Amusements.

AMERICAN THEATRE—2—8—The Prodigal Daughter.
BIJOU THEATRE—2—8:30—Russell's Comedians.
BROADWAY AND 38TH-ST.—1 p. m. to 12 p. m.—The Crystal Maze.
BROADWAY THEATRE—2—8—Panjandrum.
CASINO—2—8:30—The Rainmaker of Syria.
COLUMBUS THEATRE—2—8:15—A Brass Monkey.
DALY'S THEATRE—2:30—8:30—L'Enfant Prodigue.
EDEN MUSEE—2:30—8—World in Wax.
EMPIRE THEATRE—2—8:15—Liberty Hall.
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE—2:15—8:15—In Mizzoura.
GARDEN THEATRE—2—8:30—The Other Man.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—2—8—Hands Across the Sea.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—2—8—Robin Hood.
HARRIGAN'S THEATRE—2—8—Dan's Tribulations.
HOYT'S MADISON SQUARE THEATRE—2:15—8:30—A Temperance Town.
IRVING PLACE THEATRE—8:15—Grossstadt Luft.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—2—8—Vaudeville.
LYCEUM THEATRE—2—8:15—Sheridan; or, The Maid of Bath.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—2:30—8:30—English Military Tournament.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Exhibition.
NIBLO'S—2—8:15—A Trip to Mars.
PALMER'S THEATRE—2—8:15—1492.
STANDARD THEATRE—2—8:30—Jane.
STAR THEATRE—2—Julius Cæsar—8:15—Othello.
14TH STREET THEATRE—2—8—The Idea.
53D-ST. AND 7TH-AVE.—Bore Gallery.

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New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1893.

TWELVE PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.—The city of Desterro, Brazil, surrendered to part of Admiral Mello's rebel fleet. ==== The Argentine insurgents at Rosario have surrendered to the National forces. ==== An Anarchist bomb factory was discovered by the Barcelona police; the assailant of Captain-General Campos was court-martialled. ==== Alderman George Robert Tyler was elected Lord Mayor of London. ==== There were four new cases of cholera, with one death, at Rowley, Eng.; Bilbao reported fifty-eight new cases and twenty deaths.

Congress.—Both branches in session. ==== Senate: Senators Harris and Morgan spoke against the Silver Purchase Repeal bill. ==== House: The bill to repeal the Federal Election laws was discussed by Representatives Lacey, Gillette, Wheeler and others.

Domestic.—Twenty-eight miners were drowned by the Michigamee River bursting through the roof of Mansfield mine in Michigan. ==== Hill and Cleveland men fought for a ballot-box at a convention in Jamestown, N. Y. ==== Snow fell in the New-England and Middle States Thursday night. ==== The cold wave ruined the outdoor floral display at the World's Fair. ==== The Chicago Grand Jury indicted twelve men for conspiracy to defraud fire insurance companies. ==== There were thirteen new cases of yellow fever and one death from the disease at Brunswick, Ga.

City and Suburban.—Frank Ellison admitted at his trial for assault that he had committed perjury in the suit of Mrs. Neame for divorce. ==== The Grand Jury in a presentment laid bare many of the abuses in the Coroner's office, and recommended that it be abolished. ==== Republican primaries elected delegates to the State, county and other conventions. ==== The Valkyrie went down the bay for the second time and showed considerable speed in running free. ==== Winners at Westchester: Correction, Melba, Domino, Rudolph, Nero and Patrician. ==== Stocks opened rather weak, but afterward resumed their upward course, and at times the market was almost buoyant. Last prices were not always the best, but with few exceptions final changes were substantial advances. Money on call easy at about 2 1-2 per cent.

The Weather.—Forecast for to-day: Fair, slightly warmer. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 56 degrees; lowest, 48; average, 52.

The Valkyrie was put through her paces again yesterday, the main purpose in view being to improve the set of her sails. She is a fast boat undoubtedly; how fast no one probably will get a chance to tell before the first race next Thursday. Why the Cup Committee should make a mystery of the arrangements for the races is not easy to understand. The popular interest in the coming contests is great; and it is not likely to be increased by such a policy.

