Amusements.

ABBEY'S THEATRE—8—The Merchant of Venice.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—8—In Old Kentucky.
AMERICAN ART GALLERIES—9 a. m. to 6 p. m., and 7:30 to 10 p. m.—Paintings.
AMERICAN THEATRE—8—The Prodigal Daughter.
BIJOU THEATRE—8:15—A Parlor Match.
BROADWAY THEATRE—8—Erminie.
CASINO—8:15—The Princess Nicotine.
COLUMBUS THEATRE—8—Land of the Midnight Sun.
DALY'S THEATRE—8:15—The Algerian.
DORE GALLERY, 53d-st. and 7th-ave.—Exhibition, 10 a. m. to 6 p. m.
EDEN MUSEE—2:30—8—World in Wax.
EMPIRE THEATRE—8:15—The Councillor's Wife.
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE—8:15—Shore Acres.
GARDEN THEATRE—8:15—The Professor's Love Story.
GRAND CENTRAL PALACE—11 a. m. to 11 p. m.—Exhibition.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—8—Vaudeville.
HARRIGAN'S THEATRE—8—The Woollen Stocking.
HERRMANN'S THEATRE—8—King Rene's Daughter and Philemon and Baucis.
HOYT'S MADISON SQUARE THEATRE—8:30—A Temperance Town.
IMPERIAL MUSIC HALL—8—Vaudeville.
IRVING PLACE THEATRE—8:15—Fallen Angels.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—8—Vaudeville.
LYCEUM THEATRE—8:15—An American Duchess.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—8:30—Slivinski.
MUSIC HALL, 57th-st.—2—Walter Damrosch.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Exhibition.
NIBLO'S—8:15—Olaf.
PALMER'S THEATRE—8:15—1492.
STANDARD THEATRE—2:15—8:30—Charley's Aunt.
STAR THEATRE—8—Salvini.
TATTERSALL'S, 55th-st. and 7th-ave.—Hagenbeck's Trained Animals.
TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE—8—Vaudeville.
14TH STREET THEATRE—8—Maine and Georgia.

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New-York Daily Tribune.

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FRIDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1893.

TEN PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.—The Credit Mobilier in Rome suspended payment; the fact caused a panic on the bourse there, and the Genoa and Florence bourses closed. ==== M. Spuller gave up the task of forming a new French Cabinet, and M. Casimir-Perier has undertaken it. ==== The Brazilian insurgents are reported to have won a victory in Rio Grande do Sul; the loss on both sides was heavy, and the commander of the Government troops was taken prisoner. ==== Twenty persons were killed and 100 wounded in a Catholic church at Krosche, Russia, by troops who were sent to close the church. ==== The Portuguese Cabinet will probably soon be reconstructed.

Domestic.—The annual reports of the Secretary of the Navy and the Director of the Mint were made public. ==== Monsignor Satolli delivered an address in Washington on the subject of Catholic schools. ==== The Harvard football team defeated the University of Pennsylvania eleven, 26 to 4; football games were played between many college teams. ==== Letters written by Grover Cleveland to the late Mayor Harrison, of Chicago, were made public. ==== A German sculptor accuses Frederick MacMonnies of stealing the design of the Columbus Fountain at the World's Fair.

City and Suburban.—Princeton defeated Yale at football by the score of 6 to 0, in what was perhaps the finest game, and certainly before the largest crowd, seen here. ==== Thanksgiving Day was celebrated with feasting, services in the churches and festivals in charitable institutions; much excitement prevailed in the "Tenderloin" Precinct late at night, and many arrests were made. ==== Admiral Stanton arrived from Brazil. ==== The World's Fair Prize-Winners' Exhibition was opened.

The Weather.—Indications for to-day: Fair and colder. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 51 degrees; lowest, 42; average, 47¾.

In their sermons yesterday Dr. MacArthur, Dr. Parkhurst, Dr. Stimson and other clergymen referred at greater or less length to the cause of thanksgiving to be found in the result of the election last month. Dr. MacArthur in particular emphasized this subject, as his discourse dealt with object lessons and moral forces in our recent politics. The conclusion of the whole matter is to be found in his comprehensive remark: "Bosses, racetrack rings and unrighteous judges have been swept out of sight by the righteous wrath of a long-suffering people."

