

Announcements. ABBEY'S THEATRE—8-10-11-12-13-14-15-16-17-18-19-20-21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29-30-31-1st Dec. AMERICAN ART GALLERIES—9 a. m. to 6 p. m.—Exhibition.

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New-York Daily Tribune. FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY. WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1893. TWELVE PAGES. THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.—The city of Kuchan, Persia, has been destroyed by an earthquake; 1,000 lives are reported to be lost. M. Dupuy, the French Prime Minister, announced the programme of the Government in the Chamber of Deputies. Reports continue to come in of further destruction and loss of life by the great storm on the European coast. General Macias, the Spanish commander at Melilla, is expected to begin active operations against the Rifians today. Charles Mapleson, the well-known aquatic manager, died in London. Domestic.—L. A. Thurston, Hawaiian Minister at Washington, issued a statement in reply to Commissioner Blount's report. Seven lives are known to have been lost in a fire near Beaver, Penn. Governor Flower ordered an extraordinary Court of Oyer and Terminer to be held in Brooklyn on December 18, Justice Cullen presiding, to try Kings County election cases. The stoppage of freight traffic on the Lehigh Valley is nearly complete; a few passenger and mail trains run irregularly. Ex-Secretary Rusk died at his home, Virequa, Wis. City and Suburban.—The 125th annual dinner of the Chamber of Commerce was held at Delmonico's; the speakers were Charles S. Smith, Secretary Carlisle, St. Clair McKelway, President Patton, ex-Minister Phelps and Congressman Central. It is probable that the Lehigh Valley strike will spread to the Jersey Central. The Netherly sailed southward under sealed orders. Directly eastward defeated Alix in three straight heats at Fleetwood Park. The funeral of the Rev. Dr. C. F. Dennis was held at the Church of the Strangers. Stocks advanced from the beginning and closed strong at the highest figures with very substantial gains. Sugar Refining led the rally with a rise of over 4 per cent, but in the general list final advances were from 1 to 2 per cent. Money remained easy at 1/2 and 1 per cent on call. The Weather.—Forecast for to-day: Clearing, high south winds, shifting to west. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 48 degrees; lowest, 32, average, 40 1/2.

tern for all it is worth. The bill accordingly will not represent the views of a majority of the committee, but only of a majority of the majority. Evidently its sponsors are unwilling to submit some of its provisions to a vote of the entire membership, but enough Democrats should act with the Republicans to reject them.

Mr. Thurston, the representative at Washington of the Provisional Government of Hawaii, has made a cogent and comprehensive statement in reply to the allegations, innuendoes and unwarranted inferences contained in the Blount report. Mr. Thurston saw with his own eyes what took place in Hawaii last January, and in fact was a large part of it. He is a thoroughly competent and credible witness. He writes in a straightforward, convincing way. He indulges in no personalities and no rhetoric. His narrative leaves little of the mass of alleged facts which Blount gathered in the perils of Honolulu.

The indications last night were that the New-Jersey Central Railroad might soon be involved in trouble as a consequence of the strike on the Lehigh Valley. In spite of the tie-up, the Lehigh Valley Company was receiving freight as usual yesterday, evidently in the expectation that it would be handled by the Central. But the Central's engineers declare that they will go on strike if required to lift a finger to help the Lehigh out of its difficulties. Such a strike would have no adequate justification. It would be viciously "sympathetic." The Central's employees are all satisfied with their wages and treatment, and have no grievance of their own whatever. They can expect no public sympathy if they choose to make common cause with the Lehigh strikers.

