Amusements.

ABBEY'S THEATRE—8—Don Quixote.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—8—The Sporting Duchess.
AMERICAN THEATRE—8—A Runaway Colt.
BIJOU THEATRE—8:15—The Night Clerk.
BROADWAY THEATRE—8:10—His Excellency.
CARNEGIE HALL—8:30—Concert.
CASINO—8:15—The Wizard of the Nile.
COLUMBUS THEATRE—8:15—Ups and Downs of Life.
DALY'S THEATRE—8:15—Transit of Leo.
EDEN MUSEE—Concert.
EMPIRE THEATRE—8—Camille.
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE—8:15—Shore Acres.
GARDEN THEATRE—8:15—Trilby.
GARRICK THEATRE—8:30—The Witch.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—8—Camille.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—8:15—Princess Bonnie.
HERALD SQUARE THEATRE—8:10—The Heart of Maryland.
HOYT'S THEATRE—8:30—The Gay Parisians.
IRVING PLACE THEATRE—8:15—A Home with Three Angels.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—8—Vaudeville.
LYCEUM THEATRE—2—8:15—The Home Secretary.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—Fair.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—8—Grand Opera.
OLYMPIA—8:15—Vaudeville.
PALMER'S THEATRE—8—The Shop Girl.
PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE—12 to 12—Vaudeville.
PASTOR'S—8—Vaudeville.
STANDARD THEATRE—8:15—The Strange Adventures of Miss Brown.
STAR THEATRE—8:30—County Fair.
22 E. 16TH-ST.—10 a. m. to 10 p. m.—Exhibition.

Index to Advertisements.

	Page.	Col.		Page.	Col.
Amusements	10	6	Horses and Carriages	11	4
Announcements	12	3	Instruction	10	5
Board and Rooms	11	4	Lectures and Meetings	10	6
Business Chances	11	4	Legal Notices	11	3
Business Notices	6	1	Lost and Found	10	5
City Property for Sale	11	1	Marriages and Deaths	7	6
Dancing Schools	10	5	Ocean Steamers	11	2
Dividend Notices	10	5	Proposals	10	5
Dom. Sits. Wanted	11	6	Railroads	10	5-6
Dressmaking	11	4	Real Estate	11	4
European Advts	14	6	School Agencies	10	5
Excursions	10	5	Special Notices	7	6
Financial	16	4-5	Steamboats	10	5
Financial Elections	16	5	Teachers	10	5
For Sale	11	4	Winter Resorts	11	2
Help Wanted	11	5	Work Wanted	11	5
Hotels	10	5			

Business Notices.

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New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1895.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—The White Star steamship Germanic came into collision with and sunk the Cumbrae, near Liverpool; no lives lost. ═══ The Powers have informed the Sultan that they will not make use of the firmans for the passage of additional guardships into the Bosphorus. ═══ Great excitement was caused in the Reichstag by a speech of Herr Bebel, a Socialist, denouncing the Kaiser. ═══ The commander of the British Ashantee expedition has asked for more guns.

CONGRESS.—In the Senate Mr. Dubois called up and advocated his proposal for distributing the appropriation bills; Mr. Allen spoke in favor of recognizing the Cuban insurgents. ═══ The House was not in session.

DOMESTIC.—A special committee of the Republican National Committee made arrangements for the convention at St. Louis. ═══ The committee of the Pennsylvania Senate began an investigation of the Police Department of Philadelphia. ═══ Governor Morton dismissed the charges against Bank Superintendent Preston. ═══ Members of the Cabinet are said to have sent dispatches to the President, requesting him to return to Washington. ═══ A Dartmouth medical student was arrested, accused of stealing the body of Joseph Murdock from its grave in Norwich, Vt. ═══ The divorce suit of Mrs. Samuel P. Colt, of Providence, and her husband's action against J. J. Van Alen for damages for the alienation of her affections, were discontinued. ═══ Anthony Clinchy, State Superintendent of Gas Meters, against whom serious charges had been preferred, was permitted by the Governor to resign.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.—"Old Bill" Vosburg, the notorious criminal, testified at the trial of Sheriff Tamsen. ═══ The sessions of the Assembly Cities Committee, to investigate Brooklyn Bridge affairs, were brought to a close yesterday. ═══ Barbara Aub retracted her confession and declared that her original testimony against Langerman was true. ═══ The Board of Trade and Transportation adopted resolutions favoring reciprocity. ═══ The Nineteenth Century Club held a discussion on the separation of municipal and National politics. ═══ Mr. and Mrs. Adrian Iselin celebrated their golden wedding. ═══ The stock market was dull and irregular.