It almost seems as if Nature outdid herself in providing beautiful weather for Thanksgiving. It was the last day of the expiring autumn, and the bright sky and glorious sunshine had all the charm of Indian summer. A more perfect week, in fact, than the present has been thus far could not be looked for at the close of November, though that month has the happy habit of furnishing now and then days of surpassing loveliness. The contrast between Thanksgiving now and a year ago is striking, for then, although the festival came a week earlier, winter was already upon us.

There are some signs that the Democratic officials who compose the State Board of Canvassers may be planning to resort this year to the counting-out methods which brought so much discredit upon their party two years ago. The conference held by them with Lieutenant-Governor Sheehan one night this week has at least a suspicious look. And the Secretary of State has found out that it is of the utmost importance that returns to the State Canvassers should be made out in a certain way. Hence it will be seen to be a vital matter that Boards of Supervisors in Republican counties should take extreme pains in preparing their returns, so as to afford no pretext for having the votes thrown out. A repetition of the Maynard infamy seems most improbable, but there is no depth to which a party run by Hill, Murphy and Sheehan will not stoop to secure an advantage for itself.

The Blue was trailed humbly in the dust yesterday. Most of the shouting had been in favor of Yale, and most of the betting, too, and besides she had behind her the prestige of her notable victory over Harvard at Springfield on Saturday, not to mention the glory of winning the Thanksgiving Day game last year and the year before. Nevertheless, Princeton was found to have put the stronger team in the field, and won by a score of 6 to 0 after a hard-fought battle. No previous game ever aroused greater interest. The spectators in the field and outside of it probably numbered 45,000. It was a splendid game in every respect and was thoroughly enjoyed by all the spectators, who, fortunately, were not half-frozen while watching the animated struggle. There was fine playing on both sides, and we are glad to say that there was no slugging and none of the brutal element that has brought football into disrepute. Only one man was hurt, and he not seriously. Princeton was fairly entitled to more than she got, but she won, and that is glory enough for one Thanksgiving.

A GOOD NAVAL REPORT.

Secretary Herbert in his administration of the Navy has fully justified the favorable expectations which were expressed in these columns when his appointment was announced. By long training in the House Committee on Naval Affairs he had become conversant with the requirements of the service, and was an expert in all matters of construction and policy. His annual report, of which we make large use on another page, is a very able document and ranks with the masterly reports of his predecessor. There is hardly a branch of the department's work which he has not made his own by laborious and intelligent study. He illuminates every question of naval policy by his lucidity of style, his sound judgment and his enlightened common sense. Secretary Herbert is a good American. That type of statesmanship is very rare in President Cleveland's councils.

The section of his report which will attract the widest interest is that relating to future naval policy. He lays stress upon the fact that while the Nation now has an efficient fleet of cruisers, gunboats and auxiliaries, which would be of great use as commerce-destroyers in a naval war, there are only four first-class battleships under construction. He contends that unarmored cruisers are not fighting vessels, and that the military value of a commerce-destroying fleet is easily overrated. The illustration which he employs is not a fortunate one, since it involves an inadequate estimate of the incalculable harm caused by the Alabama's raids on American commerce; but his conclusion is correct that the Confederates even with ten times as many privateers could have accomplished little, if anything, without the support of battle-ships. We agree entirely with the Secretary that the Government, in order to command peace by naval strength, must have more battle-ships. He recommends the construction of at least one additional battleship and of six torpedo-boats, and makes a powerful argument against the suspension of naval work when the shipyards are now fully equipped with the appliances for building the best ships of every class.

Almost the only point on which we are inclined to take issue with the Secretary is his defence of the present system of offering large premiums for speed in excess of contract requirements. This method was necessary when Secretary Whitney introduced it, but it has served its purpose and ought now to be abandoned. The cost of the system is not the worst feature, since contractors invariably take the premiums into consideration when they bid for Government work. Their bids would be higher if they were not confident of their ability to earn the premiums. What is indefensible is the sacrifice of every element to speed. The contractor having to depend in large measure upon the premiums for his profits is tempted in the construction of the ship to make speed the supreme object and to lose sight of everything else. The speed trials, moreover, which produce artificial paper records that will never again be repeated in actual service, subject the machinery to a tremendous strain that invariably weakens the ship.

At all other points we are in hearty accord with Secretary Herbert. His comments upon the necessity of keeping politics entirely out of the navy yards indicate that there is to be no departure from the wise policy introduced by the Harrison Administration. We trust that the new proposals, which he has in mind, in relation to the reorganization of the line of the Navy, will embody the same principle of non-partisanship. The Navy, like the Army, ought to be kept absolutely out of politics, especially in matters of detail and promotion. The report, as a whole, contains indubitable evidence of the symmetrical development of the naval resources of the Nation. We congratulate President Cleveland and his party upon having at least one Cabinet officer who thoroughly understands what he is about, and is doing thoroughly good administrative work.