THE BLOUNT REPORT. If the question raised by the Administration in its Hawaiian policy were simply annexation it might be claimed reasonably that the Blount report is pertinent. If, as Mr. Gresham declares, the overthrow of the monarchy was accomplished "by an abuse of the authority of the United States," that fact might be expected to affect some people's minds in considering the desirability of accepting a sovereignty obtained in that way. But it is not annexation that Mr. Cleveland asks the public to think about. It is an act of war upon the present Government of Hawaii. He has proposed to destroy that Government. Upon this question the Blount report has no bearing whatever, and among the reasons why its publication has fallen so flat not the least controlling is that all the people except Mr. Cleveland's blind and unthinking partisans clearly perceive that two wrongs do not make a right, and that the fact of one intervention, if it be a fact, does not justify another, and all the less if the first intervention was wrong.

In the very instructions which Secretary Gresham gave to Mr. Blount, he writes his own answer to his absurd proposition that we must strike down one Government because we have struck down another. He tells Mr. Blount that there must be no use of force in Hawaii except such as is "necessary to protect the persons and property of our citizens," and he instructs the Commissioner that he must refrain "from any manner of interference with the domestic concerns of the islands." "The United States," he says, "claim no right to interfere in the political or domestic affairs, or in the internal conflicts of the Hawaiian Islands, otherwise than as herein stated," that is, for the purpose of protecting American life and property. Does he think it is not an interference with their domestic affairs to tell them that their existing Government and form of government must be abandoned; that they must give up President Dole and take back the Kanaka Queen? Suppose it was by the improper attitude of our Minister that the revolution against the Queen succeeded. That may give us a good ground of complaint against our Minister. It may enter into our consideration of the desirability of assuming ourselves the government of the islands. But how can it entitle us to punish men who are in no sense responsible to us for what they have done? What authority over an alien land and people is conferred on us by what we choose to assert to be the indiscretions of our own Minister? The answer to these questions is so simple that nobody will mistake it who has not motives similar to those which are to be justly suspected of President Cleveland and Secretary Gresham.

Mr. Blount's report is a collection of the stories told by the ex-Queen's corrupt clique, backed by what he calls the "admissions" of persons more or less associated with President Dole and the Provisional Government, disappointed office-seekers, whose ambitions have been neglected and whose views of their own importance that Government has declined to share. As testimony in contradiction of Minister Stevens, Captain Witke and the thousand and one eye-witnesses of the revolution, whose intelligent and disinterested accounts have fully corroborated our diplomatic and naval officers, it is utterly worthless. It would be worthless, even if not thus discredited, because every line of it bears vivid marks of the partisan malevolence which inspired its author and those who sent him forth. Indeed, if its introductory paragraph were a frank declaration by Blount that he had been sent to Hawaii to make a case against Minister Stevens, by hook or by crook, and that he had done it, as follows, by crook, his intensely partisan purpose would not have been more plainly exposed than it is in the silly, street-corner tales he tells and the narrow-minded, vindictive language they are told in. It is the report of a man who means to injure another man's reputation, not the report of a fair-minded, sincere, intelligent and disinterested investigator. Instead of sustaining the Administration with the people, it has aroused, and will continue to arouse, the indignation and contempt of honest-minded Americans incidentally for Blount, who is only of small concern, but tremendously for the two men of whose rancorous malevolence he has done his petty best to be the tool.

Nothing that he can say or they can say will obscure the fact that President Dole and his party are a Government, recognized by every other Government, including our own, represented at their capital, and that they have sustained themselves for many months without aid or the prospect of aid. Nor can the fact be obscured, which is even more powerful upon American sentiment, that, however partial may have been the attitude of our Minister last January, they are the party of enlightenment, progress, justice, morality and civilization, the party in whose hands these important islands will be safe from European or Asiatic interference, and administered in harmony with American ideas and interests. Equally beyond the reach of malicious or Quixotic quibble is the fact that the crowd whom Cleveland and Gresham are proposing to restore are corrupt and mischievous, the tools of a sugar speculator, a lottery gang and an opium ring, incompetent and barbarous. If it were our business to restore them—and it is neither our business nor our right—it would be unavailing. The affairs of Hawaii, the society of Hawaii, the politics of Hawaii, have gone

beyond them. They are both impossible and undeserving, and the scheme to put them again in power is a conspiracy against the peace and welfare of a land whose advantage should be our constant care. It is a conspiracy as foolish as it is ignoble. It was conceived, not in the love of justice, but in personal and political malevolence. It involves an assumption of power which the President does not possess. The first step to accomplish it is an act of war. It is odious. It is malignant. The American people are in revolt against it, and if their public servants, assuming to be their masters, proceed to misuse the powers entrusted to them so to misrepresent public opinion, they will pay dearly for their audacity.