THE TRIBUNE is not opposed to needed public improvements on a liberal scale, but it believes that great caution should be exercised where the expenditure of millions is to be placed in the hands of Tammany officials. Controller Myers is not alone in the opinion that the work on the North River water-front, which, as estimated by the Dock Department, will cost $6,750,000, will reach a total of $20,000,000. In the circumstances, his request for a short delay, in order to give him time to consider the matter with care, was not unreasonable. Mayor Gilroy's wrath was without excuse, and his threats against the Controller were in bad taste. The Mayor's conduct is a suggestive indication of the importance attached by Tammany Hall to this vast undertaking.

We felt certain when Street-Cleaning Commissioner Andrews sent his recent communication to the Mayor that he was paving the way for a largely increased appropriation. Sure enough, he sent in yesterday a modest request for $3,138,931 21 to run his department with next year! This is almost $1,000,000 more than was appropriated in December last. Street cleaning in New-York comes high.

The School Commission is going about its work in a systematic way. It has already announced that there will be a series of public hearings in October, at which all interested will have an opportunity to present their views. That these people may know just what points the Commission regards as important, a list of questions has been drawn up and will be printed for the benefit of those who desire to aid in the work of improving the city's schools. The public hearings ought to prove of great interest and value.

ISSUES AT WASHINGTON.

It is now stated by some of the most sagacious bankers of this city that the speedy repeal of the Silver act is required mainly because of its influence on foreign loans and investments. In domestic transactions, they do not hesitate to say, the effect of the probable repeal has been discounted already, while the evil consequences of delay have been so far realized that, except for other causes, it is questionable whether especially favorable results would follow the repeal. But the country owes a large amount of money abroad, these bankers say, and the demand for its repayment at this time would be exceedingly trying. On the other hand, they think there is some probability that foreign lenders may be willing to renew or extend the loans when the silver question is out of the way. Thus there is on one side a prospect of large exports of gold, and on the other a hope of considerable investments of foreign capital in American securities.

This reasoning deserves the attention of Congress, but particularly of the President and those Democrats who are making the Elections bill more prominent than anything else in Congress. If they think as these bankers do, they can surely and very greatly hasten action on the Silver bill by putting the Elections bill out of the way. But if they decline, if they prove that they care more for the snatching of a dishonest partisan advantage than for the benefits which business men desire, the responsibility for delay and uncertainty rests with them.

British distrust of American investments would be particularly well warranted if the power to manufacture British tariffs at pleasure for this country were turned over to Democratic election swindlers. Prosperity and confidence here must come before there can be ground for confidence elsewhere. This Nation has no business to be living on borrowed money. If it defends its own industry, all foreign trade put together will not be a thirtieth of the domestic business which existed last year, and would exist now but for Democratic threats of a change. The solid fact underlying all the estimates of the future is that the country did prosper in its industries and trade under Republican laws as no other country on earth ever prospered, and that great disaster has come with the prospect of a change. Englishmen do not like American ideas of self-defence, but they have sense enough to appreciate the practical value of that policy to American industries and American prosperity.

Americans will have to legislate this year for Americans, and not for Great Britain, or they will make a bad botch of the business. President Cleveland cannot afford to rely upon British loans of thirty to fifty millions as a compensation for a shrinkage of three hundred millions every week in the volume of domestic trade. When his friends have put the bill of the election swindlers out of the way they will have taken a long step toward securing the domestic prosperity which must come before foreign confidence can be entirely justified.

PUT DOWN THE GAMBLERS.

In New-Jersey the Republican party has a great opportunity to serve the cause of public morality and to distinguish itself by the nomination for the Legislature of men who can be relied upon in all emergencies to work and vote for the repeal of last winter's scandalous race-track legislation. The Democratic party was in power in Trenton last winter. It had identified itself with the gamblers by accepting their money to conduct its campaign upon, and the shameful laws that were passed were simply the goods that had been bartered for and that had to be delivered. The manner of their delivery was almost as offensive as the act itself, and the chapter of legislation they both formed has few parallels for downright dishonesty and treacherous disregard of public decency and the popular will.

