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New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1895.

THIRTY-TWO PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—There is little change in the situation at Constantinople; the additional guardships of the Powers have not yet entered the Bosphorus. ==== Harry and Dallas Hyams were acquitted, in Toronto, Ont., of the charge of murdering William C. Wells; they were at once rearrested on a charge of conspiring to murder Mrs. Harry Hyams, sister of their alleged victim. ==== The funeral of Alexandre Dumas took place in Paris. ==== Lord Salisbury has sent his reply to Secretary Olney's Venezuelan note by mail to Sir Julian Pauncefote. ==== Herr Perczel, the Hungarian Minister of the Interior, severely wounded Herr Andreansky, a member of the Diet, in a duel. ==== Floods in Southern Russia caused the loss of 500 lives and immense damage to property.

DOMESTIC.—Officers for the House of Representatives were nominated by the Republican and Democratic caucuses in Washington; Thomas B. Reed received the Republican nomination by acclamation. ==== The Government has intervened in the suit of the Southern Pacific Railway Company to prevent the California Railroad Commission from putting in force low rates in that State. ==== H. H. Holmes was sentenced to death for the murder of B. F. Pietzel, in Philadelphia. ==== Charges of wanton nullification of the sealing regulations are made against the Treasury Department. ==== Bids for the construction of the new battle-ships were opened at the Navy Department. ==== Wheelmen's Day was celebrated at the Atlanta Exposition.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.—Action has been brought by the grandson of Robert Irwin to test the validity of the will disposing of nearly $1,000,000. ==== The annual dinner of the St. Andrew's Society was held. ==== The Live Stock Show at Madison Square Garden ended. ==== The Reinhard Committee heard advocates and critics of the Ainsworth bill for the inspection of drygoods establishments. ==== The Fire Commissioners appointed an entirely new medical staff for the department. ==== The Rev. Peter Trunble Rowe was consecrated Missionary Bishop of Alaska in St. George's Church. ==== A. L. Livermore won the golf tourney at the St. Andrew's Club Links. ==== The stock market was irregular.

THE WEATHER.—Forecast for to-day: Generally fair and mild. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 49 degrees; lowest, 33; average, 40⅞.

In view of the fact that no less than twenty-three murders are laid at the door of H. H. Holmes, even the bitterest adversaries of capital punishment will be tempted for once to admit the justice of the penalty to which he was sentenced yesterday at Philadelphia. The crimes which he has committed have been of the most cold-blooded description, prompted solely by the desire to collect the sums for which the lives of his victims were insured, and under the circumstances it is to be hoped that no legal quibbles or technicalities will be permitted to prolong the existence or to interfere with the speedy punishment of this wretched man.

It is to be hoped that the financial results of the Live Stock Exhibition at Madison Square Garden, which came to a close last night, may prove of such a character as to warrant an annual repetition of the show. No untoward circumstance has marred the affair, the animals, thanks to the excellent arrangements made for their comfort, have remained throughout the week in excellent condition, while the attendance, save on the first three days when the weather was unfavorable, has been such as to permit of the description of the show as at any rate a popular success. Indeed, the interest in the exhibition displayed not only by the public, but by live stock men all over the country, gives promise of a vastly increased competition next year, in the event of the society deciding to organize another show.

Congress meets at noon to-morrow, and inasmuch as the caucuses of both great political parties were held last night, while Mr. Reed's election as Speaker is a foregone conclusion, we may be permitted to express the hope that our National Legislature will quickly settle down to work, and grapple with the most vital and urgent of all questions that demand its attention, namely, the problem of balancing the expenditure with the revenue. At the present moment our Government is following the example of those of Spain, Italy, Portugal and of other more or less bankrupt foreign Powers, in spending considerably more than it receives, and as such a course as this is bound to be condemned by every citizen endowed with common-sense, honesty and patriotism throughout the country, it is the first duty of the representatives of the people to put an end to the public uneasiness that prevails by seeing that the finances of the Nation are restored to proper order.

Wool occupies so conspicuous a place among the great staple industries of this country, and has proved a source of so much National wealth and prosperity, that it is difficult to exaggerate the importance of the convention of wool-growers, which opens at Washington on Wednesday next. Organized by the National Wool-Growers' Association, and held under the auspices of that body, it will comprise great sheep owners from all over the country, who propose to discuss means for impressing upon Congress the urgent necessity of re-enacting a protective tariff on wools, its repeal having resulted in the serious diminution in the production of wool in this country. The wool-growers will doubtless find a ready hearing on the part of Congress, since any measure that tends to foster the growth of an American industry and at the same time to replenish a sadly depleted Treasury must necessarily commend itself to statesmen who have at heart the prestige and the welfare of the Nation.