THE UNDERLYING MOTIVE.

The intelligent reader of history does not content himself with its surface. He knows that, however plausible may be the interpretation of the course and meaning of events which presents itself with apparent fullness and fairness on the public record and the printed page, the real meaning lies deeper; the secret springs of motive are out of sight, hidden in personal relations and among influences that may be suspected or guessed at, but do not visibly appear. Any judgment of current or past history that does not take the unwritten personal equation largely into account is faulty and weak. Hence the truism that the best history is biography. To any one who does not understand the personal relations of the actors in the Hawaiian affair the whole business seems unaccountable. There was something of mystery in the suddenness with which immediately on the accession of the Cleveland Administration an agent of the Government with secret instructions, and as afterward appeared, with unusual powers, was hurried off to Honolulu to investigate nobody knew what or with what ulterior purpose. There was an obvious implication in the action that the new Administration was not in sympathy with the policy of its predecessor, and that this was the first step toward making it an issue by finding some pretext for reversing it. The proceeding was so unusual, the apparent ultimate design so contrary to the traditions of the Democratic party which have been handed down from Jefferson, and it was so veiled in secrecy and shrouded in mystery, that it took the country by surprise. No one outside the inner Administration circle pretended to understand it.

Whoever reads with care the report made by this special agent, just published, which is understood to be the basis for some further action on the part of our Government not yet made public, but held back with continuing mystery, cannot fail to be struck by the fact that it is saturated with the evidences of pre-conceived judgment of facts and rank determination to make out a case against the Administration of President Harrison and the action of Minister Stevens. This purpose stands out with startling distinctness in every line of the report. There is hardly the pretence of anything like judicial impartiality in the entire document; hardly a word that does not disclose a hostile motive and a fixed determination to make the facts fit a theory already adopted to aid in carrying out a deliberate and carefully arranged design. So full of the spirit of his mission and the animus of his employers was this special agent that he did not attempt even to veil his purpose in the ordinary formulas of diplomatic language and official intercourse. To smirch the character of the American Minister he did not hesitate to impute dishonorable motives to that gentleman's offers of hospitality and exercise of the ordinary courtesies of official life. To impeach the honesty and honor of the Harrison Administration he availed himself of all means and every opportunity, supplementing open accusation with base insinuation, and acting on all occasions the part of a paid pettifogging attorney.

The motive for all this does not lie upon the surface. It is found deeper. In this, as in a great many other things, the unwritten personal factor is potent. It is easily stated. The present Secretary of State has been for many years a personal enemy of ex-President Harrison, as he was also of the late Secretary Blaine. It has not been an ordinary difference. It has not been an ordinary rivalry, but, as is well known in Indiana and at Washington, a bitter, vindictive, personal hatred, passionate, blinding, absorbing. Minister Stevens was an intimate personal friend of Mr. Blaine. He was an appointee of President Harrison. The policy he pursued in Hawaii was approved by the Harrison Administration. Whatever of success attended it that Administration would receive credit for. If it could be brought into disrepute that Administration would suffer the disgrace. More need not be said to explain the Hawaiian situation as it now stands. It is not so necessary to know all the circumstances as to know the men who are dealing with them. There is a gentleman in the State Department at Washington who can truthfully paraphrase Louis XIVth and say, "I am the Hawaiian situation."

"RAPID TRANSIT" CRAWLS INTO VIEW.