All the forces that work to good ends in society are organized and armed to bring about the repeal of the gambling laws. The influence of the gamblers, however, is very great, and it does not operate wholly within the Democratic party. It finds its most pliable material there and its largest opportunity. But no politician whose moral sense is dwarfed or crooked fails of approach. Republicans in every community should look out for this, and should make it their especial and peculiar duty to be present in such numbers at all Republican primaries as to render impossible the nomination of any man as a Republican candidate who does not distinctly, unequivocally and in the most public manner declare that he will do all he can to bring about the repeal of the present racetrack laws. The Republican party can make itself in New-Jersey the agent of such a reform as will entitle it to the lasting gratitude of all respectable people, and nowhere should that opportunity be lost sight of for a single minute. There is not a redeeming feature about the law as it stands. There is precious little that can be done to debauch public sentiment, to expose the young people of the State to immoral influences, to subject the counties to heavy pecuniary losses through the fall in value of real estate or to make the Government of the State a machine for the benefit of gamblers, rowdies, drunkards and lawbreakers generally, which this law does not distinctly approve and further.

Then let the Republican party take care to put itself where that party, if it wishes to be useful and powerful, must always stand. Let it make the fight against the racetrack evil its own fight. Let it do battle against the disreputable combinations now in control of all the Jersey tracks boldly and without quarter. Let it prove that a cause involving, as this does, a question of morals and public safety can always find in its organizations, as among its voters, sure, steadfast and successful support.

THE VAN ALEN AFFAIR.

With the first outburst of coarse abuse which followed the nomination of Mr. Van Alen to the Italian mission THE TRIBUNE had no sympathy whatsoever. He is a man of education and good standing; and while we should not have thought of him as likely to receive an appointment to a high office, he does possess certain distinct qualifications for the place for which he was named. Moreover, we do not deem it necessary to suppose that Mr. Van Alen intended to do anything wrong in connection with his appointment. In his entire unfamiliarity with political affairs, he very likely supposed that the transaction in which he engaged was a common one. For this very reason, perhaps, it is a peculiarly striking example of the demoralization which Democratic leaders have produced and inculcated in the conduct of their party's affairs.

But when full weight has been allowed to these considerations, and although the entire and true facts concerning the appointment of Mr. Van Alen to be Ambassador to Italy are evidently not yet revealed, the confessed facts are enough to satisfy all self-respecting men that the President ought to withdraw the nomination immediately, whether, as was reported last night, the nominee has asked him to do so or not; and that if he neglects to do this, it should be rejected by the Senate. It is conceded that Mr. Van Alen contributed the sum of $50,000 toward the election of Mr. Cleveland last year. The extraordinary size of this campaign contribution, from a man who had never shown any activity in political contests or been known to feel any interest in them, will at once impress men of experience as of itself strong evidence that Mr. Van Alen expected some further return for it than the mere maintenance of abstract principles of political economy. Political parties, as campaigns are now conducted, are, undoubtedly, compelled to rely principally upon private subscriptions for the means to conduct their campaigns, but it is not in human experience that private citizens put such a large sum as $50,000, of itself a considerable fortune, into a campaign treasury without understanding, and without having reason to understand, that they are to receive a peculiar and personal return for it.

This understanding is denied in the case of Mr. Van Alen. The denial is made by himself and ex-Secretary Whitney, to whom the money was given. But it is entirely fair to remark that if the denial is made and is to be accepted without reservation, he is strangely ready to part with his money, and he is an example of a public-spirited citizen so rare as to be unaccountable. It is admitted, however, that he has had no experience in public affairs. It is admitted, too, that he was not nominated on account of any supposed fitness. It is admitted that his gift of money to the Democratic campaign fund constitutes the only reason for the President's gift to him of a great and honorable public office. This is reason enough for the rejection of his nomination, and if the President does not withdraw it at once, it ought to be rejected by such a vote of the Senate as will make it clear to the public mind that that body can always be relied upon to prevent the sale of the people's offices for money.

Mr. Cleveland is plainly involved in a scandalous transaction. There is unimpeachable evidence that he knew of the Van Alen subscriptions. Not only was he told of them by his friends, Horace White and R. W. Gilder, but the information was conveyed to him as long ago as last June in a letter from Mr. Whitney, wherein the ex-Secretary pleaded that the gift of money should not debar Van Alen from the office to which he aspired. Mr. Cleveland knew that there was nothing in Mr. Van Alen's career sufficient to justify his appointment, and on the confessed state of facts he knew that behind the application there was nothing whatever but a big sum of money given to secure his own election to the Presidency. The appointment discredits him and affronts the American people. If he is the man of high moral courage which his devotees so constantly claim, he will confess his fault by the frank withdrawal of the nomination. In any event, the circumstances that surround the case are such as to demand its rigid investigation by the Senate to discover any other than the confessed facts. If we have reached the point in our civilization where it is too high political morality to urge the punishment of men who trade public offices for campaign funds, we have reached a danger point, and are in need of such practice and instruction as will revise our views.

