Amusements.

ABBEY'S THEATRE—8:15—The Grand Duchess.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—8:15—The Cotton King.
AMERICAN THEATRE—8—The Manxman.
ATLANTIC GARDEN, 50 to 54 Bowery—Evening—Concert and Vaudeville.
BIJOU THEATRE—8:15—The Flams.
BROADWAY THEATRE—8—Prince Ananias.
COLUMBUS THEATRE—8:15—Sam'l of Posen.
DALY'S—8:15—Twelfth Night.
EDEN MUSEE—11 to 11—World in Wax.
EMPIRE THEATRE—8:15—The Masqueraders.
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE—8:15—Gismonda.
GARDEN THEATRE—8:15—Little Christopher.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—8:15—The Pacific Mail.
HARRIGAN'S THEATRE—8:15—Notoriety.
HERALD SQUARE THEATRE—8:15—Rob Roy.
HOYT'S THEATRE—8:30—A Milk White Flag.
IRVING PLACE THEATRE—8:15—Der Herr Senator.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—8—Vaudeville.
LYCEUM THEATRE—8:15—A Woman's Silence.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—10 a. m. to 11 p. m.—The Toy Fair.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Autumn Exhibition.
PALMER'S THEATRE—8:15—The New Woman.
PROCTOR'S—10 a. m. to 10:30 p. m.—Vaudeville.
STANDARD THEATRE—8:30—Too Much Johnson.
STAR THEATRE—8:15—Nemesis.
14TH STREET THEATRE—8:15—Brownies.

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New-York Daily Tribune

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1894.

TWELVE PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.—It is believed that the Japanese will soon attack Shan-Hai-Kwan; the Japanese second army will make an early advance on Peking. ==== There is a financial crisis at St. John's, N. F.; several banks and business firms suspended payment. ==== The new Hungarian laws dealing with disputes between Church and State have received the royal sanction. ==== The Socialists who refused to cheer for the Kaiser in the Reichstag may be prosecuted on charges of lese majeste.

Congress.—Both houses in session. ==== Senate: Speeches in favor of Government control of the proposed Nicaragua Canal were made by Messrs. Morgan and Mitchell; a resolution was introduced calling on Secretary Gresham for the correspondence in the Behring Sea damage cases. ==== House: The day was devoted to discussion of District of Columbia affairs; Secretary Carlisle and Controller Eckels made arguments before the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Domestic.—Governor Flower dismissed the charges against the managers of the Elmira Reformatory. ==== Langdon Lea, '96, was chosen captain of the Princeton football team, to succeed Trenchard. ==== Blixt, the engineer, suspected of complicity in the murder of Miss Ging in Minneapolis, made a second confession accusing himself of the crime. ==== The convention of the American Federation of Labor opened in Denver; President Gompers read his annual report. ==== Professor James, of Philadelphia, and others delivered addresses before the Convention of Good Government Clubs in Minneapolis.

City and Suburban.—The Presbytery of New-York failed to approve the reform work of Dr. Parkhurst. ==== Police Commissioner Sheehan was admitted to bail. ==== The first ball of the Patriarchs took place. ==== The Republican Club gave a dinner for those of its members who were successful candidates at the recent election. ==== The trial of ex-Captain Stephenson for blackmailing was begun. ==== The stock market was dull and heavy save for the activity in Sugar.

The Weather.—Forecast for to-day: Rain or snow, southeast winds. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 40 degrees; lowest, 33; average, 36⅝.

According to the official vote declared yesterday in Brooklyn, the majority in that city in favor of consolidation is 277. About three-fourths of the voters expressed their opinions on this question, those who did so numbering 129,211, and those who did not, 44,039. The majority as finally shown is less than the partial figures given a few days ago indicated; but it is undoubtedly true that a considerable proportion of those who voted against consolidation would vote the other way to-day. The people have declared in favor of consolidation, which is bound to come, despite the protests of a minority on the other side of the East River.

What has been learned by the Lexow Committee already is more than sufficient to demonstrate the need of a thorough reorganization of the Police Department. The character of the testimony to be given at the few remaining sessions this year has not been learned, but undoubtedly its purpose will be to strengthen the previous disclosures and clear up doubtful points in reference to the legislation that is required. To solve the reorganization problem satisfactorily will demand the best and ripest wisdom which the Legislature can bring to bear upon it. It is known that the Committee of Seventy is studying the matter with care and endeavoring to obtain all possible light upon it, so that it will be able to aid the Legislature intelligently.