Public confidence in the capacity of the Rapid Transit Commission to accomplish the purpose for which it was created had been impaired even before capitalists refused to touch its original scheme. Since then there has been no general expectation that long delay and increasing discomfort would ever be recompensed, through its instrumentality, by the adoption of a feasible and adequate plan of relief. If there was a lingering hope that the Commission might be prepared to make some sensible proposition, after a protracted suspension of activity, it was not encouraged to keep on lingering by the proceedings at Monday's meeting. The majority of the Commission received with much complacency a plan devised by Mr. Bush, who we trust is the only resident of New-York capable of inventing such a combination of absurdities, and apparently would have given it a vote of approval if Mr. Iman had not insisted upon a period of two or three days in which to scrutinize it, instead of fifteen minutes. To this not altogether unreasonable appeal Mr. Steinway assented, and to the regret of the other two Commissioners present an adjournment until Friday was thereupon taken.

There was, however, one incident of the meeting which is suggestive of encouragement, though the Commission deserves no credit for it. That was the reappearance of Mr. J. W. Reno with his already somewhat familiar plan of a two-story, underground, four-track railroad, and his promise of producing conclusive proofs that ample capital for its construction is immediately available. We do not care to commit ourselves for the present to Mr. Reno's project further than to say that it proposes a route which would be geographically convenient, and a system of construction which we believe to be not only feasible, but intrinsically more desirable than any other excepting that of a probably impracticable viaduct of solid masonry through city blocks. If Mr. Reno is able to show that he can command abundant financial support his scheme will deserve careful and friendly consideration from the Commission and the community. The horrors of transportation through a tunnel, which some persons, including all advocates of the elevated railroad system, are always eager to set forth, exist at the present day chiefly if not entirely in the imagination of those who describe them. In former times, when steam was the only means of swift propulsion, when artificial illumination necessarily involved poisoning of the atmosphere and ventilation was an unsolved problem, an underground railroad was objectionable at the best, and at the worst an abomination. But electricity has changed all that. There is no reason why a tunnel should not contain at least as much "sweetness and light" as a drawing-room. Moreover, there is no obstacle in the way of making such a passage beneath the surface which science and capital cannot readily remove. The Greathead system of construction has demonstrated its practicability on a large scale in England, and is as capable of being applied in New-York as it is in London. To many persons, no doubt, the thought of descending a deep shaft in order to be transported through a deep tunnel is disagreeable, but we are convinced that this is because they will not or cannot forget what such an expedition formerly involved, and that a brief experience of modern possibilities would banish the bogie which now frightens them.

SELF-GOVERNMENT VICTORIOUS.

Men who have little faith in the people may take courage when they see the result of the New-Jersey election. The official returns from all the counties show a Republican majority of 23,003, though the same State gave a Democratic majority of 14,974 only a year ago. To effect this tremendous revolution a change of 10,000 votes was enough—less than seven votes in every hundred. But it is doubtless true that the actual change was greater, because the law-breaking ring which the people had to fight was in possession of enormous revenues, the fruits of fraud and crime, and spent money everywhere with desperation in order to hold its sources of gain, so that corrupt and purchasable stuff could be bought and sold naturally to the Democratic ticket. The Republicans had no money to spend, and as not even the most sanguine men of them all anticipated so overwhelming a victory, it was the common feeling among working politicians that they could hope for little against the enormous corruption fund of the race-track swindlers. No doubt many Democrats simply refused to vote, and so were not counted for the successful candidates, and this also implies a still greater change of votes to produce the revolution accomplished. It takes 28,000 decent Democrats who refused to vote at all to achieve as much as can be achieved by 10,000 who vote straight for the Republican candidates.

This year the Republicans had a majority in every county in the State except four, whereas last year thirteen out of the twenty-one counties gave Democratic majorities. This shows how the popular uprising against the Democratic alliance with swindling extended to every part of the State. It was not only in the counties which had been cursed by race-tracks and their attendant hordes of gamblers and scamps that the uprising came, but for the redemption of the State and the restoration of good government men in other and distant counties also turned against the party which had infamously abused their trust. There has not been a more encouraging event in political history anywhere for many years. Well may the decent, law-respecting and Christian people of New-Jersey rejoice in the proof that partisanship, even when it is backed by a great corruption fund and by all the influence of State and local governments, cannot defy the conscience of the State.