ABOLISH THE CORONER'S OFFICE.

In their presentment to the General Sessions recommending the abolition of the office of Coroner the Grand Jury have simply given expression to the views at which most sensible people had arrived. It is not remarkable that the Coroner's office in this town is a rotten office. The Tammany system of politics is such as to create abuses in every department of the city government. And these abuses have become utterly rank and abominable in the Coroner's office because it is as a fifth wheel to a coach, anyhow, and nobody pays much attention to it. In so far as we are saved in this town from such a growth of corruption as strangles good public sentiment, it is because there is a general supervision by citizens, corporations and interested parties over the conduct of affairs. Somebody who doesn't like it always knows when the Mayor, or the Controller, or the District-Attorney, or the Sheriff, or the Commissioner of Public Works does anything particularly wrong and unjust, and the interested person speaks out in complaint. But the Coroner is not a final authority. The verdict of his so-called court does not necessarily amount to anything. He does not receive, therefore, that general and constant supervision which might suffice to make him feel a peculiar sense of responsibility and to save the public from a host of petty abuses.

What these petty abuses are, and how, although no one of them may be especially striking, they amount to a huge machine for the miscarriage of justice, the Grand Jury's presentment makes clear. No one of them is striking because startling cases of homicide, cases which on account of the persons involved, or the manner of their perpetration, from the start attract public attention, are from the first looked after by the District-Attorney. But as they are the startling cases so they are the exceptional ones, and the outrageous delays of the Coroners in the performance of their duty, their constant neglect of mandatory provisions of the law, their omission to make returns of their cases to the public prosecutor, their omission to file transcripts to the Board of Health, operate to thwart justice to a degree but slightly appreciated by the public. The truth is that if they did their duty as they ought to, they would be unnecessary officers of the law. Not doing their duty at all, and only pretending to do that part of it which is really valuable, they are a great injury to the public interests. There is a part of their duty which it is very important to have well performed. The machinery for its proper performance exists in the Court of Special Sessions and in the District-Attorney's office.

As the Grand Jury recommend, the Constitutional Convention about to meet should abolish the office of Coroner, and should adopt a method of procedure for the investigation of cases of homicide that will bring them all directly and immediately before the public prosecutor. He is the officer who, in the first instance, should be made responsible. To him and to the Courts of Special Sessions the police should report directly and at once in every homicidal case.

GOVERNOR FLOWER'S DUTY.

Governor Flower seems to be thoroughly in earnest in his determination to break up the prize fight on Coney Island next December, but he does not know how to go about it. We can tell him how to do it. It will not be necessary to wait three months and then to call out the militia and to have recourse to other extreme measures. All that he needs to do is to hold the officials of Gravesend and Kings County responsible for allowing the law to be violated last Monday night. If he will do this there will be no further talk about another prize fight next December.

If newspapers could be put in evidence there would be no need of formalities and delay. The account of the last prize fight on Coney Island published by "The Brooklyn Eagle" on Tuesday last is conclusive as to the illegality of the exhibition. Judge Barrett laid down the law in these words: "If severe blows are struck which are likely to cause injury to the parties, or to inflame their passions, or the passions of the bystanders, or which are likely to cause a disturbance or breach of the peace, or which are in any just sense brutal or revolting, it will be the duty of the police to act promptly and with vigilance." The details leave no room for doubt that Monday night's performance was brutal and revolting, that it inflamed the passions of a large concourse of ruffians, and that it ended when bruiser Smith was knocked senseless by bruiser Dixon. It was not an exhibition of scientific sparring. It was a brutal and monstrous prize fight in violation of law, and no effort was made by the Superintendent of Police, John Y. McKane, or by Sheriff Courtney to stop it.

