

Amusements. NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—9:30 to 6-8 to 10:30 p. m.—Loss Exhibition of Portraits. ARREY'S THEATRE—8—King Arthur. ACADEMY OF MUSIC—8—The Sporting Duchess. AMERICAN THEATRE—8—In the Spirit of St. Paul.

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Business Notices. TRIBUTE TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS. 1 year, 6 mos. 3 mos. 1 mo. copy. Daily, 7 days a week, \$10.00 \$5.00 \$2.50 \$1.50

New-York Daily Tribune. FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY. MONDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1895.

TWELVE PAGES. THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—Advices from Constantinople are to the effect that the Powers need expect nothing from the new Ministers, who are mere puppets in the Sultan's hands.

DOMESTIC.—The annual reports of the First Assistant Postmaster-General and the Chief Constructor of the Navy were made public.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.—Commander Atkinson, of the State Department, G. A. R., declines to use his office in helping any political candidates, and says he will give it to C. O. Over.

THE WEATHER.—Forecast for to-day: General fair, with cold northwesterly winds.

Edward J. Atkinson, Department Commander for this State of the G. A. R., appears to be considerably disturbed because his appeal in behalf of General M. T. McMahon, a candidate for Judge of the General Sessions, was sent out on official paper and signed by him in his official capacity.

Mr. William Steiway displays an optimism on the subject of rapid transit that is at once cheerful and inspiring, and we are fair to believe that it is well founded.

Steiway points out in the interview printed on another page is clearly encouraging. He says that the Metropolitan Traction Company is now co-operating with the Rapid Transit Commissioners, and desirous of having the underground lines constructed as early as possible.

The week following the week in which election takes place has a distinction all its own in this city, for it is then that the Horse Show occurs. In the world of fashion the Horse Show is an event of first-class importance, and it marks in a peculiar sense the beginning of the social season in town.

Although the Assembly districts of the city were reconstructed last summer, and the number increased from thirty to thirty-five, no change was made in the organization of the Republican County Committee, which is still made up, most illogically, on the basis of thirty districts.

THE PEACE OF EUROPE.

Threats of war make peace more certain. That is the salient feature of the European situation. For half a century the Powers have been bolstering up, and doctoring the Sick Man, this was not because they loved him, but because they feared his death would be the signal for a great fight over his estate.

That is the unquestionable meaning of two speeches made on Saturday, made deliberately by the responsible Ministers of two of the great Powers, and of the two Powers, moreover, which are most antagonistic to each other, and from which most danger to peace has been apprehended.

Even more significant was the speech of Lord Salisbury at the Mansion House; because it was more detailed and explicit, and because the British Prime Minister on such occasions takes the public into his confidence more fully than do the Ministers of other Powers.

ABOUT CERTAIN BOGUS TALES OF WOE. The manufacture of bogus dispatches which only object seems the endeavor to besmear the reputation of Mexico and its present Government is an industry pursued with more or less success in border States like Texas.

The general outlook in Europe may therefore be regarded as distinctly peaceful, in spite of—and indeed because of—the probability of grave local disturbances in the East. Peace between the great Powers does not mean immunity for Turkey. On the contrary, it means an unrelenting increase of pressure upon that wretched travesty of government, until either it shall reform itself and deal uprightly with its people, or shall altogether collapse and give place to a new political dispensation.

THE TRUSTS.

One of the most important and most urgent duties of the next Congress will be to deal with the Trusts which have so far succeeded in evading the anti-trust law proposed and carried by Senator Sherman, but in no respect efficiently enforced by the present Administration.

Senator Sherman, one of the most experienced of Republican statesmen, in trying to express the will of the people in practical legislation, undoubtedly sought to make impossible the continued existence of these conspiracies against the people. But it was difficult by a first attempt to reach all these effectively without interfering improperly with trade, and impossible with a law executed by men who owed the election of their President and their own fat offices to the favor of the Trusts, Whiskey and other.

The people want full employment for labor, and products cheapened by free and natural home competition. If any man thinks he is a Republican and a protectionist, and yet strives to defeat these objects by the power which a monopoly gives, he had better go over to the party which sold out to the Trusts in 1894.

THE FATE OF THE PLAZA.

What will the Bridge Trustees do at their meeting to-day concerning the application of a railroad company for the privilege of laying tracks and running cars upon the plaza adjacent to the new station in Brooklyn? It is generally agreed (Mayor Schieren to the contrary notwithstanding) that they have made a botch of this new station. Will they make the bad worse by surrendering to a grasping corporation and turn the plaza into a carstand? Of course it will be said by those in favor of the scheme that the plaza is already overshadowed and spoiled by the elevated roads, and that, anyhow, only a small strip—forty feet wide, we believe—is to be occupied by the railroad company.