There were other influences which helped materially, without doubt. The same disgust with Democratic hard times was felt in New-Jersey that overwhelmed Democrats in other States. The conviction that the policy of the party was hostile to the interests of the working people swayed many votes there as in Massachusetts, New-York, Pennsylvania and Ohio, and there were thousands of Democrats who were unemployed in New-Jersey who had learned for the first time what a Democratic change actually meant. One other special cause of public indignation was the outrageous appointment made by the Democrats for the avowed purpose of fortifying their party in control of the State in spite of public opinion. The new appointment was peculiarly offensive in some localities, but it was everywhere regarded by decent Democrats as the meanest of political crimes, and many of them probably refused to support their party or voted against it for that reason only. But the result might have been different, in a State so strongly Democratic as New-Jersey, except for the respectable, law-abiding and Christian people, who made it their first duty to crush the shameless alliance between Democracy and crime.

HOMEWARD COMES OUR HOGE.

As Colonel J. Hampton Hoge comes pounding eastward against head winds and the thickest kind of weather, the President has abundant leisure in which to consider what shall be done with him when he reaches port. At present he is storm-bound in El Paso, some 1,500 miles from here west by south, as we say aloft. He has lost his rudder, his anchors drag, and his cargo is afloat in bilge. A very particularly damaged and dilapidated craft he is, and many weary days must pass ere Mr. Cleveland, glass in hand, shall sight him in the offing.

Meanwhile let us reflect. Colonel J. Hampton is the haughty Virginian cavalier whom the President several months ago appointed to the consulate of Amoy, China. It was observed of Colonel Hoge soon afterward that, having received his papers and set the wheels of salary in motion, he lost much of that fervor which had previously possessed him for official exile. It leaked out that he was devoting his large and versatile attainments to the acquirement of a gaily wardrobe at the expense of an optimistic Washington tailor. There was a wild rumor to the effect that, acting in the interest of prohibition, the Colonel had undertaken to consume all the rum in the United States before he left it to its fate. And finally, about the time that Colonel Hoge reached San Francisco with a trousseau in which he felt able to meet the gauntlet due in all Mongolia, and with a conviction that so far he had let no guilty drink escape, it became known that he had been recalled to Washington. Some said that there trouble about a certain cheque subscribed by the Colonel but returned with an unfeeling indorsement of "no funds." Others declared that Mr. Cleveland's heart had failed him at the last moment, and that he had called the Colonel back for one more kiss before he sailed entirely. The order, however, was issued, and the Colonel, caught on the fly, as it were, rebounded in an easterly direction. He is coming—coming slowly, laboriously and painfully, but coming. We shall eventually have him once more "in our midst," and some day we shall know why Mr. Cleveland stopped him on the threshold of the sea and jerked him fondly hitherward.

El Paso in distress. Like another famous Southern statesman already shrined in history, he didn't know where he was at, and he has since been sleeping on the situation. We are told that the thoughtful people there would like to expedite him. There seems to be in that far-off Texas town a loving wish to push the Colonel further on and join him with his idol. His truly noble endeavor in the cause of prohibition has fatigued him, and like a prophet resting from his toil he slumbers. People of inquiring mind are anxiously awaiting news from Hoge. He is, perhaps, the sweetest and juiciest fruit of the political millennium, and there is a general and deep anxiety to sample him.

May angry winds disperse! And, then, may gentler zephyrs waft him over tranquil seas to happy riding at safe anchorage! Everybody longs for Hoge. Everybody wants to see the fair, clean lines and raking shrouds of the prettiest craft that ever beat a sail or shipped a jag.