Our unblushing Street-Cleaning Commissioner seems to have made up his mind not to resign. In official circles there was a strong conviction on Saturday that his resignation would be forthcoming bright and early Monday morning. But yesterday Andrews boldly asserted that there would be no vacancy in his office unless he was removed, and intimated that it was in his power to get a lot of people into trouble if he were not handled gingerly. Apparently he has made an impression on Mayor Gilroy. In these last three weeks of his term Mr. Gilroy has an opportunity to do the community one service for which he would be gratefully remembered. If he fails to rid the city of Andrews, who painted his own portrait before the Lexow Committee the other day, he will furnish positive testimony to the strength of the influences behind the Street-Cleaning Commissioner.

The question of indorsing Dr. Parkhurst's work in behalf of good government in this city was brought before the Presbytery yesterday at an unfortunate time. It was proposed late in the session, when only comparatively few members were present. The proposition was an innocent one: that a committee should be appointed to prepare a minute on the subject to be presented at the next meeting. Unexpectedly opposition was aroused, coming chiefly from a member of the Presbytery so little known that he took special pains to impress on the reporters the importance of spelling his name with the requisite number of letters. On account of the lateness of the hour action was postponed until the Presbytery meets again. It would, we judge, be wrong and hasty to infer from what took place yesterday that Dr. Parkhurst's clerical brethren are not in sympathy with his efforts to save New-York from the hand of the spoiler. Next month they will be prepared to act on this matter, and it will be a great surprise if they do not give him the hearty godspeed which he deserves.

THE PRESIDENT'S CHANCE.

It is not kind in the President to threaten us with an extra session of Congress, unless his currency plans are adopted before March 4. But there is consolation in the fact that if he calls an extra session, it will be a Republican Congress that will meet. Apparently the threat was intended to drive the present Congress into some action on revenue and currency bills. But members know right well that the President does not want a Republican Congress to act on these matters. His threats, in truth, are the emptiest and most foolish imaginable. The Democratic members to whom they are addressed are perfectly aware that he does not want to have sent to him for approval or veto such bills as a Republican Congress would assuredly pass. Moreover, he does not want to have the Hawaiian business investigated, or the Samoan business, or the Nicaragua business, or the Behring Sea business. Still less does he want to have the Nova Scotia affair investigated.

No; the President is not hungry to have any Republican majority in Congress look into things this year. What he professedly wants is provision for the revenue and the anticipated deficit. But the quick response of Democrats in both houses to private suggestions from the White House appears to indicate that the President has an idea that his State bank scheme can be forced through Congress at this session, and his free coal and free iron ore bills as well. He will find it slow work. Although members of the House and the Senate, who are particularly subservient to his wishes, begin to talk and act as if they wanted to do something in these matters, they are all well aware that they have no power. On the tariff they cannot act, unless in direction of smashing the Sugar Trust. On the currency they cannot act, unless the Democratic Congress sends to the President a free silver bill to be vetoed. His party may readily advocate his State banking plan, ingeniously devised to kill the National banks, but it will never get through the Senate. The President knows only too well that nothing he really desires will get passed in a Republican Congress.

It is a pity. The President is in a position to mark out a line which neither party could afford to ignore. He might, if he had good sense, propose a banking plan which Democrats and Republicans alike would accept as a just solution, and would be forced to adopt as plainly the wisest possible thing for the country. Instead, he has offered a tricky contrivance to force the National banks out of existence, and to give State banks more dangerous power than they had under the Democratic laws of forty years ago. He might, if he had right good sense, propose such a modification of the tariff as it would be difficult for Republicans to resist. The existing law, highly protective in some things, could easily be so modified that it would be reasonable and fair in all matters. The silver question, vexatious to both parties, could be settled for all time to come by the President, if he had the good sense to favor a genuine bimetalic plan, and not a settlement on a strictly silver basis.

But is it of any use to consider what the President might do? He has had and has now the finest opportunity ever offered to an American statesman, but he is not the finest American statesman. He would look at all opportunities through the stained glass of narrow partisan prejudice. He proposes even now to increase the depression of industry by removing essential duties for the protection of coal and iron miners. He proposes to destroy the National banking system, and reestablish the wildcat banks in their worst form. Obviously a President capable of these suggestions is not capable of suggesting a wise and safe nonpartisan policy for the coming years.