The week has brought no change for the better at Constantinople. If anything, the aspect of affairs is less satisfactory than on Sunday last. The Sultan has not given way to the Powers, while the latter betray signs that they are no longer in accord, and that dissensions have arisen among them. At any rate, Germany failed to join in the demand for the doubling of the foreign guardships in the Bosphorus, which was raised to the dignity of a vital issue during the week, while Great Britain, who had taken the lead in the matter, at the last minute backed down, and ordered her second guardship back to Salonica. This strange action on the part of England, so entirely in contradiction with the policy outlined by Lord Salisbury only a fortnight ago, is probably due to the tardy discovery that British interests would suffer instead of gain by a partition of Turkey. As pointed out by Sir Charles Dilke, whose warning to his countrymen will be found in our special London cable dispatch to-day, all that England could hope to obtain would be the legalization of her possession of Egypt, whereas her trade would incur heavy losses by the parcelling out of Turkey—hitherto one of her best markets—between the Continental Powers. Moreover, the presence of Russia in Asia Minor, and of France in Syria, would vastly increase the difficulty of providing for the adequate defence of India. This does not seem to have occurred to John Bull before, and the realization of the fact that he is not to obtain the lion's share in the partition of the Ottoman Empire has considerably dampened his readiness to bring about its disintegration.

THE QUESTION OF REVENUE.

Most men know, and are glad to know, that the city of New-York does not represent the State. But ex-Senator Miller put his foot down hard, with the whole weight of the Empire State behind it, on the notion that Republicans should now be timid and catfooted about the revenue and the finances until they have placed somebody in the White House. The country has not elected Republican Congressmen to sit on President Cleveland's doorstep and wait his pleasure, but to tell him what the people want and mean to have. Of course, Mr. Miller is right in his assertion that if Republicans propose any measure whatever it will be thoroughly Republican in outline and detail, and if they refrain from proposing anything, they certainly will not tolerate in its place added taxation of home products instead of imports. Whatever they may think best to defer, they will not stultify themselves.

It is just here that the suggestion of a Western Congressman is fatally mistaken, for he has been caught by the cheap trick of non-partisanship, which Democrats invariably bring to the front when they want to protect their own partisan acts from merited overturning. Just now they are tearfully appealing to business men, without distinction of party, to help the country out of the ditch into which it has been thrown by Democratic partisan legislation, and to that end are begging that their partisan tariff may stand, and that further taxes which Democrats refused to impose may now be imposed on beer and some other domestic products. Possibly Mr. Reed and his associates in the House are that kind of statesmen, but it has not been generally suspected. The Congressman who has been sent to Washington to cure disasters resulting from Democratic partisan legislation, and proposes to do it by accepting the non-partisan plans of Democrats and leaving their partisan legislation untouched, will not rank high in the House or elsewhere.

This country was grandly prosperous—more prosperous than ever before—under the Republican laws of 1890. That modification of these laws has been made desirable by later events, particularly by experience teaching that duties have been misused to establish sugar and some other monopolies, need not be said, but lasting reconstruction of the tariff will come when it is possible. The thing that is possible to-day is to impose such Republican duties as are most clearly necessary to restore revenue, to make borrowing absurd, to revive industries, and to put the soundness of the currency beyond dispute. All that can be done without touching at present the many details upon which Republicans might not agree.

The man who says that nothing should be done because Mr. Cleveland is still President betrays the fact that he has drifted far away from belief in self-government into the stagnant and stifling region of Cuckooism, which is despotism. The sovereign in this country is the American people. Grover Cleveland is one of their servants, who has misbehaved, and other servants have been ordered to correct as far as they can his mistakes. Their duty is to make things straight to the extent of their power. It is their business to make appropriations. It is their business to make only such appropriations as can be paid out of the revenue. They have the best reason in the world to put all appropriation bills on the table, there to lie until they find out what revenue the President will consent to have the Government raise. If he refuses to permit the raising of an adequate revenue, it will then rest with Congress to determine what appropriations shall be cut off, in order that the expenditures of the Government shall not exceed its income.

KEEP THE RECORD STRAIGHT.