With the death of ex-Secretary Rusk a striking figure disappears from American public life. He is happily released from suffering after a protracted illness, but a multitude of persons beyond the circle of kinship and intimacy will feel a sense of loss as they think of his robust personality and his sterling virtues; his instant and unflinching defence of law and order when a swift and hard blow was imperative; his compassion for the misguided and unfortunate; his persistent fidelity to every obligation that he recognized, and the essential kernel of sweetness in a homely shell.

The experiment of running a canalboat by electricity at Rochester on Saturday appears to have been successful. Has a new era in canal transportation dawned?

The manner in which a little circle of Administration papers were enabled to print the Blount report in advance of its reception by the regular press agencies and the other newspapers of the country reflects on the honor of somebody in the State Department and was an extremely petty trick. There can be no doubt at all that it was the intent of those who perpetrated it to afford their small minority of thick-and-thin partisan organs the chance "to beat" the press generally. The people who did this petty business have been proclaiming that it was an act of discourtesy to Congress to print the Hawaiian documents before Congress met. But, distressed by the overwhelming flood of indignation which their preposterous proposal to restore the monarchy brought upon them from the people everywhere, and convinced that something had to be done to stem it, they sneaked the Blount report into the hands of friendly newspapers, saying in effect: "We will give the news, or such of it as suits us, to our own organs. It will be enough to enable them to slander the Harrison Administration and to blackguard Minister Stevens." Mr. Cleveland's dignity is a thing he is fond of thrusting upon public attention. Does he think that this kind of business comports with it?

The high tax rate announced in Brooklyn justifies the apprehensions of those who felt sure that the Democrats had a strong selfish reason for not letting it be known in advance of election. Keeping it back, however, did not help the Democrats a bit; and, as things turned out, it wouldn't have helped them a bit if they had announced it.

Apocryphal of the coming local celebration of events in the American Revolution, the attention of readers of American ancestry is called to an advertisement on another page of this issue, announcing a new picture, entitled "Washington's Farewell to His Officers," and representing the incident at Franciscan Tavern in this city, December 4, 1783. There is extant an old engraving of this famous scene, and copies of it can be found in most large collections of Americana. But it is inaccurate. There were no tattered battle flags on the walls of the old "Long Room" on this memorable occasion, and there was no file of troops in the room. The new picture has been painted expressly on the order of the Tribune by H. A. Ogden, of this city, an artist of especial authority on the American Revolution. Ten years ago, when Congress authorized the Quartermaster-General, U. S. A., to prepare colored plates of all the uniforms of the Army from the beginning, Mr. Ogden was employed to make the pictures. All the archives of the War Department bearing upon the subject were placed at his disposal, and he completed this extended work to the entire satisfaction of the Government. The uniforms in the Tribune's picture are historically exact. The portraits of many of the officers present are given, and it is believed that the picture is in fact as truthful as it is interesting.

The storm on the British coast has been phenomenal from every point of view. In duration, severity, loss of life and destruction of property it has been unparalleled in recent annals. The storm has had a wide swath, ranging from the Baltic to the Mediterranean and encircling the British Islands. The number of wrecks reported in London during a single day was 144—the highest record of the kind ever known.

The two most recent trolley accidents in Brooklyn were unquestionably due to the fault of the victims. In one case a boy stealing a ride jumped off and ran directly in front of another car; in the other a man missed his footing in attempting to board the front platform of a car going at rapid speed. In neither case was the motorman responsible; but it was strange indeed if these cases are not cited as evidence of the danger inseparable from the running of trolley cars.

PERSONAL.

Miss Ella Knowles, who was an unsuccessful candidate for the Attorney-Generalship of Montana, and was then appointed assistant by her successful competitor, recently secured in favor of her State, before the Interior Department in Washington a decision involving about \$20,000 of school lands in Montana.

Sir Arthur Sullivan is to attend personally to the final rehearsals of the opera "Ivanhoe" in Germany, at the first performance of which the Emperor has signified his intention of being present. After the production of "Ivanhoe" Sir Arthur will make a visit to Gotha, where he will be the guest of the Duke, who was in his bachelor days a friend and pupil of the composer.