ADMIRAL WALKER'S REPORT.

The contents of Admiral Walker's report upon recent events and present conditions in Hawaii have been sufficiently disclosed to show its general character. One of the most interesting facts on which it throws new light is the close resemblance between the course pursued by the diplomatic representatives of the United States in Hawaii, under the President's instructions, and that pursued by the representatives of England in obedience to the wishes of their Government. Mr. Blount, ostensibly commissioned to ascertain facts, gave Mr. Cleveland entire satisfaction by manufacturing a basis for the policy of combined infamy and imbecility which the unfortunate Wilson was sent to execute. The American Minister, whose failure to restore the Queen was not due to inactivity and half-heartedness on his part, was accredited to President Cleveland's "great and good friend," President Dole; but that circumstance, instead of rendering his task distasteful, seems to have enhanced the zeal with which he endeavored to overthrow the Government. He was ordered to promote and determined to achieve the restoration of the monarchy, and to that end he intrigued patiently and persistently with Liliuokalani against the welfare of Hawaii and the United States.

It appears from Admiral Walker's report that the British Consul-General, Mr. Wodehouse, and his successor, Mr. Hawes, adopted the same plan of operations. They were also accredited to President Dole, but they were equally busy in the service of the ruined Queen and equally anxious to prevent annexation to this country or the foundation of an independent and stable Republic. In duplicity they rivalled Messrs. Blount and Wilson, being guilty of conduct which no Government in the world would tolerate unless constrained by the supposed necessities of a difficult and delicate situation. In that way and to that extent they discredited themselves and those under whose instructions they were acting. But their course differed radically from that pursued by their American competitors in the fact that it was dictated by an intelligible motive. The English Government believed that English influences would continue to control the Queen, and that English interests would be served by her restoration. Narrower and more ignoble considerations than those which led the people of the United States to resent, rebuke and finally defeat President Cleveland's fantastic scheme inspired the English policy, but it was probably sagacious.

Nor is it necessary for us to cherish any special resentment against the English Government or English residents of Hawaii on this account. They were not bound to adopt a course which they supposed would benefit the United States at their expense. Leaving out of view their broad obligation to humanity at large, they were warranted in endeavoring to shape Hawaiian affairs to their own liking and interest. But Admiral Walker's confirmation of the common belief concerning English policy and operations in the islands fortifies the almost universal judgment of the American people upon the deplorable and disgraceful course of the Cleveland Administration. It recalls and emphasizes the fact that the President of the United States not only exhausted all his resources in an obstinate, clandestine and treacherous attempt to re-establish a rule of tyranny and barbarism in Hawaii, but all the while was fatuously cooperating with Great Britain in her shrewd and selfish undertaking.

It has been asserted without contradiction and is generally believed that Admiral Walker's report has provoked the President to wrath against its author. Considering what kind of report it appears to be and what manner of man Mr. Cleveland unquestionably is, we cannot wonder that it produced an unenviable effect upon his mind, and has added to the gloom of the Executive Mansion.

THE POLITICO-RELIGIOUS DISPUTE.

The fact is of public notoriety that there has been friction between high dignitaries of the Roman Catholic Church in this country for many months. Though it may, and doubtless does, date much further back in its origin, it began to be noticed in the secular press soon after the arrival here of Monsignor Satolli bearing a commission from the Vatican as the Papal Ablegate. Very decided differences have arisen between eminent prelates of the Church, not upon matters of faith or doctrine, but upon questions of Church polity. These differences have widened rapidly, until now it is an open secret that the Church is separated into two opposing factions; one led by Archbishop Corrigan, of the New-York diocese, the other by Archbishop Ireland, of Minnesota. Primarily and superficially the question at issue between the two factions is the old one which has so long disturbed the Church and at times made its appearance in politics as to the support of parochial schools out of the public treasury, or the taxation of Roman Catholic citizens for the support of non-sectarian public schools. The agitation of this question could hardly be carried on without its entering more or less into political discussion, and in the end becoming a factor in current politics. The American people have an instinctive dread of anything which has the appearance of introducing religious questions into their political contests for two reasons. One is the sane and sober consideration that the mixture of Church and State is incompatible with the fundamental principles of our Government; the other the more selfish view of politicians, that nobody could tell which party would be helped or hurt by it.