It is a pleasure to find in newspapers of both parties numerous sympathetic references to the fact that Senator Davis is the choice of Minnesota Republicans for the Presidency and will be earnestly supported by their delegates at the National Convention. In the first place, Mr. Davis deserves the praise bestowed upon him, and, in the second place, frequent complimentary allusions to his candidacy indicate the prevalence of a sentiment regarding him which is creditable to all who share it. The magnitude of the service which the Minnesota Senator rendered to his country at the time of the Debs conspiracy is generally well understood, and, in fact, the only erroneous reference to it which we have seen in print is contained in a friendly editorial article published by our neighbor, "The New-York Times," citing as his chief demonstration of courage, independence and power of speech "his splendid defence of the President during "the Chicago riots, in reply to an appeal from "the trades unions of his State to take exactly "the opposite course." This is a singular misconception of the facts. It is true that Mr. Davis was one of the Senators who honorably repelled the abominable Peffer's assault upon the Government, but that was comparatively a minor service to the cause of law and order and National integrity. Senator Davis's unique distinction is that ten days prior to the debate in the Senate, at an early stage in the insurrection, while public opinion was still hesitating, before Federal troops had been sent to Chicago or the President had issued his first proclamation, he discovered the real nature of the proceedings in which the American Railway Union was engaged, and sent to one of his judicial constituents a message which rang over the country like a trumpet.

That was Senator Davis's pre-eminent service. "His splendid defence of the President" was relatively of little importance. The American people owe him an immense debt of gratitude, not for that, but because he made the issue clear to millions of wavering citizens, and evoked a response from the country which showed President Cleveland what public opinion was, gave him courage to do his duty, and entitled him to a "splendid defence" ten days later.

AN INTERSECTIONAL EPISODE.

Various reflections are suggested by an occurrence in a Camden theatre on Thursday evening. The distinguished Taylor brothers, of Tennessee, affectionately known as "Bob" and "Alf," the one a recent Governor of his native State and the other an ex-Representative in Congress, were giving the joint entertainment wherewith they have begun to divert the provinces; a generally amiable audience was present, and the occasion was of the sort which is familiarly described as auspicious. "Bob" was holding the stage and apparently pleasing the company by telling stories, singing songs and weaving flowers of rhetoric around the sunny South, when suddenly a discordant hiss broke in upon his monologue. He stopped, gazed for a moment at the gallery and then said: "There "is one fool in this house. I have the greatest "respect for the brave men who met the South "in the clash of arms on the battle-field, but I "have the most supreme contempt for the per"son who jeers at the South in this day of good-"will between the sections. I am sure he never "smelled powder. He should be put out." The speaker then left the stage, the curtain was rung down, an attendant came forward and explained that the Governor was too much disconcerted to proceed with the entertainment, and the audience dispersed. It should be added, as an example of good faith and rigid honesty, that an offer to refund their money to the dissatisfied was published on the following day.

In considering the ethics of this transaction let us first take up Governor Bob's last assertion before leaving the scene—"he should be put out." Should the interrupter have been put out? Undoubtedly, if he was boisterous and apparently intent on provoking disorder. Possibly such was the fact, for though the Governor is of the opinion that he never smelled powder, it is intimated that he smelled of rum. But supposing that he designed merely to express disapprobation of the performance which he had paid to see, shall we say that he had less right to hiss than to applaud? This question has been much discussed, but never finally settled. Our own feeling is that in this case, as in many others, custom is the criterion of propriety. In some countries the right to hiss at a public entertainment is acknowledged and frequently exercised, but in the United States a conspicuous demonstration of disapproval, except in extraordinary circumstances, is considered to be bad form and an unwarrantable affront to the person or persons at whom it is directed. Our opinion therefore is that the Camden hisser transgressed an unwritten law of society and laid himself open to a rebuke, though for a single offence the penalty of removal from the theatre might have been too severe.

The next point to be considered is the conduct of Governor Bob. The implication of what we have just said is that he was within his rights in addressing words of reproach and censure to the person who had interrupted his discourse, but it does not follow that he made the best use of his discretion. It is a mark of genius to convert embarrassments into opportunities, and it seems to us that if the Governor had been in full possession of the talents which have added new lustre to the ancient fame of Tennessee he would have seized the chance to transfix the offender with the glittering blade of wit, instead of mashing him with a verbal bludgeon. Had he done this he would have taken the rest of the audience into joyful captivity and carried the entertainment along to a triumphant close. By choosing to liberate his feelings he produced a painful situation out of a trivial incident, and sent his hearers home with a worse opinion of his mental and moral resources than they would have been glad to preserve. It is surprising that Governor Bob, having been subjected to the heat of political controversy, should not have been better seasoned. If he had been kiln-dried a change of climate might have been expected to warp him, but he has long been proof against the worst that Tennessee could do, and we don't understand how he came to develop a crack at Camden.