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NOTES OF THE STAGE.

J. C. Duff, who is presenting Gounod's "Iphigenie and Pausanias" at Hermand's Theatre, claims the sole right to produce the opera in this country, and has given notice to the effect to Abbey, Schofield & Grant, who announce a production of the opera at the Metropolitan Opera House next week, and he says that he means to adopt every legal test of the validity of his rights. Abbey, Schofield & Grant still intend to give the opera.

Henry Irving will play "Buckart" at Abbey's Theatre for the rest of the season, except Saturday evening, when "Louis XI" will be repeated. On Monday night "The Merchant of Venice" will be given, and on the following Monday Mr. Irving will present "King Henry VIII" for the first time in this country.

Alexander Salvini begins an engagement at the Star Theatre at Houston street, when he will be seen as "Arcturion" in "The Three Guardsmen."

The Theatrical Advertising Agents' Association, at its annual benefit on Sunday night at the Star Theatre, will present, among other entertainers, the New-York Ladies' Quartet, George E. Fischer, dialect and singing comedian; Pitt-Rivers, the mimic; Edgar Ely, a humorous burlesque; R. Russell Throckmorton, dramatic reader, and Mabel Stillman.

Miss Lillie Langtree, a singer from the London music halls, will make her first appearance in this country at Tony Pastor's Theatre on Monday evening.

The sale of seats for the opening performance at Tattersall's of Haesebeck's trained animals begins at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning. The work of changing the building is nearly complete.

THE FOLTS MISSION DEDICATED.

Utica, N. Y., Nov. 21 (Special).—The Folts Mission, a Methodist institution for the education and training of students who propose to devote their lives to missionary work, was formally dedicated at Houston street to-day. It was founded by Dr. and Mrs. George P. Folts, of Herkimer, who expended \$50,000 on building and equipment. It is under the management of a board of trustees consisting of Bishop E. G. Andrews, of New-York; ex-Senator Warner Miller, of Madison; Mr. Folts, of the Rev. Wm. M. Mackintosh, of New-York; and Mr. Folts. The building is a three-story brick structure, well lighted and furnished. The exercises to-day were attended by many men and women prominent in church work. Bishop Andrews delivered the dedicatory address in the afternoon. This evening Bishop Malladieu, of Buffalo, spoke, and Professor J. L. Davies outlined the plans to be pursued.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN HAS AN AXE NOW.

To compensate Charles Chamberlain, the vicious representative of the Candy Show, for his misapprehension of the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth, to visiting reporters, the "candy wizard" last evening presented to the aforementioned Charles a copy of George Washington's alleged axe. The axe was made of red and white stick candy, and tied with gorgeous blue ribbons. Some day a misguided reporter will hit the aforementioned Charles on the head with the axe, and then there will be weeping and wailing in the neighborhood of the Lenox Lyceum.

GOVERNOR McKinLEY AT THE WINDOW.

Governor McKinley, of Ohio, and his party, who have been in this city since last Thursday, did not go to Boston yesterday, as expected. Governor McKinley spent an hour at the Windsor Hotel during the forenoon of the afternoon, and in the evening made a social call on the Tribune reporter last evening, and he said he should leave for Boston either to-night or to-morrow morning.

A NEW MANAGER AT THE GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

Edmund P. Stanton has resigned his position as manager of the Grand Opera House, which he held since May 1. He has been succeeded by Samuel Singleton, who will have charge of the house as the representative of the Goulds, who own the property. Stanton was in the theatre as a remarkably successful manager. Mr. Stanton then took it and extensive alterations and improvements were made in the house. Mr. Singleton, the new manager, has been connected with the house since 1880. He was at first night watchman, then doorman and finally superintendent of the building. David I. Thompson was business manager under Mr. Stanton, who will retain that position.