Events of recent occurrence impart to the conflict now going on in the Roman Catholic Church a significance which cannot be overlooked. It is not, as matters now stand, a merely personal quarrel between prelates for position or power. The action of Archbishop Corrigan in forbidding Father Ducey, or attempting to forbid him, from attending the sessions of a legislative committee engaged in the investigation of abuses of power by a party with which the Archbishop is believed to be in sympathy, and the remarkable utterance on the subject recently made by Bishop McQuaid, of Rochester, as the Archbishop's friend and supporter, have given a political and partisan coloring to the situation which cannot escape comment, however much it may be deplored. The crazy efforts of Democratic politicians in this and other States, notably in Connecticut, to drag the religious question into the late election by making it appear that the Republican party was in antagonism to the Roman Catholic Church while the Democrats were sole champions of religious liberty, only emphasized the fact that the existing differences in the Church are, if not essentially political, dangerously near it. In this political divergence Archbishop Corrigan represents what may perhaps be called the conservative element in the Church, while Archbishop Ireland represents progress and enlightened liberalism. It is here that their ways separate, and just here that politics necessarily and unavoidably comes in. It is a question, so far as the Church is concerned, of intellectual tendencies in the Church. That will be settled at Rome. The political question must be settled here.

It may be that the results of forcing the religious questions into politics, as was attempted by raising the absurd A. P. A. issue, have opened the eyes of some of those who thought to profit by it. At any rate, it is obvious that these results justify the position of Archbishop Ireland rather than that of Archbishop Corrigan. The effect upon the more intelligent and clear-headed leaders of the Democratic party is well illustrated by a careful and well-considered article in "The Hartford Times," the leading Democratic newspaper of Connecticut. That journal, while giving credit to Archbishop Corrigan for perfect purity of motive, does not hesitate to condemn his recent action in the most unsparing terms. It puts the whole question in a nutshell when it says: "Ireland stands "for a Catholicity that has a strong flavor of "Americanism about it, while Corrigan's ideals "emit an odor of the grave-clothes of mediaeval Europe." When it is remembered that "The Times" is and always has been Democratic to the backbone; that it has just emerged from a political campaign in which its party endeavored to use Apaism for political capital; and that while Corrigan, whom it condemns, is in political sympathy with it, Ireland, whom it so highly praises, is in emphatic opposition to it, it will be seen that this language is significant as well as forcible. It means that in the conflict between modern and mediaeval tendencies in the Church it is not only dangerous, but disastrous for any political party to take sides, and especially disastrous for any party, however conservative in its instincts and traditions, or however largely the Church may be represented in its ranks, to array itself against what "The Times" properly describes as "Americanism" and "progress."

It is the advice of a friend which "The Times" gives when it says, speaking of the Archbishop's letter to Father Ducey: "If Archbishop Corrigan would occasionally drop into "the investigating room himself and by his "presence encourage Grand Inquisitor Goff in "unearthing the villanies of the New-York po-"lice, he would be warmly thanked by every "lover of good government." This is undoubtedly true. But even if the Archbishop should not see fit to take so prominent a step as this would be, he could at least do the Church a service by refraining from interference with the priests of his own diocese who have publicly approved the work of the committee.

MR. BROCKWAY VINDICATED.

Governor Flower's dismissal of the charges against the general managers of the Elmira Reformatory is a vindication of Superintendent Brockway from the allegations of cruel and inhuman treatment of the convicts under his charge which have been made with persistence and virulence during the last year and a half. Mr. Brockway was not directly involved in these charges, since he is the appointee of and can only be removed by the Reformatory managers, who in turn are removable by the Governor. The charges laid before the Governor were directed against the managers, who, accordingly, have been on trial before the commission appointed by Mr. Flower. The commission consisted of ex-Judge Learned, Dr. Austin Flint and ex-Assemblyman Deyo. They made their investigation with thoroughness, but were not able to agree wholly in their conclusions from the evidence.