Another bit of newspaper evidence equally conclusive, if admissible, would be the interview with Sheriff Courtney, published in "The New-York Sun" of Monday. It was an uncompromising defence of prize fights conducted under the conditions of the Dixon-Smith and Corbett-Mitchell meetings, and a declaration of their legality in the judgment of the Sheriff. He frankly announced his intention of attending Monday night's fight, and of taking his boys with him so that they could learn the ways of the world.

The Governor may not consider it a dignified procedure to accept the plain evidence of the case as contained in these two newspapers. In that case we suggest the appointment of a commission for taking evidence respecting the meeting between Dixon and Smith, and the neglect of Superintendent John Y. McKane and Sheriff Courtney to enforce the law. By this method he will obtain the facts in a form which will authorize his intervention in the case. He will then be in a position to force the officials who neglected their sworn duty on that occasion to take the consequences. In this way he will break up the Corbett-Mitchell fight in advance, and will prevent the recurrence of these bestial exhibitions on Coney Island.

We have read with great care what Governor Flower has had to say to correspondents of the press, and we are anxious to give him full credit for sincerity and public spirit in the matter. He seems to understand perfectly the distinction between a prize fight and a sparring exhibition, and what constitutes a violation of the law as defined with lucidity by Judge Barrett. What he fails to appreciate, we fear, is the extent to which this issue has been carried into the politics of Kings County. Hugh McLaughlin, Sheriff Courtney, John Y. McKane and the Ring and Gang in general not only like prize fights, but also apprehend political reprisals if they interfere with them. They will resist strenuously every effort of the Governor to put an end to these barbarous exhibitions. If he waits until December, and contents himself with warning the officials that they must stop the fight or else take the consequences, nothing will come of it. Sheriff Courtney will go out of office on the last day of the year and will not be concerned about the consequences.

Now is the time for the Governor to take the matter in hand. There cannot be a more unmistakable and more flagrant breach of law in December than there was on Monday night. Let the Governor act at once and he will have nothing to do three months hence. Let him take hold of these officials who have neglected to enforce the law, and bring them face to face with the consequences.

REFORMERS IN COMEDY.

Complications multiply in the great Van Alen case which has been brought to the attention of the American people by the efforts of those earnest political reformers, the poet Gilder and the political economist White, to avert scandal and save the good name of President Cleveland from disgrace. The original story, the correctness of which was confirmed by Mr. White in an interview with a TRIBUNE reporter, was that the two reformers were discussing the matter in the City Club, and both were quite hot about it. They said it would not do to have Mr. Van Alen appointed Ambassador to Italy in return for his contribution to the campaign fund, but that it was not fair that he should lose the $50,000, and that it ought to be returned "to relieve President Cleveland of his embarrassment." "I will give $1,000," said Mr. Gilder. "I will give $1,000 providing that if the $50,000 be returned to him Mr. Van Alen will withdraw from the race," said Mr. White. This is the statement that Mr. White confirmed. But in a letter from that gentleman to the Editor of "The New-York World," published yesterday, he says, after narrating the circumstances under which the appointment became the subject of conversation: "The result of this conversation was that I made some efforts to return the money to the then unknown candidate for diplomatic honors, but Mr. Gilder did not take part in those efforts." This, without being absolutely contradictory, is somewhat confusing.

Meantime "The World" says: "Now that Mr. Whitney has been heard from, that Mr. Van Alen has been heard from, and that Mr. White has been heard from twice, it would be interesting to know what Mr. Richard Watson Gilder has to say about this affair." It would, indeed, but it adds: "Mr. Gilder is silent." He was in conference with Mr. White for an hour on Thursday, but when asked by "The World" reporter for a statement, declined, saying: "I have not said anything concerning it, and so far as I can tell now do not intend to. If at any later time I find it advisable to say anything I shall write out a statement, but that is not probable." It is to be hoped that he will reconsider his determination. The public is hungry for the details of this interesting transaction. It would like to know, among other things, through whom the story of the conversation between the two reformers leaked into print, as it appears from the account that only those two were present. Also which of Mr. White's statements is true: his confirmation of the story that the poet started the subscription with $1,000, or his statement in "The World" that "Mr. Gilder did not take part in those efforts."