As for the Governor's supposition that a feeling of enmity to the South inspired the hiss which grieved and disconcerted him, we do not believe for a moment that it is well founded. That has never been the Northern way of treating Southern speakers, and nobody would ever think of beginning a bad practice on Governor Bob. Moreover, we really believe that the excellent example which has uniformly been set in this part of the country is producing good results elsewhere, and that before very long free speech will be as common and as safe in the South as it always has been here.

PITY THE POOR LITTLE POWERS!

For the first time since the fall of Rome there is only one great Power in Europe. That is the Turkish Empire. All the rest are weaklings, England, and San Marino, and France, and Andorra, and Germany, and Russia, and even the puissant Principality of Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, must all take second rank, or lower. Not one of them dares to act alone. Each must say, humbly, "By your gracious leave!" before it draws its breath. The one supreme and independent Power, the one whose only law is its own sweet will, the one that dares to do as it pleases without regard to any or all others, is the one which by a strange diplomatic fiction has long been called the "Sick Man," and the very existence of which has been said to depend upon the favor of Europe. We know the truth at last. It is the rest of Europe that exists through sufferance of the Turk. France, Germany and Russia secretly acknowledge the Sultan as their suzerain. Italy and Austria-Hungary are tributary States to Turkey. Great Britain is actually under an Ottoman protectorate, the Queen wearing her crown only by virtue of a license issued by the Porte.

This makes the whole matter clear. We can now see why the Turkish Government is using all the crowns of Europe as chips in a game of tiddledy-winks. The six petty provinces which call themselves "Great Powers" united in demanding that the extermination of the Armenians, which Turkey began systematically five years ago, should cease. Turkey replied by butchering a thousand a day for two weeks. Then the Little Six said, "Please stop it! We'll be real good if you will!" And the next day the Turks slaughtered a thousand more at Marash. Finally the Ambassadors asked that they might have two dispatch-boats apiece in the Bosphorus. "No," said the Porte, "you shan't have them. "And now shut up, or we'll have you bastina-"doed, and every other foreigner in Constanti-"nople killed!" By way of emphasizing that last remark, the Turkish Army was instructed to destroy forty-six Armenian villages in Van and massacre all the inhabitants; which was promptly done.

So far as we can see, the only hope of relief lies in intervention by some really formidable Power from outside of Europe. The European Powers are afraid of the Turk. They see visions of a new siege of Vienna, and of a Turkish fleet sweeping the British Channel. Give them ample protection from such a catastrophe, and they will be as bold as you please. Such protection they ought to have, and at once. Hayti might afford it, we should think; or, at any rate, Ecuador or Bolivia. Let one of these take the European Powers under her wing, encourage them to cast off the Ottoman yoke, and give them the naval and military support necessary for their safety in dealing with the "Sick Man." We should see if the mighty Power which treats all Europe so disdainfully would not quickly change its manners when the armadas of Bolivia or of Samoa came thundering into the Dardanelles.

JAPAN'S INDUSTRIAL "OPENING."

Japanese competition is the most significant factor in the industrial world to-day. That island Empire has been "opened" with a vengeance. It is playing with America and Europe the same game it played so successfully with China and Corea many years ago. Time was when it was far behind those countries in art and industry. But they "opened" it to their higher civilization. It proved to be an apt pupil, and in a generation far outstripped its teachers. Within the memory of men now living the United States again "opened" Japan to the whole world. It would be a good thing, men thought, to let in the light of our superior civilization upon those darkened barbarians; and incidentally to make a fine new market for "Yankee notions" and the wares of Birmingham. So it was. But the Japanese showed themselves just as apt pupils as ever. They learned our arts and industries, and put them into practice, and to-day they threaten to surpass their teachers and glut the Newcastle market with imported coals.

An article which we publish on another page of to-day's paper tells how they are doing this. They are keeping up their own distinctive arts and manufactures, which apparently no other nation can ever hope to rival. They maintain their old monopoly in paper goods, and silks, and lacquer, and pottery, and carvings, and metal work; and they keep the exquisite perfection of their workmanship unimpaired by the exigencies of modern trade. But they do far more than that. They take up the characteristic industries of Europe and America, and prosecute them with the same surpassing skill. Pianos and parlor organs, optical, surgical and scientific instruments of the most exquisite construction, bicycles, rifles, watches and clocks, are all being manufactured in Japan as perfectly as in any other country. They hesitate at nothing. They fall in nothing.

