remain on duty the entire year; 332 work eight and one-half months each year, 1,023 eight months, and 155 five months. The life-savers are treated more liberally now than formerly, the last Congress having increased their wages. The duty now rests upon Congress of extending the annual term of service, and no considerations of ill-advised economy should be permitted to stand in the way of this reform.

There are two facts which may or may not be related to one another, but which ought to stand out distinctly in the mind of every right-thinking American citizen. They are these: The Silver Purchase act of 1890 should be unconditionally repealed. Presidents of the United States are not elected to bribe or bulldoze Congress.

The rumor that Judge Maynard will decline the nomination to the Court of Appeals after the Democratic Convention has conferred it upon him is not probable. He has always been a chronic office-seeker, ever willing to take any chance of getting a place and a salary. A man who would have the nerve to steal an election certificate on its way to be counted in accordance with law and with an order of the Supreme Court, and who would have then the shameless impudence to say that he would steal it again if he got the chance, is not the man in whom to look for sensibilities. He will take the nomination and the rogue bosses in whose interest his crime was committed will give it to him. The thing for everybody to do who has the smallest reverence for law, the most fractional regard for our institutions, is to get ready to beat him. If he is not beaten, if it is written by his election to a seat in the highest court of this State, the court whose mandate he presumed to defy, the court he insulted and laughed at—if it is written that by an act of high-handed deviltry, the open theft of a lawful election certificate and the substitution of a fraudulent one, the will of the people as told in the ballot-boxes can be overborne and the scoundrel through whose agency this is done can thereafter be lifted to great political eminence and power, there is something dangerously rotten in our system and by one means or another it will have to be cut out.

The amount of money to be obtained this year from the corporation and inheritance tax laws will largely exceed the estimate made by the State Controller. Another convincing proof of the wisdom and farsightedness of the Republican legislation which placed these laws on the statute-book. Voters will please bear this in mind when they vote for Senators and Assemblymen two months hence.

Slowly the obstacles in the way of the construction of the proposed new East River bridges are being removed. The Commissioners who have been taking testimony on the subject of the bridges and the elevated road to be built in connection with them in this city have drawn up a report entirely in favor of the bridge company. After speaking of the inadequacy of the existing means of communication between New-York and Brooklyn, they say: "The population of both cities is increasing rapidly, and if free communication between the two cities be a public necessity, then a public necessity exists that additional bridges should be constructed across the East River, with proper facilities for the transportation of passengers from the respective termini of such bridges." That position is incontestably sound, and it will no doubt have weight with the court when the report of the Commissioners comes before it for confirmation. It has taken nearly two years to get out of the way the preliminaries connected with the construction of these bridges. We hope it will not be long before active work upon them is begun.

PERSONAL.

Attorney-General Olney is an enthusiastic tennis player and has constructed a court near his residence in Washington. On fair afternoons he indulges in the sport, in which he shows great proficiency and expertness.

Dr. Stoecker, the German clergyman who has become prominent through his hostility to the Hebrews, preached his first sermon in this country in Chicago last week, to a small congregation. He made no reference to the Hebrews and said nothing sensational. At Mr. Moody's meeting the following day Dr. Stoecker spoke in English, saying that he was an anti-Semite politically only, not personally or socially. He is said to be an entertaining speaker, with the power of apt illustration in his sermons.

Francis Parkman, the historian, has returned to Boston from his summer sojourn at Newcastle, N. H., greatly improved in health, though not yet entirely a well man. He is near his seventieth birthday, which falls on the 16th of this month, but he betrays outwardly little sign of not being in the prime of physical health. He is still engaged upon his great series of books treating of early American history, upon which he is putting the finishing touches. Although he based his studies upon all the available material within his reach, the last forty years have brought to light many documents which make a revised edition necessary.

The Rev. Henry Vrooman, who assumed charge of a Swedenborgian church in Baltimore, is one of five brothers, all of whom are clergymen. Three of them are Congregationalists and the other a Baptist.

One of the sights that Mr. Henry Irving has been to see during his visit to San Francisco is the Chinese theatre. A box and a Chinese interpreter were placed at his disposal by the manager, and Mr. Irving spent two hours at the performance, behind a big red placard in Chinese characters informing the audience that the most distinguished of English actors was present. He studied the grotesque proceedings carefully, but without a smile, occasionally turning to ask a question of the interpreter. He afterward inspected the living-rooms of the actors under the stage, and the magnificent wardrobe. When asked his opinion of the performance Mr. Irving said he found it crude, as he had expected, but that there was some clever acting in it. One of the actors he thought surprisingly good. The enthusiasm and demonstrations of the audience struck him very forcibly. Regarding Chinese music Mr. Irving is not so enthusiastic.

Drs. S. Carson Wells and William B. Yonce, who have faithfully served Roanoke College for forty and thirty-eight years respectively as professors of mathematics and ancient languages, and who have taught several thousand young men from more than half the States in the Union, have at their own request been relieved of a part of their regular work in the college. In granting this request the trustees passed resolutions expressive of their appreciation of this long and faithful service.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

Toronto has decided that she will not permit any street cars to be run in that city on Sunday. The decision was made at the polls, and it was a most animated contest between the Sabbatarians and the street-car company, and "the world's people." The friends of Sunday cars were defeated by the following vote: For Sunday cars, 13,060; against Sunday cars, 14,085.

Other Plans.—"I hear you are going to spend a year in Spain. You will want to know something of the language. Don't you want to join my class in Spanish?"

"No sir. When I go there I expect to organize a class to teach the Spaniards how to speak English."—(The Chicago Tribune.