There is a covert sneer in "The World's" allusion to the circumstance that Mr. White has been heard from twice on this subject and Mr. Gilder not at all, which seems to us uncalled for. Mr. White, it should be remembered, is connected with a daily newspaper, and is in the habit of communicating with the public once in twenty-four hours in plain, simple prose, which does not require prolonged and painful mental effort, but is easily dashed off, as they used to say in advertisements about blocking your hat or painting your eye—"while you wait." Mr. Gilder, on the other hand, is connected with a magazine, which reaches the public only once a month, and his communications being in verse, require time and more or less strain upon the intellect. We must wait for him. We are hopeful that some time he will break his self-imposed silence; and when he does, we indulge the further hope that it will be in verse. We would not venture to suggest any model or measure, or risk an opinion whether it should be a quatrain, a sonnet, an ode or an epic, but we do say that if he warms up to the subject, and writes in what we understand to be his present frame of mind, Browning's "Lost Leader," beginning with

> Just for a handful of silver he left us,

or Whittier's "Ichabod," beginning with

> So fallen! so lost! the light withdrawn
> Which once he wore.

will not be considered "in it" for a single minute for pathos and power.

Boss McLaughlin's great trick of kicking a Mayor out of the City Hall into Congress cannot be repeated this year. The members elected from Kings County have been warned by Mayor Boody's example. Not one of them can be prevailed upon to take the nomination for Mayor. If they must retire from public life they prefer to go out by the doors of the Capitol rather than to sneak out of the back entry of the City Hall with reputations bedraggled.

M. Bartholdi thinks that the proper treatment for the Statue of Liberty is to gild it, after the manner of the Statue of the Republic in the Court of Honor at the World's Fair. This suggestion is less practical than his scheme to have the goddess down the bay better illuminated at night. The changes made not long ago in the arrangement of the lights did not produce much improvement, and something more ought to be undertaken in that direction.

Chairman Wilson seems inclined to impart a savor of the dark lantern to his tariff bill, after the manner of the great and only Sage of Corsicana. He announces that he has already begun work upon the measure; that, in all probability, no sub-committees will be appointed to consider the several schedules, and that nothing in reference to the progress of the bill will be made public until it is ready to be reported in its entirety. Mr. Wilson is clearly planning a dramatic surprise for Congress and for the country, but he has, as it were, taken the edge off it by what he has already said on the subject. To judge from his language, too, it would seem as if he himself were going to do all the work of preparing the tariff bill, just as our fervent friend Springer would have done in case he had secured the chairmanship to which he was entitled.

Tammany will oppose the re-election of Assemblyman Otto Kempner. Of course. No one supposed that it would not. Mr. Kempner distinguished himself in the last Assembly as the only member from this city who dared to stand up in opposition to Tammany jobs. He did not "pan out" as Tammany expected when he was sent to Albany. He ought to go back again and make things warm for the tiger next winter. More Kempners from New-York would be a good thing.

Mr. William H. McElroy, who has been a member of The Tribune staff for the past ten years, retires to-day. He intends in the future to devote himself to the lecture field—in which he has already made his mark—and to literary and incidental newspaper work. The subjects of his lectures for the coming lyceum season are "Famous Men at Famous Dinners," "Repartee as a Fine Art," and "George William Curtis." He has already delivered the first two of these lectures before large audiences, East and West, to their evident delight. The lecture on Curtis can scarcely fail to be equally successful, since Mr. McElroy was one of his most sincere and appreciative admirers.

It is good to see the anti-Tammany Democrats of this city getting together. It will be better, though, to see them keep together up to election day and all through it.

Stronger and more earnest every day is the resolution of the Republican party throughout the length and breadth of the land to resist the repeal of the Federal election laws. They may not be efficacious, they may not be precisely what is required, as certainly they are not all that is required, to insure honest elections. But they are all there is of such assurance. They represent the principle that a citizen in any State is equally interested with the citizens of every State in the Congress election of each and every Congress district, and they are not going to be repealed without a fight that will shake the country from end to end.

PERSONAL.

The Superintendent of Construction of the dome on the Capitol at Washington was C. F. Thomas, who is still living at the age of eighty in Chicago. When the big statue of liberty with the Indian headdress was hoisted to its place, Mr. Thomas stood on the feathers of the helmet after the scaffolding had been partly removed. In this position he was photographed, and then, with a hammer and steel dies, he stamped an inscription on the topmost feather of the plume. These words, which no one has ever seen but Mr. Thomas himself, are: "A. Lincoln, President of the United States; B. B. French, Commissioner of Public Buildings; Charles F. Thomas, Superintendent of Construction of the new dome."