MR. STEVENS'S STATEMENT.

In the light thrown on it by Minister Thurston, and now again by Mr. Stevens, Blount's work in connection with the Hawaiian matter is simply despicable. There is nothing significant in his report which was not distorted in order to make it serve his purely partisan purpose. His tale is a fraud, and the worst of it is that it should be perpetrated in an affair of international importance. The conspiracy of which Blount has been the appropriate tool has not simply sacrificed our prestige and influence in the Pacific, prostrated our commerce and surrendered public rights which every Administration for seventy years has jealously guarded; its wrong is not only to the sturdy little American colony in Hawaii which during all these years has conserved our interests and carried on an admirable work of progress and development; its offence is not solely to our material concerns. Reaching far beyond them, it humiliates us before the world. The spectacle it presents is unprecedented, for, whichever of our Governments is right, the other is convicted of a huge scheme of imposition.

There was not the slightest occasion for this gross and wanton attack on Minister Stevens. There was nothing it could serve except personal and partisan malevolence. If his course was ill-advised, no useful public end to this country or to Hawaii was promoted by the spectacle of a great Government denouncing its own diplomatic and naval officers. It aided not a whit in solving the great problem of our relation to Hawaii. The only result it could possibly have was to bring on us as a people the contempt of other nations. How much worse, then, is the conduct of Cleveland and Gresham and their paramount person, Blount, when the facts are arrayed and it is seen that Mr. Stevens's only offence is that he did his country true, leal and efficient service! The charge against him, which is simply that of too great zeal for his country's advantage, anyhow, is supported only by the idle gossip and malicious falsehoods of a parcel of knavish adventurers every scamp of whom was in the pay of the corrupt rings that were broken by the fall of the Queen! This paramount Commissioner, packed with his partisan venom, his egotism and his resolution to "undo a great wrong," went out there, put himself in the hands of people whose hatred of the United States was notorious, British intriguers, opium ring agents, lottery agents and sugar speculators, loaded himself down with their silly twaddle and lies, avoided the company of his own countrymen and of all the decent people of Honolulu, refused to take their testimony, and actually suppressed it when it was thrust upon him, and it is on his report thus procured that the Administration has the audacity to accuse an American Minister, experienced in the diplomatic service, and an American naval officer of high rank of falsehood and unworthy political intrigue! There is a dastard quality about this business that ought to stir every honest man's wrath. In motive and in effect it is alike shameful.

And what has come out of it? Has it shown us the way to meet the situation which Hawaii's social and political problems and its position off our western coast impose upon us? In one of three ways that situation must be met—by annexation, by the establishment of a protectorate, or by absolute non-interference. If we choose the last course, we give Hawaii to whichever of the great Powers she chooses to ally herself with. For how can we refuse to aid and protect her and at the same time refuse to let any other Power do so? And what is the difference in expense and responsibility between standing over her with a shield and standing over her with a club? We must accept the obligation and discharge it, or we must abandon our treaty rights and move out and let who will move in. This is the problem, and now what light is thrown on it by all this report of Blount's and this malevolent partisanship of Gresham and the President, this abuse of an honorable Minister, this insult to the memory of a distinguished naval officer? The only issue of all that is a proposition to do something which we haven't the smallest right to do, which would be both idiotic and immoral if we had the right, and which would not advance us one inch toward the solution of the real Hawaiian problem when it was done! The incapacity of Mr. Cleveland and Secretary Gresham stands out in appalling proportions in this scheme to restore the Hawaiian Queen. It is a scheme to restore the lottery, the opium ring and the grip of Spreckels, to force all that is decent, civilized and progressive into submission to political corruption and personal immorality of the rankest description; to suppress a lawful and excellent Government on the lines of our own and to resurrect a vicious and incompetent monarchy; and in doing it to assume all the authority which Cleveland and Gresham say we haven't got, and all the responsibility they say we ought to avoid! And this is all that has come from the humiliation to which their repudiation of an historic policy, their subversion of a settled question and their false and partisan abuse of a preceding Government and its officers have subjected us!

NOT A REVENUE MEASURE.