The majority report, signed by Dr. Flint and Mr. Deyo, exonerates Mr. Brockway from the charges of cruelty, declares that the use of the strap is a suitable and effective method of corporal punishment, free from danger of serious or permanent injury; that the Superintendent did not go beyond what the occasions required, either in the frequency or severity of the punishments, save in a single case; and that it was eminently proper that such punishments should be administered by the Superintendent in person. Judge Learned believes that there was an element of cruelty in the punishments; but Governor Flower thinks that the differences between the commissioners are due to the different meanings which they attach to words. He himself accepts without qualification the conclusions of the majority. He also declares that the number of punishments, about one-half of 1 per cent of the total population of the Reformatory daily, was not excessive; and he properly attributes the increase in the amount of physical punishment to the failure of the Legislature to enlarge the Reformatory and thus remove the necessity of placing more than one convict in a cell.

Those students of penology who are most familiar with the Elmira system have not permitted their faith in Superintendent Brockway to waver during the time that he has been subjected to the most bitter attacks. They have been confident that when the facts were submitted to a fair and impartial tribunal he would be shown to have acted wisely and humanely. Their confidence is fully justified by the result of this investigation. That the Reformatory has suffered by reason of the great stir made regarding it and the reckless charges preferred on worthless evidence is undeniable. The figures given by Governor Flower showing the increase in disorder after the attack on the Reformatory and the suspension of physical punishment furnish convincing evidence of the unwisdom of interfering with the administration of an institution of this character. The Elmira Reformatory has done a great work under the guiding hand of Mr. Brockway, and he himself is recognized the world over as an authority in criminology. Now that the period of storm and stress has passed, we shall look for the speedy restoration of the Reformatory's established character as an institution for the permanent reclamation of young criminals; and we bespeak for it liberal support from the Legislature, so that its work may be carried on free from hampering conditions.

IS GRESHAM IN HIS RIGHT MIND?

Some kind friend of the President in Congress might do Mr. Cleveland a great service and save his Administration from much future humiliation by instituting an official inquiry as to the sanity of the present head of the State Department. We make the suggestion in all seriousness. In no other way can the amazing and unprecedented antics of Secretary Gresham be accounted for. He had been in office scarcely a day before he began to entangle his too confiding chief in the meshes of what has since been woven into a perfect web of deceit, trickery and double-dealing. The ink was not dry on his commission when he secretly sent "Paramount" Blount off post-haste to Hawaii with a letter of introduction to Mr. Cleveland's "great and good friend," President Dole, in one pocket, and private instructions in the other to enter into a conspiracy with a bloodthirsty and discredited monarch to stab that same "friend" under the fifth rib. The Senate of the United States was in session at the time, and had sole and complete jurisdiction over the Hawaiian negotiations, as well as co-ordinate authority in the appointment of ambassadors to friendly nations, but that did not matter to Gresham. "Why," he probably said to himself, "should the Constitution be allowed to stand between me and Lili?" And it was not allowed to. The news of the secret mission leaked out at last, and the controversy over it and its developments waxed hot, but Gresham was not abashed; not he. He surrounded himself with a halo of mystery, denied everything, and acted generally as if he thought the archives of the Government were his private property; and it was only on the positive order of Congress that he made public the correspondence and records which covered with disgrace both himself and the Administration he had brought into contempt. Nor has he yet relaxed his tenacious grip, for even now there lies on his desk in Washington a report from Admiral Walker, made months ago, which Congress is calling for, and which, according to the best information and belief, will add another chapter of humiliation to a record of foreign policy already black with dishonor.

So much for the first evidence of insanity. There are many others. When China and Japan got into a dispute over Corea, the same man who had vainly attempted to restore the reactionary Queen, Liliuokalani, to a throne not hers by any legal or moral right sat down, and, in the face of his own numerous and solemn warnings against foreign entanglements of any kind, calmly indited a dispatch to a friendly nation, striving to protect its citizens from Chinese aggression, admonishing it not to levy unjust war against a weaker nation. Naturally enough, his offensive interference was spurned, as it should have been, and the United States was once more held up as the laughing-stock of the nations of the earth. The war did not cease, and on November 26 the American Minister in Peking sent to the State Department an urgent appeal for protection for the Legation and the American citizens resident in the Chinese capital. Owing to Mr. Gresham's capable mismanagement no marines available for the purpose were within 1,000 miles of the scene of danger; so when knowledge of Minister Denby's dispatch finally came to the surface—the truth will out, in spite of all attempts at concealment—our dignified Secretary of State tried, by quibbling which would bring the blush of shame to the cheek of a third-rate pettifogging lawyer, to convince the public that he never received it.