The Japanese have, moreover, one enormous advantage over all the rest of the world in the cheapness of labor. Great as is the contrast between wages in America and in Europe, it is a mere trifle by the side of that between Europe and Japan. In the last-named country 10 cents a day is a fair rate of wages. Ten cents a day in competition with the industries of the United States! And that means ten hours a day of earnest, intelligent labor by the most thorough, industrious and quick-witted of workmen. As everybody knows, the cost of labor is the chief element of cost of most manufactured articles. If, then, Japan can reduce that element to less than 10 per cent of what it is elsewhere, by what a formidable margin will she be able to undersell all rivals in the markets of the world! It is no mocking cry of "Wolf!" It is a plain statement of impending danger. Japan may presently be exporting bicycles and pianos and mowing machines and a thousand other things of her own manufacture to this country, fully equal in quality to the best we can produce, at half, or a quarter, the cost of manufacture here. That is the problem which the industrial economists of Europe and America have to deal with. How, time alone will show. But this one thing is certain: Japan has been "opened" and cannot again be closed. The fisherman has released the genie from the vessel, and he cannot make him re-enter it.

CHRISTIANITY AND OTHER RELIGIONS.

As we pointed out at the time, the Parliament of Religions that was held in Chicago during the World's Fair accomplished a good purpose in reminding Christians generally, as well as those of other faiths taking part in the Parliament, that all the great world religions agree in certain moral teachings. In other words, the great religious systems which Christianity must always antagonize inculcate many of the moral precepts which are commonly regarded as peculiar to Christianity. It was a lesson which Christians need especially to learn to-day, when travel, commerce and education are bringing all the races and creeds of the world into close contact, and when Christian missionaries to foreign lands find themselves handicapped in their work by the supposed necessity of denouncing indiscriminately everything in heathenism. There is not wanting evidence that Christians are coming to understand better the real nature of the various non-Christian religions, and are thus in a better position to make the most effective arguments in favor of Christianity. In bringing about this state of affairs the Parliament of Religions was no small factor, and to that extent it justified the claims of those who projected it.

But the Parliament indirectly tended to foster a sentiment which cannot be too severely reprobated, and which the recent massacres of Christians in Armenia disprove in the most tragic way. That sentiment was, in effect, that one religion is just as good as another; that the interests of humanity and the cause of civilization would have been just as fully safeguarded had the Crescent, for instance, triumphed over the Cross in the Middle Ages. It is strange that intelligent men who are what they are because of Christianity should fall into such erroneous ways of thinking. It is one thing to admit that the Koran contains some lofty moral teachings, and another to say that the religion of Islam is to be mentioned in the same breath with Christianity, either as a religion or a civilizing influence. A little over a year ago, we believe, a Moslem mission was started in this city by a renegade Christian who had embraced Mahometanism, and for a few mornings the Muezzin, or Moslem call to prayer, was heard in Union Square. What a grotesque light is thrown on that fantastic project by the recent butcheries of Armenian Christians by Moslem brutes and bigots!

It is no answer to say that Christians have frequently treated the adherents of other faiths in the same way. For there is this fundamental difference between the two cases: Persecution is utterly contrary to the spirit and teachings of Christianity while it is a meritorious act in the opinion of all good Mussulmans. Christianity is ever tending to throw off the cruelties and hatreds that have sometimes characterized it in the past; but the religion of Islam is to-day exactly what it was when its great founder started out to propagate it with fire and sword. It does undoubtedly foster some estimable virtues, as, for example, that of temperance; but as a moral and social force it is of little value to the world. Indeed, we may go further and say that it is detrimental to the best interests of the race. It has within it no spiritually uplifting power. In spite of some beautiful moral precepts, it seems only able to produce a coarse and carnal type of life, oftentimes moral and decorous enough, but coarse and carnal nevertheless. It has often inspired its votaries to splendid deeds of courage, and even heroism; but it has never yet produced anything at all equivalent to the Christian saint. And as for the enthusiasm for humanity, that prompts the Christian to strive for the welfare of men who are nothing to him except that they are men, and therefore brothers, Islam knows nothing of it, and can know nothing. It is fulfilling one of its most sacred functions to-day when it inspires its fanatical adherents to butcher helpless men and women who profess an alien faith. Political expediency may force the civil authorities to punish these fiends in human form; but we have yet to hear that the authorities of the Moslem faith have even thought of condemning their acts.