The Emperor of Germany has presented four handsome historical paintings to the Gymnasium of Cassel, to be used as aids to the study of history. The Emperor was for many years a student at the Cassel institution. He has always taken deep interest in his college.

"The Boston Transcript" says: "Private advices from England are of such a nature as to leave hardly a doubt that the Rev. A. C. A. Hall will accept the call for the Vermont bishopric. The Cowley Brotherhood will absolve him from all connection with that order, and the only contingency practically remaining is as to his confirmation by the House of Bishops. When an appeal is made for that indorsement, if the former Cowley brother be entirely free from all connection with any European association, the bishops will have no other recourse than to judge him as they would any American citizen of his capacity and attainments who had taken holy orders."

Lord Denman, who is eighty-eight years old, appears in the House of Lords dressed in a peculiar manner. He wears a blue velvet skull cap, lavender gloves and a Scotch plaid; he is very deaf, and moves about from seat to seat to be as near the speaker as possible. His appearance causes much amusement, but this in no way seems to disconcert the amiable peer.

Mr. Burnham, director of works at the World's Fair, has a plan for disposing of the buildings after the Fair is closed. He proposes to touch a torch to them after they have been gutted, and allow them to burn. He thinks that most of the staff and woodwork would be destroyed, and that the iron girders and arches would not be injured. To afford a revenue, Mr. Burnham proposes to burn one building a night and charge fifty cents entrance fee to the grounds.

It is now declared that it was not the famous Viceroy, Li Hung Chang, who recently sent a recommendation to the Chinese Emperor to expel all foreigners from China, but Tschang Tsh Tung, Viceroy of the Province of Hupeh. The Viceroy was for many years Governor of the Kung provinces, and lived in Canton. He is one of the chiefs of the Old Chinese party, and is said to be exceedingly unpopular in the provinces where he now reigns. It is supposed by some that he made the recommendations in the hope of ingratiating himself in the favor of the Emperor. The Viceroy is a member of the Hanhu—the Chinese Academy of Sciences—and is said to be one of the wisest men in the Flowery Kingdom.

D. W. Reeves, who has just resigned the leadership of Gilmore's Band, which he has had for several months, will return to Providence, R. I., where he will take his old place at the head of the American Band. This he had held for many years before accepting the position with Gilmore's organization.

Senor Guillermo E. Raby, of Chili, is in Pittsburg to buy machinery and obtain other assistance to develop the coal fields of Chili. He is called the representative of "the richest man in the world," Mme. Cousino, now a resident of Paris, but a native of Chili and greatly interested in the development of her country. She is at the head of a large company for the exploitation of the Chilian coal fields. One of her sons is in Chicago on his wedding trip.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

The Hexham Gas Company, of England, has adopted a penny-in-the-slot meter. By putting a penny in the slot a customer gets twenty-two and a half feet of gas. The company sets up the machine and furnishes the necessary fixtures and a griller free of charge. If desired, pennies may be put continuously into the slot, until the index pointer registers 450 feet of gas. In this way customers pay about 85 cents a thousand feet for their gas, or 10 cents a thousand more than the regular price, the extra charge being for the use of the fixtures and the griller.

Economizing on the Corpse.—"The Marietta Journal" says that while an excursion train to Alabama was waiting at the depot a negro appeared at the ticket window in the depot and purchased a ticket for himself. Then he said to the ticket agent:

"Bos, I want 'nuder round trip 'scursion ticket fer a corpse."

The agent opened his eyes in astonishment. An excursion ticket for a corpse was something new to him, even with his varied experience.

The negro explained: "You see, boss, my brudder died yesterday, and I want ter take de corpse down to Montgomery and let de family view the 'mains, and den bring 'em back to Birmingham and bury 'em. Dis will be a heap cheaper den fur de family to come up here."—(Atlanta Constitution.

"The Hartford Times" says that the first Mugwump on record by his signature is to be found in the Connecticut State Library—so far, at least, as his signature goes—in a deed conveying Indian lands. "Mugwomp," as the word is there (and doubtless correctly) spelled, meant, in the Indian language, "Big Injun"—brave warrior, leader, mighty important fellow. This particular Mugwump was a Connecticut sagamore of apparently some consequence.