The party which has eyes only in the back of its head, in framing a tariff for 1894, has naturally gone back to the Walker tariff of 1846. The theories on which the proposed tariff is based, so far as it is governed by any theories whatever, are precisely those of the familiar Walker report of fifty years ago. A party which learns nothing in fifty years, and imagines that the industries and commerce of the most progressive Nation on the earth have stood still all that time, and need to-day only what theorists supposed they needed before the mining discoveries in California or the general utilization of steam or electricity, learns too little and too slowly for the American people. It is significant that the Wilson bill relies largely to-day upon the theory of Secretary Walker in 1846, that the cost of transportation from the seaboard to the interior always provides sufficient protection. Mr. Wilson does not seem to have learned that instead of $100 per ton by Erie Canal to Buffalo, shippers are now paying less than $5 per ton by rail to Chicago. After the same Bourbon fashion he urges that ad valorem duties are the best, though Secretary Manning eight years ago submitted to President Cleveland a great body of expert testimony supporting his declaration that fraud could only be prevented by specific duties.

Throughout the bill there is evidence that it was framed by men about fifty years behind the age. It is proudly heralded as a revenue tariff, but is not a tariff for revenue in any sense, and largely because its framers were too ignorant to know what sort of tariff would yield revenue. They confess, it is true, that their bill will yield a deficit, and say that the revenue part of the business must be provided by another measure, which is a singularly callous admission that the tariff is not a revenue-raising but an industry-smashing bill. But on their own theories a bill framed for revenue only would have yielded at 20 per cent duties on sugar, wool, lumber, salt, eggs, cotton ties and binding twine over $29,000,000, and yet they have put all these on the free list. Here possibly theories were sacrificed on the altar of political expediency. But duties on manufactured goods, according to the committee's own theories, would yield less revenue than the existing duties.

Take the case of wool, for example. The main imports in 1892 were 13,581,582 pounds woollen cloths, now yielding $12,297,327 revenue, which at the proposed 40 per cent duty would yield $5,057,155; of dress goods by the pound, 4,965,652 pounds being imported, now yielding $4,723,697, the duties at 40 per cent would amount to only $2,031,048, and on dress goods by the yard, now yielding $2,800,000 revenue, which at 40 per cent would yield only $1,200,000; here we have in all a revenue of $8,288,193 from these three classes, against $19,821,024 under the present tariff. In order to get only as large a revenue, no less than 42,000,000 pounds and 47,000,000 yards of these goods must be imported, instead of 8,500,000 pounds and 20,000,000 yards. If the theories are not ridiculously false, the removal of duties on raw materials will help the manufacture here so much that there can be no increase in imports. In that case more than $11,000,000 revenue must be lost. But wool is now about down to Free-Trade prices. If it goes lower the production will decrease greatly, and so the price may rise. In spite of this the importation of goods by value and not by the yard or pound will cut off so great a part of the effective protection that a large increase in imports may be expected. The other fact, which the theorists forget, is that men at work buy more woollens than men not at work, and men earning $20 per week buy more than men earning $10 per week. It is an open question with every competent economist whether the proposed woollen duties will not cut $10,000,000 from the revenue.

The same principle applies to other industries. It is not possible to throw out of employment great bodies of workers without reducing their demand for products. Here are 220,000 persons employed in woollens, as many in cottons, 350,000 in iron and steel, about as many in lumber, and thousands more in copper, salt, coal and chemicals. When part of this great army is earning nothing, and the rest is earning only such wages that manufacturers can compete with those of other countries, how much will the buying capacity of the people be reduced? If reduced, less woollen goods will be bought either from domestic or foreign looms, and the revenue will go to pieces just as the home industry will, because the people no longer have the ability to buy like free men, when they are acting like the serfs of foreign manufacturers.

THE BAD TREATMENT OF JOHNSTON.

Mr. Cleveland's removal of the Democratic member of the Civil Service Commission because he has developed a spirit of opposition to the reform will excite here a mirthful and there a mournful smile. How was Johnston—that is the decapitated gentleman's name—how was he to know that it was dangerous to resist reform? Was he expected to infer it from the performances of Quincy, or to argue it out of the appointment of Van Alen? Mr. Johnston has been "buncoed," tricked, abused. His confidence has been imposed upon. He saw the entire consular service handed out place by place to a horde of greedy office-beggars, all its experienced and capable officials pitchforked out to make room for men who had no kind of claim except that of partisan service. He saw the Treasury Department looted by Logan Carlisle in precisely the same way, heads of bureaus and clerks who had been in the service for many years dismissed over night and their places filled with raw incompetence labelled "a working Democrat." He saw the reform barriers erected by President Harrison around the Indian service broken down and a scramble of spoilsmen over their debris. And he saw the President himself trading the highest diplomatic offices for cash paid to the Democratic National Committee to buy votes with. How was Johnston to know that he ought to back up reform when everybody else from Cleveland down was smashing it into flinders?