Again, Congress was in session in August last when this remarkable statesman entered into an agreement with the representative of Canada to pay an indemnity of $425,000 to alleged Canadian sealers for damages which they claimed they suffered in consequence of our Government's action in driving them out of Behring Sea pending a settlement of the controversy by arbitration. The Paris Tribunal had arranged a judicial method of settling all claims for damages, but Gresham didn't choose to follow it. Rumors got into circulation that Gresham had agreed to pay the maximum indemnity claimed without submission to the court created for the purpose, but that made no difference to him, he denied everything; and now the President confirms the truth of the rumors in his message, and once more convicts his Secretary of State of inability to tell the truth.

Is there any need to speak of the imbecility manifested and the blunders made in dealing with Samoa, Brazil and Nicaragua? Is not the record sufficient as it stands to justify some friend of the President in starting an investigation as to the state of his Secretary's mind? We think it due to the President. It certainly is due to the people.

Whether the new treaty between the United States and Japan is entirely fair and just to this country cannot yet be determined. It is only due to assume that Japan is too honorable and upright to have taken any unfair advantage of an inexperienced and undiplomatic person like Mr. Gresham in the negotiation of such a compact.

The ultimate object of the Democratic currency tinkers is to drive the country back to the old system of State banks, under which the value of a note depended very largely upon its distance from the concern that issued it. Back of all the tinkering, arguing and theorizing of the currency quacks lies a determined and ill-concealed purpose to destroy the present National banking system and replace it with a scheme that will unbalance the existing safety and equality of the circulating medium and develop speculation in bank notes into a flourishing industry.

Secretary Carlisle is still anxious "to relieve the Treasury," but he need not worry. The gold grabbers of Europe will do the business for him.

Lieutenant-Governor Sheehan, in the course of his melancholy farewell address to his Buffalo friends on Saturday night, declared that "one of the most unfortunate habits of this age is the tendency to malign public character." There is a good deal of truth in that remark. The acts of a Sheehan or a Maynard sometimes provoke an indignant public into indiscriminate attacks upon politicians as a class, the people forgetting for the time being that such men represent not the uses but only the abuses of party power. It should be borne in mind that there are honorable, self-respecting, clean-handed men as well as Sheehans in American public life.

If Mr. Cleveland were allowed to choose between the torments of having Congress on his hands or gout in his feet he would probably take both.

District-Attorney Rideway, over in Brooklyn, is beginning to hustle around and set his office in order in view of the overhauling that District-Attorney Follows has received. His shortcomings in office have been many, but with a Democratic Governor at Albany, he has felt safe to let things go as they please. Now, however, he realizes that a change has come, and that it will be necessary for him to put his best foot forward. Mr. Ridgway's term has one more year to run. At the end of 1895 he will have completed twelve years in the District-Attorney's office. The people of Brooklyn will have an important duty to perform at the next election in choosing a public prosecutor who will be free from Ring influence, and who will institute the reforms that are needed in the administration of justice in that city. The Ring and Gang have felt secure so long as they practically controlled the District-Attorney's office; it was only because McKane and company were prosecuted by deputies of the Attorney-General that they were sent post haste to prison and the penitentiary. A thorough cleaning-out of the office is needed.

Dr. A. Conan Doyle evidently has fine sensibilities, and does not make it a practice to intrude on the griefs of his fellows. He says: "I had a letter of introduction to President Cleveland, but as it was the day after election when I was there, I refrained from visiting him."

It is a gratification to make mention of the success of the recent exhibition of women's portraits at the National Academy of Design. The two institutions which share the proceeds will divide nearly $20,000 between them. The exhibition involved a large initial outlay, and of course those in charge had to run the risk of its failure. The risk proved to be small. Another exhibition on the same lines, to be held some time next year, is already planned. The experience with the one recently ended will be valuable in connection with the second.

When the Provident Loan Society sought to secure the passage of an act incorporating it, it met with considerable opposition, although it had the support of a large number of business men of the highest standing, and of intelligent public opinion in general. The end was secured only after considerable delay, and favorable action was taken only in response to numerous urgent appeals. The result fully justifies the confidence of those who advocated the starting of the society. It has already made loans amounting to almost $200,000, the interest on which has been sufficient to pay all expenses. The number of pledges has been 12,286, which furnishes a better standard by which to judge of the usefulness of the society than the total amount of the loans. Larger resources are already needed, and it is estimated that a working capital of $200,000 or $250,000 could be used without additional expense. It is a fine record which the society has made in its first half-year.