The whole matter may be summed up in a word: The other great world religions contain much that we must admire and revere; but they cannot dislodge Christianity from its position of spiritual and moral leadership. As systems they have no message of inspiration for the world that is not more perfectly found in Christianity. And an open-minded study of them will only lead to a higher and more intelligent appreciation of the teachings of Jesus.

November went out with several days of as perfect weather as this part of creation has ever seen.

Financial considerations doubtless go far toward restraining the European Powers from upsetting the Turkish Empire. Many millions of Turkish bonds are held in England, France and Germany. If the Empire goes to smash, what will their value be? They will fall more swiftly than ever "the nimble mercury descends the stair." For the sake of bondholders, England bombarded Alexandria. For the sake of bondholders she hesitates to enter the Dardanelles.

Congress will be on your hands this week, Mr. Cleveland. Don't you wish it wasn't to be? Or that it was a mere Cuckoo Congress?

Secretary Hoke Smith has missed one of his great opportunities. In none of his annual reports has he followed the example of one of his illustrious Democratic predecessors, and referred to the Indians as "troglodytes of civilization." Let him remember that he has only one more chance.

Before the regular theatrical season began we gently urged managers to let the public know, in the various easy ways which are open to them, where their theatres are, and at what time the performances begin. We regret that there is still reason to complain of continued neglect in many cases of this simple matter of public obligation and private advantage, and we have been requested to say something more about it. Permanent residents of New-York may perhaps be fairly expected to know where the principal theatres are, but many of them do not, and strangers generally need to be informed. Advertisements and tickets ought always to give this information. As to the hour of curtain-raising, uncertainty causes still more trouble. Eight o'clock used to be the time everywhere; now 8:15 and 8:30 o'clock are common hours. Few persons like to lose a large part of the first act, and still fewer want to be from fifteen minutes to half an hour too early, especially when dinner has been cut short for the purpose of arriving on time. Theatre managers are usually shrewd men; they know that publicity and general goodwill are essential to success, and it is strange that so many of them fail to realize how much inconvenience and irritation their neglect in the matter we speak of causes.

If proposals of marriage by telephone become popular, the joys of "Central's" life will be immeasurably enhanced.

Will the bottom of the McKane wickedness in Gravesend never be reached? It has just come to light that property worth $850,000, owned mainly by McKane's friends, has never been assessed, and that the owners have thus saved $65,000 a year. This crookedness can easily be remedied, and the delinquents should be made to pay up.

That mummy is become merchandise; that Misraim cures wounds and Pharaoh is sold for balsams, has long been matter of current knowledge, but it is rather a new thing to "brace" a royal mummy for a first-class railway fare, and lay upon it an octroi duty at the city gates, as lately befell in the case of one of the sepulchered royalties discovered by Brugsch Bey and scheduled for transmission to the Museum of Alexandria. The discoverer would not trust his prize in the luggage van, and the railway guard insisted on collecting full fare upon it; at the gates of Cairo it encountered another obstacle. "What have you there?" queries the official. "Mummy! Ah, he pays." No ordinance was found governing the case, and the mute and unrepining object was entered as dried fish (duty two piastres), its custodian no doubt exploding in paroxysms of early Egyptian profanity. Such are the steep and thorny ways of resurrection which await the unsepulchered Pharaohs, and it seems as if Great Britain, which now practically holds sway over their old dominion, might make them a little smoother. Even if it were held necessary to levy a municipal impost upon them they ought to be properly classified and not put in the same category with red herrings or smoked Yarmouth bloaters. Brugsch Bey ought to make a serious row about it, and invoke the intervention of the Foreign Office as speedily as possible.

Perhaps one of Colonel Hain's reasons for liking the kerosene lamps which make darkness visible in the elevated trains is that they partly disguise the stench of dying cigars which passengers are permitted to carry in violation of the rules.

PERSONAL.

Captain Alfred Sanford, seventy-three years old, who has just been sent to the St. Louis poorhouse, was the friend and playmate of General Grant, and when the latter became President he made his old-time friend Surveyor of the Port of New-Orleans. Captain Sanford earned his title by brave service with the river fleet that cut its way past Vicksburg in 1863. His father was a major in the war of 1812, and left his son a small fortune, which has not sufficed for his old age.

Ernest Hargrove, the English theosophist, is delivering a course of lectures on theosophy in Kansas City.