THE WEATHER.—Forecast for to-day: Threatening weather and snow; northeasterly winds. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 29 degrees; lowest 23; average, 26⅝.

One Democratic official who has been under investigation has seemingly come to the conclusion that he has a bad case, and has handed in his resignation. This is Anthony Clinchy, who has held the office of Inspector of Gas Meters for the last three years, and who had more than a year yet to serve. The testimony taken by the commissioner appointed by Governor Morton showed that Clinchy had been guilty of improper practices. Seeing that his removal was inevitable, the Inspector decided to resign and was permitted to do so. It is not clear why, if a plain case had been made out against him, he was not summarily removed, instead of being allowed to retire honorably. The office is one of some importance, and controls a small amount of patronage; so it is not surprising that there are numerous applicants for it.

Few people, probably, will be surprised at the beginning of an action to test the constitutionality of the rapid transit act under which it is proposed to provide the city with a system of underground railroads. But it seems an odd way to go about it to seek an injunction to restrain the city officials from paying any more money to the Rapid Transit Commissioners or their employes. This is, we presume, the beginning of a long legal battle which will have to be fought to a finish before the Commissioners will be allowed to proceed with their work. The more rapid the progress made with it the better, therefore. This action will inevitably cause serious delay in the provision of the relief which the city so sorely needs, but we cannot permit ourselves to believe that it will defeat the plan to which the people have already given their approval.

Our Washington dispatches call attention to the extraordinary precautions which the ever-faithful Thurber has taken to guard the sacred person of the Consecrated One from the rude contact of the common herd. Not less than twenty-seven police officers have now been posted about the White House, and in consequence of the large draft thus made on the limited police force of Washington other parts of the city are far from adequately guarded. Thurber's devotion to his chief is so notorious that the numerous sentries that he has set up would awaken less surprise if the great man whom they are to guard were actually in residence. But why does he display such marked solicitude at a time when the sacred person is absent on a hunting expedition? Plainly, Thurber is not going to be caught napping, if he can help it, or expose his own precious person to needless danger.

It is a cause for satisfaction that a bill is now being prepared, for early presentation to the Legislature, providing for a Highway Commission for this State. The men engaged in its preparation are Mr. Potter, of the League of American Wheelmen; Senator Higbie, who has been the chairman of an Assembly committee appointed to investigate the question of good roads, and General Roy Stone, who is well known as an intelligent student of the road problem. With the road laws of other States to guide them, they will doubtless be able to draw up a comprehensive statute that will command and receive the favorable attention of the people of the State and of the Legislature.

THE SKIRMISH LINE.

The results of the Republican primaries on Tuesday night are in the main what was generally expected. They had been foreshadowed by the refusal of the Lauterbach conspirators to grant a postponement upon the protest of well-known influential Republicans against what was admitted to be a false and fraudulent enrolment, and they had been provided for with much ingenuity and cunning in the enrolment itself. If there is any disappointment, it is on the part of the conspirators, who confidently expected a much more sweeping victory as the fruit of their long-meditated and carefully concocted plans. Readers of The Tribune will bear witness that we have never at any time expressed a reasonable hope, much less expectation, of a different result. But while we have kept constantly before the minds of Republicans the patent fact that the odds were in favor of the conspirators, through their being in possession of the machinery of the county organization and consequently intrenched in the citadel of power, we have strenuously insisted that it was the duty of all Republicans to avail themselves of every possible means to defeat the conspiracy without going outside the regular organization. To this end we advised all Republicans to comply with the conditions of enrolment so far as the plans of the conspirators permitted them to be publicly known, and to resist so far as they were able the padding of the rolls in the interest of the Lauterbach conspiracy. We were not unmindful of the difficulties in the way of bringing out a full vote at the primaries of the Anti-Machine Republicans, nor of the fact that the Lauterbach conspirators had some justification for their confidence in the slackness and indifference of their opponents. Nor did we fail to take into account the important circumstance that while the conspirators have had months in which to perfect their plans, the Anti-Machine Republicans, as the result of these plans, have had very little time for consultation or agreement looking to concert of action.