No wonder the police levied a heavy tax upon "slugging" by outsiders and professionals. They wanted to monopolize that sort of business for themselves.

If Police Commissioner Sheehan can be taken at his word, he regards the indictment of himself as gleefully as a small boy contemplates the gift of a nice red wagon at Christmas time. If Santa Claus fails to put a large, fine, tailor-made vindication into the stocking of Mr. Sheehan, the chances are that the latter will meet him down the back street and kick the horns off his reindeer.

PERSONAL.

Miss Susan B. Anthony is said to be one of the best bread-makers in the United States.

Ibsen says his new play is "full of devils." It may, therefore, be called devilish, but whether good or bad remains to be seen.

Ex-Senator Edmunds is said to be in Washington for the purpose of conferring with prominent Episcopalians on the subject of building a cathedral in Washington.

Though Professor Mommsen, the historian, is now very old, he is about to go to Rome to continue his researches in Roman history.

Bishop Charles E. Cheney, of the Reformed Episcopal Church, celebrated the twenty-fourth anniversary of that Church in Chicago the other day. Dr. Cheney was formerly rector of Christ Episcopal Church, Chicago.

Joseph Mylchreest, the South American diamond king, who is now visiting London, is a Manxman by birth.

Miss Amy F. Acton, who has just been admitted to the Boston Bar, was born in Australia.

The Rev. Dr. N. D. Hillis, of Evanston, Ill., who has been called to succeed the late Professor Swing, of Chicago, has been for some time a prominent member of the liberal wing in the Presbyterian Church. He makes the following statement of his views: "I shall not endeavor—provided I go to the church—to lead the Central Church toward Presbyterianism. The congregation is composed of Baptists, Methodists, Jews, Episcopalians and representatives of all sects, so that orthodoxy has no basis there. I shall try to keep my work along the lines of extending the organization's influence as a Christian church. Character construction, the betterment of humanity, and the dissemination of all good principles of religion are the chief things an institution like the Central Church ought to consider."

THE PATRIARCHS' BALL.

FIRST OF THEIR TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL SERIES.

A BRILLIANT ASSEMBLAGE AT DELMONICO'S—SOME OF THOSE PRESENT.

The Patriarchs began their twenty-third annual series of balls at Delmonico's last night with one of the largest and most brilliant entertainments ever given by the organization. In order to keep the number of subscribers up to the original number of fifty, the following new Patriarchs were present as hosts for the first time: Sir Roderick Cameron, Anson Phelps Stokes and John Lyon Gardiner. As in former years, the arrangements for the ball were supervised by Ward McAllister. The ballroom and its approaches were decorated by Arthur William Merritt, of Small & Co., with unusual care and taste. Large masses of dark green foliage plants, hemlock boughs, ferns, mistletoe and large sago palms, profusely studded with large white lilies and pink roses, completely obscured the walls of the corridor, where the chandeliers were dressed with asparagus and the lights in them covered with pink shades. With the exception of the lilies and the pink roses few flowers were used in the decoration of the hallway. The decorations in the ballroom were most effective and in thoroughly good taste. The front of the music balcony was adorned with festoons of green and baskets of roses, while in the centre of the mirrors which are set in the four sides of the room were large Egyptian hanging baskets of golden straw suspended by wide American Beauty sash ribbon tied with large bows. The baskets were filled with American Beauty roses and orchids and decked with holly and mistletoe. The mantle in the red room, which was arranged as a small ballroom, was banked with red roses, and the blue room, where the Hungarian Band played, was dressed with pink roses.

It was a late ball, as 11 o'clock had come and gone before the guests began to arrive in great numbers, and it was fully 11:30 before there was any dancing either in the large ballroom, where Lander played, or in the smaller ballroom. However, the young people enjoyed several round dances and sets of lancers before Lander started to play the march which meant "Secure your partners for supper," which was served, as usual, at small tables in the restaurant on the lower floor. Each of the Patriarchs had his own table for his guests and the meal went forward with unusual smoothness and dispatch. The following is the menu of the supper:

CHAUD.
Consommé
Huitres à la Viennaise
Croquettes de perdreaux
Terrapène à la Maryland
Bouchées à la Reine
Café et Thé