THAT CONGRESS.

> It's a curious kind o' Congress, with a curious kind o' style;
> Could get there in a minute, an' they're makin' it a mile;
> An' they're provin' to the country that they neither sow nor reap,
> An' that speeches won't make peaches, an' that Talk
> Ain't
> Cheap!
>
> It's a curious kind o' Congress, for it fusses an' it frets
> Like a man who's got the money, but keeps stavin' off his debts;
> An' they're provin' to the country that they're dead, or half asleep;
> An' that speeches won't make peaches, an' that Talk
> Ain't
> Cheap!
> —(Atlanta Constitution.

Donald (an Americanized Scotchman to his cousin Sandy, newly arrived)—Sandy, me boy, and what will ye have for your breakfast this morning?

Sandy—Oatmeal.

Donald—And what for dinner?

Sandy—Oatmeal.

Donald—And what else will you have besides oatmeal?

Sandy—Losh! mon alive, is there onything else?
—(Boston Courier.

The Maharajah of Mysore has decided, if possible, to put an end to marriages between children, or rather infants, in his kingdom. He issued an edict recently forbidding girls under eight years and boys under fourteen to marry. In the future no man aged fifty or more dare wed a girl under fourteen. The edict has aroused much opposition in Mysore, but the ruler is said to be an energetic man and capable of executing regulations which he is pleased to promulgate.

It is told of C. P. Huntington that recently, upon his receiving a small package, a relative discarded the paper and twine, throwing them into the waste paper basket. Mr. Huntington arose, and, continuing his talk with some gentlemen present, apparently unconsciously took the paper out of the basket, neatly folded it, and taking care of the string, placed them both in a drawer for further use. One of the party remarking that that was close economy, Mr. Huntington remarked that between that and extravagance there was a wide gap. But Mr. Huntington in '49 ran a hardware store in California, and paper and twine were not readily obtained, and he probably acquired the habit of closely saving those two articles.—(Hardware.

During the last year in England, £27,000 was paid for rare postage stamps at various auction sales.

"Be jabers," said the son of Erin the other day, "they towled us whin the Dimiocrats came in power we shouldn't have to worruk for a livin', and right they were—divil a shtroke of worruk have I done for a fortnight."—(Boston Transcript.

According to a Dutch Government report just issued, the labor question is practically unknown in the Netherlands. Strange as it may seem, the Dutch workmen like long hours and are content to live on forty cents a day. The reason why they prefer long hours to short is because they can thus work in the slow and leisurely manner that suits them best and can indulge their national conscience in the matter of thoroughness; and they are content with low wages because they know how to make them go a long way. The Dutchman is not fond of striking and gets on well with his employers, resenting state interference in his relations with them as calculated to imperil that freedom and independence for which his ancestors fought so nobly. The only thing that in any way resembles a labor question in Holland is connected with the introduction of machinery, which puts the true Dutchman out of gear altogether, forces him to work briskly and even makes him discover that old-fashioned wages are not quite up to new-fashioned ideas.

IN AUTUMN TIME.

> In autumn time
> The rivers sing in muffled rhyme;
> The bell rings with a mellowed chime
> And clear the cool, gray mountains climb,
> In autumn time.
>
> In autumn time
> The golden pumpkin pies are prime,
> And feasts of raisins flow with rhyme
> And healths are quaffed from clime to clime—
> One gill of "Georgia" for a dime,
> In autumn time!
> —(Atlanta Constitution.

According to "The Chicago Tribune," there are 50,000,000 people in the United States who have not yet seen the World's Fair. But "The Evening Journal" thinks that this estimate does not take into account the fact that a large number of recorded admissions to the Fair are of people who have visited it more than once, and it estimates that at least 62,000,000 people have not visited the Fair.

The Better Machine.—"What do you call that there thing you rid up here on?" asked the farmer man of the youth who had stopped to get a drink of water at the well.

"It's a bicycle."

"Seems to me," said the old man, "that I'd druther have a wheelbarrer. Wheelbarrer's something you can sit down in and rest when you git tired of pushin' the thing."—(Indianapolis Journal.

MR. MANSFIELD IN SHAKESPEARE.

Mr. Mansfield has made known his intention to produce "The Merchant of Venice," and to play Shylock. He has long been studying the part