Notwithstanding all this, the results show that a heroic fight has been made—and we point to them with something of satisfaction, as showing what can be done by earnest and determined Republicans when the good name of the party, its usefulness and its future welfare are at stake. Too much praise cannot be awarded the men who have stood up so manfully and at much sacrifice of personal convenience and comfort, as well as of time and money, for the best interests of the Republican organization in this county. It will not be their fault if the machinery of what is called the regular organization shall be continued in the hands of political freebooters, whose sole purpose it is to initiate a reaction against the wholesome reforms to which the party committed itself last year, and restore to power the Tammany gang with which they have always had, and hope to continue, profitable commercial relations. It is not by any means certain as yet that the Anti-Machine Republicans have been defeated. Repulse on the skirmish line is not conclusive of the battle. The field remains to be won. A County Committee has not yet been chosen so unrepresentative of the party and so destitute of its confidence that it cannot in the midst of a campaign be trusted with funds enough to defray necessary expenses; nor has the Republican party of the county issued to Mr. Edward Lauterbach its commission to carry into the lobby of the Legislature at Albany its delegated authority to use its name and prestige in furtherance either of his personal ambition or of the interests of the corporations which employ him. The advantage gained by the conspirators is smaller than they confidently expected, and far from being final. The sturdy resistance already offered gives promise of a determined and unyielding opposition, which will continue in the field in spite of temporary reverses, and, as we confidently believe, will triumph in the end. For it is a fight in the best of causes—against municipal misgovernment in the first place, and, as an essential factor in municipal misgovernment, against the corrupt conduct of an honest party.

The primaries were only a skirmish. They conclude nothing. There is still time for honest and determined work within the lines of the organization. The Tribune said last Monday, referring to the respectful request for a postponement of the primaries, that there was no need of haste. There is none now. We need not hurry. But between this time and that which will be set for holding the county convention there is the most urgent necessity for consultation, deliberation and preparation for a last effort within the lines of the county organization to defeat this infamous conspiracy against the good name and permanent well-being of the party. There should be no relaxation of effort on the part of those who have already done so well. On the contrary, there should be an increase of earnestness and enthusiasm and a more determined purpose to fight the conspiracy to the last gasp and, if need be, die fighting. But there will be no such need. The Republicans of this county who believe in the principles of the party; in its honesty and good faith; in the professions it has made of devotion to good government and municipal reform, constitute the great majority of the party. They will not submit to be defrauded or betrayed. Sooner or later they will assert themselves.

THE ATTACK UPON M. FAURE.

M. Faure is to be congratulated. His enemies have done their worst, and have miserably failed. The abhorrent gang which has been trying for years to make orderly government in France impossible, and which less than a year ago succeeded in driving one President from office, has turned its foul batteries upon that President's successor, in hope of likewise driving him out. Those batteries have been unmasked, and the result is to make M. Faure's place more secure, and to increase the esteem and affection with which he is regarded by his countrymen.

The campaign against him was conceived and conducted in a peculiarly dastardly manner. He was to be assailed through his wife. A hideous scandal was to be made public concerning her if M. Faure did not resign the Presidency. It has now been made public, and amounts to this, that her father, before she was born, committed a breach of trust and absconded; and M. Faure, twenty years later, knowing such to have been the case, married her. That was all. And for that her name was to be befouled and he was to be driven in disgrace from the Elysée.

We think the opinion of the world will be that expressed by "Le Figaro," that M. Faure is to be thought of all the more highly because of that very fact. He acted the part of a loyal and gallant gentleman. It was a vile thing for his foes to rake up that story and brult it abroad. But it will not hurt him or any member of his family. Nor will the reproach of "bourgeois" so often cast against him. Frenchmen, with the rest of the world, are learning to interpret that word justly, as is done by a contemporary writer: "An epithet which the riffraff apply to "what is respectable, and the aristocracy to what "is decent." Long live the "bourgeois" President of the French Republic!

BROOKLYN BRIDGE SCANDALS.