Johnston has not been treated right—there can be no doubt of that. He ought to have another chance. The President should reinstate Johnston and frankly tell him the truth—that the Democratic Commissioner is expected to make himself the lustier and noisier for reform in direct proportion as the rest of the Administration cuffs and kicks it. Johnston would be all right if he only had the right cue. The trouble with him was that he misconceived the part he was to play in the farce.

SAFETY ON TROLLEY AND CABLE CARS.

A few days ago a man in Brooklyn alighted from a trolley car, stepped around in the rear of it to cross the other track, without seeing that a car was coming in the opposite direction, and, having no warning of its approach, was run over and killed. That is only one of a number of similar accidents clearly due to the fact that these cars, as well as the cable cars in this city, run almost silently and give no audible sign of their approach, unless some one is seen to be on the track in front of them, when, of course, the gong is sounded. In the case of the horse cars, which have been so largely displaced, not only could the rattle of the horses' feet upon the pavement be distinctly heard for a considerable distance, but the bells attached to the harness kept up a constant jingling, and thus announced the approach of a car.

Now, there is no reason apparent why the warning of a jingle bell should not be provided in the case of every cable and trolley car. In fact, on some of the cable cars in Broadway when they were first used last summer bells of this sort were employed, to the decided advantage of the public, but for some reason the arrangement was kept up for only a few weeks. By a simple mechanical device the bell could be attached to the axle of the car so as to keep up a continual ringing while the car is in motion; and by ringing more and more rapidly as the motion of the car increases it would afford to a certain extent an indication of the speed at which the car is travelling, and would thus enable people to calculate the time allowed them for getting out of its way. This bell would not take the place of the gong, which would still be required for emergencies, though it would obviously not need to be used to so great an extent as at present. That the use of such a bell as is here proposed would tend to diminish the number of accidents, which has been appallingly large since the new methods of traction were introduced, cannot be doubted by any one who has given attention to the subject.

In addition to the bell, there is also clearly needed the adoption of some device for diminishing the liability of injury to any one who may chance to be struck by a cable or trolley car. Several such devices have been invented, and though none of them may fully meet the purpose in view, it is certainly possible that some method can be found of greatly reducing the danger.

THE EVOLUTION OF THURBER.

In a late issue of "The Evening Star" of Washington Mr. David S. Barry sheds nearly two columns and a half of light on the character, personal appearance and emotional equipment of Mr. Henry T. Thurber, President Cleveland's private secretary. It was a happy thought of Mr. Barry's. Everybody has been anxious to hear about Thurber. Ever since that first ingenuous declaration of his to the effect that he didn't mind working nineteen hours at a stretch if after that he could have only five or six minutes in the Presence for purposes of refreshment—ever since that the country has yearned for further information as to Thurber. And there is where Mr. Barry fills a want long felt.

As everybody knows, Mr. Cleveland found Thurber in Detroit, where for some years past he had been doing office work as a member of Don Manuel Dickinson's law firm. Why, having found him in Detroit, Mr. Cleveland did not leave him there, is a question which the historian refers entirely to our imagination. We could wish it otherwise, for the matter really needs explanation; but so it is. Mr. Barry assures us, however, that Thurber is a nice little man, five feet seven inches tall and weighing exactly 145 pounds after bracing up on the Presence and loading heavily with Cleveland ozone. It was hardly necessary to say after this that Thurber is also slender and dapper, though we are really glad to hear that his mustache is bushy and flowing. We have always felt that a mustache at once bushy and flowing is the only suitable adornment for the upper lip of a gentleman who toils uncomplainingly during nineteen hours out of every twenty-four and sustains life on consecrated atmosphere.