As for the partial occupancy of the plaza by columns of the elevated roads, that is a fact that must be admitted. The companies have undoubtedly secured excessive privileges, but they can be ousted only by the action of the courts, and the question of their rights and privileges is not now before the trustees in any shape or form. Too much of the plaza has already been given up to the use of private corporations, but it is the height of absurdity to allege that this is an argument in favor of surrendering the rest.

MONEY AND BUSINESS.

The withdrawal of \$1,000,000 in gold for export is not unexpected. The only surprise is that, in view of the state of exchange and financial conditions here and abroad, the gold has not gone out largely before this. The prostration following the financial debacle in London and Paris would necessarily cause some realizing on American securities, and the heavy exports for months past, with only moderate exports of domestic products, have piled up commercial indebtedness against the country which would inevitably have brought gold exports earlier, but for the impression that the late bond syndicate would probably have another lot of Government bonds to export before December.

Persistent misrepresentation of the state of foreign trade grows from the fact that the inflated reports of 1892 have never been rectified by weeks though these can be calculated from Treasury reports by months. Thus the original statement made October imports at New-York, \$59,755,111, and the corrected statement only \$44,187,625, the decrease being 33 1/2 per cent. The original statements for November were \$48,288,111, and corrected statements \$43,112,103, the decrease being 10.7 per cent.

since cotton was screwed up again to nine cents after the reaction, and exports last week were 45 per cent smaller than last year, and takings of Northern spinners 33 per cent smaller. Receipts from plantations are running short, and for the crop year thus far 35 per cent smaller than last year, but it is impossible to say how much of the decrease is caused by producers holding back cotton, who naturally desire to realize for their short crop as much as for the best and biggest they ever grew, and probably might if the quantity carried over from last year were not 36 per cent of the world's consumption in a year.

Stocks have fallen last week \$1 1/2 for railroads, and 85 cents for Trusts, and their weakness cannot be attributed wholly or mainly to foreign selling, or to the exports of gold which were not certain until the end of the week. The obvious fact is that stocks were hoisted, as many products were, in the speculative craze last summer, because people expected complete revival of business in spite of all obstacles.

Industries are embarrassed by the efforts of the Leather Trust, the rail combination, the Nail Trust, the Bar Association, the speculators in wool, and various other combinations to maintain inflated prices of months ago. It may sound absurd to speak of wool prices as inflated, when they are 35 per cent lower than three years ago, and yet they stick at the advance of 1/2 cent for the average of all classes of domestic wool in July, although manufacturers continue to use foreign wool largely in preference.

Leo XIII, in declining to receive at the Vatican the young King of Portugal if he presumed to cross the threshold of his uncle Humbert's Palace of the Quirinal, has furnished, perhaps unintentionally, the strongest proof yet given of the truth of Signor Crispi's argument that the loss of temporal power has in no way affected or diminished the prestige, the influence and the power of the Papacy.

Switzerland is one would think, the last nation in the world to be exposed to any danger of naval attack, or to stand in need of a fleet, and indeed, the "Amiral Suisse" (Swiss Admiral) of French birth, and of several times the length of the Swiss flag, as the Anglo-Saxon sea marine. Yet the Swiss Government has just addressed a strongly worded protest against the armaments of Italy, and the neutrality of the small Helvetic republic is violated by the presence on the Alpine lakes Maggiore and Lugano of several Italian torpedo boats which have been placed there for the purpose of keeping a watch on the smugglers who infest these inland seas.

At the 25th anniversary of the Greenwich (Conn.) Congregational Church the other day, some interesting facts relating to the early history of the society and town were brought to light. There were twenty male inhabitants who were taxed for preaching and had to go to meeting or pay five shillings fine. In the old time service began at 8 a. m. and lasted all day. Worshipers brought their luncheon with them and hot bricks. In 1791 a lottery was held for the society's benefit. There were 1,500 tickets, and they were sold by the managers at the Danbury printing office.

John W. Mackay, it is sad death is a serious loss. The arrival of his brother Clarence on the Erie on Saturday intensified the grief of many of the friends of the dead young man. Mr. Mackay, or "Willie" as he was called by his intimate friends, was ambitious and intensely American. His plans were freely discussed with his friends. Although an associate of the leading members of the nobility in England, young Mackay voluntarily relinquished England and a life of ease to become an American business man. It was his ambition to represent the State of Nevada in Congress, and his firm belief was that men of wealth who were prominent factors in the affairs of the country should take an active part in public affairs.

George F. Baker, the president of the First National Bank, underwent at Tuxedo on Friday last an operation for appendicitis. It was performed with entire success by Dr. McBurney and the patient was reported yesterday as doing well.

motor they seem as active, multiplex and mysterious as ever. If it be true as reported that it has gotten hold of some of the Astor millions everything except the machine will go on swimmingly for a while, the inventor's broad being flattered on both sides and his generation of ingenuity top and bottom. The old generation of inventors will continue to whistle for their money as usual, and as usual it will continue not to come. Meantime the device and the man will continue from time to time to project themselves across the illuminated disc of public attention, growing more and more tedious and absurd with each reappearance, but still retaining a certain fascination for a certain order of mind, and the power to charm tribute out of a certain order of purse.