FROID
Filet de boeuf aux fonds d'artichauts, macédoine
Chaud-froid de poulet à la gelée
Jambon aux truffes et pistaches
Paté de foies-gras en croûte
Cailles truffées au cresson
Galantine à la Victoria
Mayonnaise de volaille
Salade de homard
Sandwiches
Rillettes
Canapés

ENTREMETS DE DOUCEUR
Gelée aux abricots — Charlotte vanille
Meringues Chantilly — Gâteaux Amandine
Glaces de fantaisies
Fruits — Petits fours
Bonbons — Mottees

VINS
Moët & Chandon Imp. brut, 1889 — Special Cuvée
Moët & Chandon white seal, 1889 — Special Cuvée
Supérieur — Apollinaris

Lundi le 10 Décembre, 1894
Delmonico's.

Mr. McAllister had among his guests at his table Mrs. Levi P. Morton, Mrs. Paran Stevens, Mrs. F. Gratid D'Hauteville, and Baron Fava, the Italian Minister.

It was nearly 2 o'clock when Franklin Bartlett began the cotillion, dancing with Mrs. John Steward, jr. There were no favors, but probably at the last Patriarchs' ball there will be one or two favor figures in the cotillion.

Among the strangers and foreigners present were Baron Fava, the Italian Minister; Prince Lubecki, Prince Del Drago, of Italy; Count Castellane, John Munroe and Miss Julia Hunt, of Paris; Count Franz von Bismarck, Count Alexander Hadik 'e Futak, Count Sierstorpf, Baron Uechstrittz, the Marquis de Chambrun, of Paris; Dr. Debout d'Estree, of Contrexeville, France; Marquis Imperiale, of the Italian Embassy at Washington; Count and Countess di Brazza-Savorgnan, of Rome; Count and Countess de Laugier-Villars, Sir C. Rivers Wilson, Mrs. John T. Adair, Miss Hatch, Robert Gordon, R. A. Harboard, M. Lemoine Ashton and Lieutenant-Colonel William Ludlow, attaché of the American Embassy in London; C. Price Riley, of Ireland; the Marquise Talleyrand-Perigord, Herr Albrecht Heese, of the German Legation; Sir Henry Cunningham, of England; C. Silgo de Pothonier, of Spain; Emil Paravacini, of Italy; Martin McM. Ramsey, Mr. and Mrs. Henry May, of Baltimore, Mr. and Mrs. Hobart C. Chatfield-Taylor, of Chicago; Mrs. R. H. I. Goddard, Miss Madeline Goddard and Mrs. Grosvenor, of Providence; Columbus O'Donnell, of Baltimore; Dr. and Mrs. S. Weir Mitchell, of Philadelphia; Ogden Codman, jr., and Francis Crowninshield, of Boston; Colonel Charles Page Bryan, of Chicago; Thomas S. Clay, of Georgia; Henry Lehr, of Baltimore, and Alexander de Pedella, of the Spanish Legation.

Among the invited guests, nearly all of whom were present, were Mr. and Mrs. I. Townsend Burden, Governor-elect and Mrs. Morton, the Misses Morton, Mr. and Mrs. R. Franklin Lee, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. August Belmont, Mr. and Mrs. William Douglas Sloane, Mrs. Paran Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. Duncan Elliott, the Misses Sloane, Mrs. John Jacob Aster, Mr. and Mrs. C. Albert Stevens, Miss Cameron, Mr. and Mrs. Ferdinand Wilmerding, Miss Alice Tracy Wilmerding, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Chapin, William Tiffany, Mr. and Mrs. George J. Gould, Mrs. James A. Burden, Mr. and Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies, Mr. and Mrs. Charles D. Dicky, jr., Mrs. Hamilton Fish, Miss Cornelia Rogers, Miss Chanler, Mr. and Mrs. Anson W. Hard, Miss Hard, Mr. and Mrs. H. Fish Webster, Mrs. Reginald De Koven, Miss Azuba Barney, Mr. and Mrs. Henri L. Barbey, the Misses Barbey, James DeWolf Cutting, Edward De Peyster Livingston, Miss Constance Parsons, Fred V. S. Crosby, Miss Massie Strong, Mr. and Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, De Forest Grant, Miss Virginia Fair, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Clews, Miss Clews, Mrs. S. V. R. Cruger, Belmont Tiffany, Ernest R. Adee, Charles