But of course the question of real interest is that of his relations with the President and the peculiar manner in which he stands between that potentate and the common people. Mr. Barry says that he was specially engaged to act as a buffer. Some illiterate persons here spelled it with a D, but Mr. Barry insists upon the B, and we are fain to admit that he must know. Indeed, we happen to recall an instance in which Thurber buffed the managing editor of a New-York journal, at that time ardently devoted to the Administration, by saying in that arch Michigan way of his, "Yes, yes, I suppose you have come to pick up an item." And then laughing innocently. No doubt the overwhelming success of this expedient in standing off the editor permanently led to Thurber's employment as buffer-in-general to the President. It was about that time that a certain body assembled in extra session and Mr. Cleveland found "Congress on his hands." Very naturally he availed himself of Thurber's now evident talent as a protection against annoyance, and it must be said that one experience of Thurber's ingenuous pleasantry has usually been enough to check the advance of the most determined Congressman. It is confidently believed that with a few more months of Thurber in sustained activity the President will be freed from this most distasteful form of importunity, and left to run the country without the smallest interference from Congress. Which we need hardly say will be much better for everybody.

Mr. Barry promises us that with the advent of the society season we shall see Thurber in another and even more engaging aspect. By that time he will have cleared the White House of every Congressman who thinks that the legislative branch of the Government has any claim to the President's respect and confidence, and will be at liberty to display his energies and graces in a sphere in which nature has especially fitted him to shine. His bushy and flowing mustache will then overhang a white choker; that wiry and dapper form will be incased in broadcloth, and the versatile accomplishments now devoted to the bouncing of office-seekers and the suppression of Senators, Representatives and others of the same ilk will be utilized in the elevation of American etiquette and the establishment of lofty models of deportment. We await the apotheosis of Thurber with an anxiety which might possibly be described as violent.

Blount has been pulverized again. He must curse himself roundly to think that he was such an idiot as to go to Hawaii on the mission he undertook.

At first thought it seems a little hard on the insane inmates of the State hospitals to cut off their supply of tobacco altogether, but it is plain, on reflection, that the Commissioners in Lunacy have not issued their order without good reason. They assert that it is highly injurious for insane persons to be allowed either to smoke or chew tobacco, and that when smoking is permitted there is constant danger of fire. In addition to these reasons, it appears that the State was paying out for tobacco for these people the sum of $15,000 per year—certainly a large item, and one which the State ought not to feel called on to meet. Commissioner McDonald says that there are 2,000 men patients on Ward's Island who have not been allowed to use tobacco since 1877, and not only have they not suffered in consequence, but their health has been excellent. On the whole, it would seem as if only good would result from the carrying out of this order.

And the tiger was a-lashing of his tail.

Practical common sense and a patriotic regard for American interests should rule in finding the solution of the Hawaiian question. The American people will not support a policy conceived in personal and political malevolence, nor can it be commended to them by Quixotic sentimentalism.

The Civil Service Reformers are beginning to realize that their chief idol has fallen. One of their associations in the vicinity of Boston has come out with the plaintive declaration that President Cleveland has "failed to carry out the pledges of the Democratic party and his own utterances in regard to the reform of the Civil Service," and regrets that "under his Administration a large proportion of the appointments to office has been made for partisan services." Their regret is all the more poignant because they believe that Mr. Cleveland "had an unparalleled opportunity to promote the principles of reform." The reformers have come to this conclusion earlier this time than they did eight years ago; which, so far as it goes, is creditable and encouraging.

The Democrats made sure of losing New-York the other day by choosing men like Maynard and Boody for the issue. Now they are making sure of losing the whole country by embracing Free Trade for an issue. Keep it up, gentlemen, we are feeling very well, thank you, and we sleep sweetly every night.

Police Justice King, of Buffalo, is losing no opportunity to make known his opinion of the Police Department of that city, now that it has been so effectually Sheehanized. One day last week he threatened the Police Superintendent with impeachment because of his gross neglect of duty. Of course he is entirely right in asserting that the public interest demands that the members of the police force do their duty. They have not been doing so of late, but before long there is bound to be a new deal, and then Buffalo will be better served. Boss Sheehan's power is at an end, and the people are not likely soon to submit to his dictation again.

"You are a good man, but there is great pressure for your place, and I must have it." Such is the formula used by the Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General in getting rid of a faithful and experienced official. Thus Civil Service Reform, crushed to earth, rises again.

President Cleveland is popular in Canada. During his first Administration he made a discreditable treaty with Mr. Chamberlain, in which he abandoned the historical fishing rights of the Nation in the North Atlantic, and gave to the Canadian fishermen everything they wanted. Then he armed the Canadian Pacific by a Treasury decision with the bonding privilege, and enabled that subsidized corporation to make war upon American commerce and railways. So marked and useful was his championship of Canadian interests that the British Minister, at the close of his first term, entered the field as his electioneering agent. Now that there is a second Cleveland Administration the Canadian policy is resumed with unabated ardor. Fresh fish is put on the free list without the saving clause, "for immediate consumption," so that the Canadian fishermen virtually will get the market which was closed against them by the rejection of the fisheries treaty. Then lumber, salt, ores and agricultural and dairy products are added to the free list gratuitously. Immense commercial privileges are given away without a treaty based upon equivalents. Statues in honor of President Cleveland might well be raised in the public squares of Toronto, Montreal, Quebec and Halifax.