Life insurance companies are becoming the holders of enormous masses of capital. Statistics made public at the meeting on Wednesday of the National Association of Life Underwriters show that the companies, taking no account of assessment corporations and societies, hold assets to the value of $850,000,000, that they receive from policy holders about $175,000,000 a year, that their gross income is nearly $220,000,000 annually, and that they pay about $100,000,000 anually to the insured in the form of death losses, surrenders and dividends.

Eternal Fame.—Mrs. Rondo—Why don't you write something real good instead of writing so much? Many a man has made himself famous forever by a single poem.

Mr. Rondo—Who, for instance?

Mrs. Rondo—Why, the man who wrote,

Not a drum was heard, nor a funeral note.

Mr. Rondo—And what was his name?

Mrs. Rondo—Oh, dear me! I've forgotten.—(Cleveland Leader.

Great regret is expressed in the art world of Italy that the famous frescoes of Gianbattista Tiepolo in the Contarini Palace in Mira have been sold to a foreigner. The frescoes were the chief ornament of the palace in which Henry III of Valois lived in 1574 as the guest of the Contarini family. In addition to the frescoes, the two magnificent lions on the stairway leading to the palace have also been sold, and will in future form part of the private collection of Mme. Andre, a wealthy Paris woman. The Italian owner of the treasures was Commander Demetrio Slomero.

MISTAKEN IDENTITY.

(Due to a sailor hat and Eton jacket.)

By Jove! He's also on the train!
He was my chum at college.
I'm glad to meet him once again,
I have not, to my knowledge,

Since that last day, commencement day,
He gave the valedictory.
A handsome fellow, as you say,
He, then, was flushed with victory.

He's small and slight, but he looks well;
How tanned he is from rowing!
He has improved—ah, there's the bell,
We're off, at last we're going.

I'll just go up and knock his hat,
I'm sure he doesn't see me;
'Twill start him up a bit, and that
Is good—he's most too dreamy.

* * * *

The deed is done, but to what end?
Her looks would almost blister.
It is not Dicky Jones, his friend,
But Dicky Jones's sister.
—(Detroit Free Press.

One of the novel business trades of Boston is that of a dealer in second-hand plate glass. Nearly all of this glass is bought by the dealer from insurance companies. The large plates of this kind of glass are insured when put in a window, and when any of them is broken the owner of the injured glass usually prefers that the insurance company should replace the broken piece rather than that he should be paid its price. The dealer in the second-hand glass contrives to utilize what remains of the unbroken part of the glass.

One That Wasn't—Mr. Howell (of the firm of Gettup & Howell)—Are the bank statements more favorable to-day, Mr. Addemup?

Bookkeeper—Why—aw—not exactly. Here's one to the effect that you've overdrawn your account at the Fourteenth National.—(Chicago Journal.

The golden rod has been considered a "weed" to be extirpated by the farmers of Saratoga County, but since a New-York florist has been purchasing large quantities of it for sale in the cities as a "flower" they have changed their opinion of it.

Fifty Per Cent Off.—"I've been told that Jenkins has been calling me a coward and a thief."

"Pooh! I wouldn't mind. You know he never gets anything more than half right any time."—(Chicago Tribune.

The creation of money order offices in the small postoffices is advocated by "The Springfield Union" on the ground that such offices would greatly facilitate the transaction of business in rural neighborhoods.

JENNY WREN'S CHILDREN.

Up three pairs of winding stairs
With leafy patterns carpeted,
There you'll find, if you are not blind,
Little brown babies in a brown bed,
Whispering together some secret deep;
"Peep, peep, peep!"
Nightcap and gown of the finest down,
Crazy quilt of sunshine and shade,
Pillows of moss and thistle floss,
Where five little drowsy-heads lightly are laid,
Softly singing themselves to sleep;
"Peep, peep, peep!"—(The Youth's Companion.

German papers tell of a queer method of judicial procedure in parts of the kingdom of Siam. In the absence of trustworthy witnesses, the learned judge orders the two contestants to dive in deep water. He who is able to remain below the surface the longer time is the winner of the suit! The report further declares that a particularly quarrelsome merchant, who considered himself too old to try the "cold water proof process," had a famous swimmer train his son to perform marvellous aquatic feats. In all the subsequent suits the father was represented by the son, and as a result was always victorious!

A Gifted Woman.—"What expressive eyes your wife has!" said Manchester to Snaggs.

"Yes," assented Snaggs, with a sigh. "She can express herself very vigorously with her tongue, too."—(Indianapolis Journal.

Marblehead people have noticed with pain lately that swearing seems to be remarkably prevalent in this picturesque old town, and especially so after the return of sailors from an unsuccessful cruise. This being the case it has been deemed best to organize an anti-swearing league, and a local newspaper announces that when the schools open the coming month it will offer a prize for the best essay on "What are the best methods to discourage profane swearing?"

Though very much he loves to smoke,
He better loves to talk;
And oft his ways the friends provoke
He meets upon a walk;
For many a match he lights with care,
Then turns his head about,
And talks and nods and puffs the air,
And lets the match go out.
—(Philadelphia Press.

A turtle that is "old enough to vote" was found at Staatsburg in this State the last week. Upon its back were inscribed the initials "W. J. R.," and the date 1870. The letters and the date have been partly covered by the growth of the shell. The turtle has again been released.

"What shall we name him, Hiram?" said the wife and mother.

The poor, honest, hard-working husband and father looked at his fourteenth cherub, blinking helplessly in its cradle, and sighed.

"I think, Mary Jane," he said, "we'll call him Dennis."—(The Chicago Tribune.