When Vice-President Stevenson was in Chicago the other day the papers failed to get from him any opinion on the Democratic situation, except the perfectly safe assertion that the Democratic reverses in the last election were due to a lack of votes.

The invention of the new system of producing insensibility by means of oxygen gas mixed with chloroform, recently described in The Tribune, is credited by Dr. J. H. McClelland, a Pittsburg practitioner, to Dr. Herbert L. Northrop, formerly of Hahnemann College, Philadelphia. The method having been described in one of the medical publications last winter, Dr. McClelland tried it with gratifying results. Dr. Northrop experimented with a mixture of oxygen and ether, also, but found it inferior to the chloroform compound.

Says "The Independent": "Since the death of Dr. William M. Thompson, the well-known author of 'The Land and Book,' Dr. C. V. A. Van Dyck has been the oldest member of the Syria mission, and his death, recently reported, leaves no one of that earlier band who laid the foundations of that mission. He was known almost as widely as an Oriental scholar as he was for his missionary work. He could hardly raise a question as to any Arabic word but he was ready with some quotation from the old poets. Born in the town of Kinderhook, N. Y., in 1818, he studied medicine and was sent out as a missionary of the American Board to Beyrout in 1840. He made a special study of the Arabic language in connection with his medical missionary labors, and became so proficient in it that when on the death of Dr. Eli Smith the question came up as to who could take up that eminent scholar's work in the preparation of the Arabic Bible, all persons pointed to Dr. Van Dyck. He commenced his labors in 1857, calling to his aid the best native scholarship, and comparing notes with the best Orientalists of Europe. The result was a version which is unsurpassed for accuracy of translation, beauty of literary style, and wide extent of use in the world. It is classic not merely in Syria and Egypt, but throughout Africa, India, Central Asia, China—wherever Moslems study the Koran or the Arabic language is used at all. This great work of Dr. Van Dyck's was finished in 1864, and he was called to this city to superintend for the American Bible Society the preparation of electrotype plates."

Royal Prescott Hubbard, one of the old conductors of "the underground railway" system before the war, has just died in Chicago, at the age of ninety years. He was born in Sunderland, Mass., and took an active part in Owen Lovejoy's slave-freeing schemes. He came of the same family as Prescott, the historian, and Harriet Prescott Spofford.

"The Washington Star" says: "Colonel Wilson, of the Engineer Corps, in charge of public buildings and grounds, is now engaged in the execution of a work placed in his care by a special act of Congress. It is the construction of a granite pedestal for the bronze statue of Dr. Samuel D. Gross, the great surgeon, which is to be erected at a prominent point in the Smithsonian Park, between the National Museum and the Army Medical Museum. The pedestal will be of simple and impressive design. Upon one of the faces of the die will be carved a partial leaf of palm and laurel, within which will be in raised letters, the name 'Samuel D. Gross,' and under it in incised letters the following words: 'American physicians have erected this statue to commemorate the great deeds of a man who made such an impress upon American surgery that it has served to dignify American medicine.' The statue is now being made abroad upon a design of a foreign artist. The pedestal will undoubtedly be in position in ample time to receive the statue."

Bishop Fowler (Methodist Episcopal) will speak at the dedication of the new building of Beaver College, Beaver, Penn., on December 3.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

The New-Englanders of Colorado have just organized a New-England Association for that State.

John E. Burke and Dallas Griffin are unquestionably the most powerful men employed by the Central Railroad as train hands. On last Saturday each of them carried a 636-pound bale of cotton from the platform to the car, a distance of about fourteen feet.—(Meldrim (Ga.) Guidon.

The Chicago Bible Society will soon begin the erection of a building in Chicago to cost about $500,000.

Playwright—Is her acting natural?

Manager (enthusiastically)—Natural? Why, when she appeared as the dying mother last night an insurance agent, who has her life insured for $2,000, and who was in the audience, actually fainted.—(Town and Country Journal.

The Rev. I. M. Gibson, of Plattsburg, Mo., says that the Lord's Supper ought to be a real meal and not a sham supper of crumbs of bread and drops of wine.

No Living With Him Since.—"Strikes me that Vanderchump is awfully conceited."

"He is. You know how it came about?"

"No."

"Why, several years ago the report got out that he was dead. Several papers printed his obituary, and of course he read 'em."—(Chicago Record.

"General" Charles T. Kelly, who recruited an industrial army in the West last year, says he will soon establish his headquarters in Chicago, and organize another big industrial army which will march to Washington.

I love to gaze in Jennie's eyes;
Her Oh's are charming, too;
And when she says she's mine for Aye,
I do not envy U.