There is plenty of evidence that the Police Department of Brooklyn is honeycombed with politics of the McLaughlin Ring order, and the need of sweeping changes and rigid discipline is one of the things which should command the early attention of the new administration. Mayor Schieren's Police Commissioner will not have an easy task to make the force what it ought to be. The uses to which the Democratic Ring has put the Police Department is shown by the fact that an assessment was levied on every member of the police force shortly before the recent election. That this was done was directly charged by "The Eagle," and no denial was ever put in. Reform through and through is demanded in this department, from the captains down to the privates in the ranks. Some of the captains openly engaged in offensively partisan acts in connection with the campaign and election, and the offence should be sufficient to terminate their usefulness in the offices they have abused.

PERSONAL.

Clarence R. Greathouse, formerly an attorney of San Francisco, has been gazetted Postmaster-General or He Pang of the Island of Corea, although that Kingdom has no postoffice. Mr. Greathouse left San Francisco in 1885 to become United States Consul-General to Japan. His reputation in the Orient is said to have been established by the fact that an epidemic of cholera which was raging in Japan about the time of his advent there at once disappeared.

A monument to the memory of Emin Pacha, the African explorer, will be erected in Neisse, Germany, where his sister, Fraulein Schnitzer, and his little daughter, Frida, now live. Emin spent the greater part of his youth in the little German town. A committee formed for the purpose will collect subscriptions in all parts of Germany.

Ex-Senator John H. Reagan, of Texas, has written a letter concerning the fact that his wife was his private secretary, and has now pending with others an interest in the Senate bill to reimburse clerks for extra work in the LIst Congress. Judge Reagan affirms that Mrs. Reagan is a good stenographer and an excellent correspondent, doing a large part of his correspondence; while her extensive knowledge of Texan affairs made her invaluable in attending to the routine duties of a Senator. If he had the same duties again to perform and she would accept the position, the ex-Senator declares that he would again make her his secretary.

The daughter of the late Professor Windscheid, the famous German authority on Roman law, has been graduated from the University of Heidelberg with the degree of Ph. D. Fraulein Windscheid is the first woman to be admitted to the old seat of learning with the privilege of taking her degree. She passed a brilliant examination. The university, in all probability, will soon be thrown open to women who wish to enter it.

"Harry" Wright, the old-time baseball manager who has recently been retired from the management of the Philadelphia Club, has just finished his twenty-sixth consecutive season of active connection with professional baseball. He first came into prominence as a member of the famous Cincinnati Red Stocking team, in 1868, and has been manager of the Philadelphia Club since 1884.

The "last will and testament" of Lord Byron was sold at auction in London a few days ago for $15. At the same sale a characteristic letter of Carlyle to Mrs. Austin brought $20 and a letter of Byron to Coleridge, $35. A letter of George Eliot, complaining of the literary criticism of certain persons, was sold for $25; a letter from Nelson to Sir William Hamilton for $40, and a number of letters written by American Presidents and statesmen for $125.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

The French Academy has not yet, but will soon, proceed to the formal reception of MM. Thureau-Dangin, Brunetiere and Challemel-Lacour, the latest elected Academicians. Still, the secretary has already received the formal application of MM. Emile Zola, Anatole Leroy-Beaulieu, Henry Houssaye, Imbert de Saint-Amand, Jean-Paul Clarens, Francis Charmes and Paul Verlaine to the succession to the two "fauteuils" left vacant through the death of the Academicians, MM. Mazade and Taine.

Natural Supposition.—Sleeping-Car Passenger (waking up as train comes to a stop)—Heigh-ho! I wonder where we are now!

Voice (on the outside)—Now, that's all rot, I tell you. St. Louis beer didn't get the highest award at the World's Fair. St. Louis beer isn't fit to drink.

Sleeping-Car Passenger—By ginger! We've got to Milwaukee!—(Chicago Tribune.

An Ohio genius has earned the gratitude of women who wash dishes by inventing a machine which performs the operation of washing, rinsing and drying the dishes used by a dinner party of ten people in a few minutes, and without wetting the hands of the attendant.