In his speech accepting the Democratic nomination for Governor of Massachusetts, the late George Fred said: "I doubt if any politician can trace the undercurrents which may sweep the State with mighty force before the 5th of November." The "undercurrents" didn't make much of a showing when the votes were counted, did they? They could not be seen with a microscope. There were plenty of strong and sweeping currents, however, as Governor Greenhalgh's majority shows.

PERSONAL.

"The Philadelphia Record" says: "Dr. H. C. Bolton, the distinguished chemist of New-York, has presented to the Museum of the University of Pennsylvania a unique collection of 'Gams of Goose,' which he made during a tour of Europe in 1865. The game, which is well known to Americans as 'The Mansion of Happiness,' is played precisely the same form throughout the world. No less than 139 examples from Holland, Germany, collection includes forms of the game from Sweden, Norway, Japan, China, Malacca, Malay, Archipelago, Persia and many other Oriental countries, with specimens of the game from many of the savage tribes of the United States and Mexico. The game sheets are remarkable examples of the widest range of design. The collection is of great pecuniary as well as scientific value. An important part of ethnological objects have been contributed by Captain Berkeley Mackay, from whom they were purchased with funds contributed by Charlemagne Tower and John W. Mackay."

A London photographer publishes a seventy-page pamphlet catalogue of celebrities whose photographs he has on sale. Among the Americans mentioned are the "Lords" Bishops of Albany, the "Lords" Bishop of Minnesota, the "late Lord Bishop Harve" (also Brooks) of Massachusetts, the "Lords" Bishop of Vermont, the "Lords" Bishop of New-York, the Rev. Theodore Walker, the late Nathaniel Hawthorne, Dr. Mary Walker, Dr. Felix Adler, Mrs. G. H. Bedford, the late Oliver Wendell Holmes, M. D., Buffalo Bill and Red Shirt.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

The growth of the Lutheran Church in this country during the last few years has been phenomenal, especially in the States of Wisconsin, Minnesota, North and South Dakota, Washington, Oregon, Idaho and Montana. It has been said, indeed, that "every fourth person one meets between Chicago and Seattle is by birth or baptism a Lutheran." Recent statistics show that in the eight States named, out of a total communicant membership which includes all denominations, Protestant and Roman Catholic, numbering 1,419,595, the Protestant bodies numbered 796,219, and of this number 321,194 are claimed by the Lutherans. The census of 1890 proved that more than one-half of the Lutheran strength in ministers and members lies west of Chicago. According to that census the aggregates for the entire country were as follows, but, of course, the figures are now much larger: Ministers, 4,301; organizations, 8,585; church edifices, 6,761; seating capacity, 2,267,681; value of church property, \$32,000,351; communicants, 1,231,972.

An Even Thing—"My friend," he said in the satirical style which bespeaks the mendicant, "I'm in hard luck. The man whom he was endeavoring to touch only asked me to get up and walk with him. 'I'm hungry and sleepy and I ain't got a thing to eat nor any place to lay my head.' 'I haven't anything for you. I've heard all that before.' 'Heard it before? Why, look 'ere, mister, this ain't no ordinary case. The man's got a fever, he's got none the best of me,' he went on, sacking his pace, and dropping behind. 'I've heard what you say, and I've heard it a thousand times at the lowest calculation.'"—Washington Star.

The Philadelphia Record says that an item in the salaries of Pennsylvania Railroad engineers and firemen, which is not generally known to the public, is a so-called premium on coal. On all the runs a generous allowance for coal per mile is made by the company, and whatever the firemen and engineers save on this allowance results in a premium for them. A portion of the saving goes to the company, and the remainder is divided among the employees on the engine. One material drawback to this system is that engineers frequently run slowly on up grades and in going down hills they shut off the steam entirely and let the train go for all it is worth by its own inertia. This severely racks the engine, but the company keeps a strict tab by watching the time between stations, and a perfect knowledge of the grades on the road shows pretty clearly when the engineer is abusing his engine.

Switzerland is one would think, the last nation in the world to be exposed to any danger of naval attack, or to stand in need of a fleet, and indeed, the "Amiral Suisse" (Swiss Admiral) of French birth, and of several times the length of the Swiss flag, as the Anglo-Saxon sea marine. Yet the Swiss Government has just addressed a strongly worded protest against the armaments of Italy, and the neutrality of the small Helvetic republic is violated by the presence on the Alpine lakes Maggiore and Lugano of several Italian torpedo boats which have been placed there for the purpose of keeping a watch on the smugglers who infest these inland seas.

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GEORGE F. BAKER DOING WELL.

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