But best of all the vowel's five,
The one that most doth please,
The second is; I'd dote upon
A lifetime full of ease.
—(Harper's Bazar.

The Knights of Labor, of Peoria, Ill., have asked the people of the city to aid them in an effort to lessen the influence of the saloon upon workingmen. If the Knights generally took this stand, the order would soon gain the good will of all law-abiding citizens.

A man slightly imbued with alcoholic enthusiasm called at the box office of the New-York Casino, where "The Wizard of the Nile" is in course of production: "I am a wizard and I want a Nile seat!" When Harry B. Smith, the librettist of the opera, heard this he related that in a Chicago theatre one evening a man stepped forward and said: "I want a seat for my dog." They gave him K 9.—(Theatrical Tidings.

"The Washington Star" says that Carl Browne, the erstwhile "commander of General Coxey's "Commonweal" army, is living in the mountains of Virginia. He has distributed handbills exhorting the mountaineers to join an army of industrial reform. A number have responded, and Browne is drilling them daily.

Before and After.—"For goodness sake, Fannie, how long are you going to keep me waiting while you fuss over your hair; we're late now."

Fannie (sweetly)—Not nearly so long, dear, as you used to keep other people waiting before we were married while you fussed over it.—(Brooklyn Life.

Whether or not Schlatter himself is inspired, his example seems to be inspiring many others to become "healers." One of the latest of these is an architect of Indianapolis, named George W. Bunting, who says he is just as good a healer as Schlatter, and produces as witnesses many people whom he has cured of diseases.

Much the Same.—"Men and women are not so far different," says the Cumminsville sage. "While it is true that women, by virtue of centuries of education, will stay away from a fight, where a man would rush in to see, yet she can't be held back from a wedding, which amounts, perhaps, to much the same."—(Cincinnati Enquirer.

The town of Peebles, Ohio, has passed an ordinance requiring a curfew bell to be rung at 8 p. m. every evening except Sunday. When it rings, every boy between the ages of six and eighteen, and every girl between the ages of six and sixteen, unless accompanied by parents or guardians, must be within doors, under penalty of arrest and a fine of not less than $1 and costs.

Fred T. McDonald, a druggist of Kennett Square, has just sold an old copper coin for $200. The coin is very rare. It is of the date of 1783, and on one side has the bust of Washington and the words "Washington and Liberty," and on the other "one cent." He took the coin in trade at his store for its face value, one cent.—(Philadelphia Record.

"Speaking of euphonious names," says a Congressman in "The Washington Post," "I think that one of the new members of this House will easily beat the record of all Congresses. He hails from Wisconsin, and bears the name of Sauerhering. Now, if great stress of accent is placed on the first syllable and the 'h' let go unsounded, it isn't so bad, but if cut equate in the middle, and both syllables vocalized, the result is distressing. The bearer of that name isn't at all in fault. He is a druggist by profession, and stands high in his community."

Those who hold that no man can avoid his fate may find support for their doctrine in the experience of Charles J. Weller, of Elkhart, Ind. He was employed in grinding at an emery wheel, but, regarding the position as dangerous, handed in his resignation. Five minutes before the time for ending his last day at the work the wheel burst and killed him.—(Philadelphia Ledger.

"The Hebrew Standard" having recently asserted that "an honest Jew never sought conversion," "The Congregationalist" replies as follows: "It is too late in the day for any of us to minimize the changes of religious conviction which carry men away from our position by saying that they are not honest. The list of Jewish Christians, from John and Paul down to Neander and Edersheim and a host of others in our own time, is far too long to be puffed out of court by such a breath of disdain."

A Soulless Sceptic.—"I'm tired," remarked the spectacular scoffer, "of reading these stories about the wayward son or the disowned daughter who invariably come back on Thanksgiving Day or Christmas, to be received into the bosom of the family."

"Why," replied his wife, "how kind-hearted you are! Surely you must be touched by their repentance."

"Not as much as I'd like to be. I'd be more impressed if they'd select some day for coming back home when they aren't dead sure the family is going to have roast turkey for dinner."—(Washington Star.

The Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute at Tuskegee, Ala., of which Booker T. Washington is principal, has just met with the serious loss of its barn by fire. The barn was the largest and best built in the State. While the building was insured for two-thirds its value, all that could be secured, the loss of many valuable cows, a large quantity of feed, tools, dairy outfit, etc., falls heavily on the school in the midst of the winter season, and Mr. Washington earn