Why Jake Delivered One Message Early.—Little Jake (the messenger boy, sitting on an alley door-step intently reading a story)—"Then Terrier Dick pursued the arrant villain to the cave, when from the darkest corner came an awful hiss! Some one was there! Dick seized his trusty derringer, and, pushing forward, found a secret passage. Striking a light, he entered, amazed by the sight that met his eyes. The remainder of this story will be found in Snoodle's Library, No. 60, vol. 18. Price 5 cents, at any news stand."—(Chicago Record.

It is said that a certain Western railroad is known as the "Dandelion Road" because in their season dandelions grow in such profusion along the roadway that passing trains mat them down on the rails. The oil which is pressed out causes the wheels to slip so badly that trains have been stalled and passengers have left the cars and walked to their destinations. The equipment account of this road includes a regular outlay for mowers, scythes and sickles.

George—You would marry the biggest fool in the world, if he asked you, wouldn't you?

Ethel—Oh, George, this is so sudden!—(Vogue.

Mr. Lawson Tait, the well-known English surgeon, says that the sugar in certain fruits becomes changed into alcohol during the process of decay, and that wasps sometimes get very drunk thereon. On grapes and certain plums he says "you will see them get very drunk, crawl away in a semi-somnolent condition, and repose in the grass for some time till they get over the 'bout,' and then they will go at it again." Moreover, Mr. Tait declares "that they do their worst in stinging, both in the virulent nature of the stroke and the utterly unprovoked assaults of which they are guilty. I was stung last year by a drunken wasp and suffered severely from symptoms of nerve poison for several days. In such drunken peculiarities they resemble their human contemporaries."

A certain little girl from whom the listener sometimes hears is evidently going to be a great logician. When she was called upon at school the other day to recite a verse from the beatitudes, she responded with, "Blessed are the dressmakers, for they shall see God."

"But, my dear girl," exclaimed the teacher, "it is not 'dressmakers,' it is 'peacemakers.'"

"Well," the child answered, stoutly, "my mother has a dressmaker and she makes dresses out of pieces!"—(Boston Transcript.

No single exhibit in the educational displays in the World's Fair attracted more attention or excited more interest than that of scientific temperance instruction in the public schools. The exhibitor, Mrs. Mary H. Hunt, of Boston, has just been informed that this exhibit has been assigned five highest awards:

1. For legislation requiring physiological temperance instruction in the public schools in forty-four States and Territories of the United States, in Canada and in Sweden.
2. For graded series of text-books on this subject in the English language.
3. For translation of these books, now in use in five different languages.
4. For methods of schoolroom study in this science.
5. For exhibit of pupil work in this branch, from various States in the United States.

Every one in Boston knows of old John, the Orangeman, that picturesque and almost historical personage who presides over the affections of all Harvard men. And every one who knows John knows also that his life's motto is that familiar phrase which expresses briefly and to the point the wish that Yale may be forever relegated to the region of sorrow and perpetual darkness.

One afternoon strangers were walking through the yard at Harvard and on every hand they saw the college seal bearing this motto: "Christo et Ecclesiae."

Not being on speaking terms with Cicero, Caesar and the other Romans, this did nothing but to arouse their curiosity.

Finally they met John.

"I say!" said one of the visitors. "I see these words everywhere. Can you tell me what they mean?"

John looked carefully at the Latin inscription, bit his pipe a little harder and then replied, gravely:

"Oi don't jist know, fr'nd, but Oi t'ink it means 'To h—— wid Yale.'"—(Boston Budget.

A COLD DAY FOR REFORM.

From The Springfield Union.

The Star-Eyed Goddess went into winter quarters immediately after reading the Wilson bill.

DISTINCTLY A MUGWUMP FEATURE.

From The Cleveland Leader.

One of the Mugwump features of the Ways and Means Committee's Tariff bill is the lowering of the duty on champagne while the tax on foreign whiskey is increased. This is a direct discrimination against the standard drink of Democracy. Perhaps, however, the Bourbons who consented to such a blow to whiskey drinking consider that the one American industry which is too sacred to be left exposed to foreign competition is the distilling of Democratic courage.

THE CASE REVERSED.

From The Chicago Inter Ocean.

Cleveland expected "to have Congress on my hands" some months ago. The case has been reversed, and Congress has Cleveland on its hands.

THE VERDICT HAS BEEN PRONOUNCED.

From The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

When Congress convenes next week it will be confronted by the grim fact that since its adjournment the people have pronounced upon it a verdict of general distrust and disrespect.