No honorable man can doubt that it is the imperative and urgent duty of the incoming Legislature to make certain changes in the Board of Trustees of the Brooklyn Bridge. James Howell, the president, and Seth L. Keeney, one of the trustees, admit in their testimony before the Assembly Committee that they are stockholders in the trolley line which is trying to steal a part of the plaza in Brooklyn. No man of scrupulous conscientiousness and a lofty sentiment of honor would think for a moment of acting as trustee of the Brooklyn Bridge while he was a holder of stock in the trolley lines which are attempting to get, without adequate return, property which has been acquired for public purposes. The scheme to steal a part of the plaza in the interest of trolley lines is one of the most impudent and audacious which has been brought to public view for a long time. The Brooklyn Bridge is supported by the taxpayers of New-York and Brooklyn. It is a public enterprise constructed with money taken from the taxpayers of the two cities. The trustees of the Bridge some time ago bought lands for the plaza at grossly extravagant prices, and it is generally believed that in connection with the purchase of those lands rank jobbery prevailed. A part of this property was bought from a trolley line. This same trolley line has a scheme on foot to obtain from the Bridge Trustees permission to ruin this part of the plaza by using it for its own purpose. Nothing can be clearer than that to grant the use of any part of the plaza to any one of the trolley lines would be a serious sacrifice of public interest.

No stockholder in any Brooklyn trolley line ought to be allowed to serve as a trustee of the Brooklyn Bridge. The interests of the trolley lines conflict with those of the Bridge. If President Howell and Trustee Keeney were sensitive to public opinion or desirous of the respect of upright and public-spirited citizens, they would resign their positions in the Brooklyn Bridge Board of Trustees without delay. But no such action can be expected of the two men, who have shown themselves to be so regardless of what is right and proper as to retain their stock in trolley lines while pretending to serve the interests of the Bridge. Hence the Legislature ought to take prompt and vigorous action next month.

All the most important newspapers in this part of the country have declared emphatically for many years that the Brooklyn Bridge was shamefully mismanaged. Many people hold the view that an unsparing and merciless investigation by the ablest and keenest experts who could be obtained would show that there has been at times a great deal of actual dishonesty and thievery in the handling of Brooklyn Bridge funds, as well as outrageous extravagance, profligacy and waste. It has been plain enough for many a day that the public interests were injured and damaged by the keeping in office of President Howell at the head of the Board of Trustees, but it has not been generally suspected that President Howell had so little sense of honor and so dull a conscience that he would attempt to put through a scheme to ruin a part of the plaza for the benefit of a trolley line in which he himself held stock. The admissions of Mr. Howell and Mr. Keeney before the Assembly Committee will send a shock of apprehension, alarm and disgust through both of the two great communities which are connected by the Bridge. The belief is general among persons familiar with the subject that if the Bridge had been properly managed from the start it would have been a source of great profit instead of a burden upon the cities of New-York and Brooklyn; that the best and finest approaches at each end could have been constructed out of the revenues of the Bridge without additional issues of bonds, and without calling upon the taxpayers in the two cities for special outlays; that the system of transportation could have been made far more effective than it is. It is also believed that the revenues of the Bridge have been misapplied to a most grievous extent; that the payrolls of the Bridge have been stuffed by the employment of a lot of worthless political heelers as policemen and in other places. It is certain that the Bridge could be properly policed and managed at far less cost than at present.

Any and all members of the Board of Trustees who are advocating a sacrifice of a part of the plaza to a trolley line are faithless to their trust, and ought to be cast out of office ignominiously. No person with any feeling of honesty will deny that it would be a betrayal of trust for any member of the Board to vote for the surrender of a part of the plaza to a trolley line in which he is a stockholder. Every trustee who votes in favor of a sacrifice of any part of the plaza to a trolley line must be looked upon as unscrupulous and unworthy of confidence. The Legislature should take prompt action early in January for the reorganization of the Board of Trustees of the Brooklyn Bridge.

HAIL TO THE GUARDSHIPS!

So the guardship question is settled. The Sultan has issued the iradé over which there has been an international wrangle for weeks, and six small vessels, one belonging to each of the "Great Powers," may now proceed to the Bosphorus. It is supposed they will render the foreign legations there more secure, in case of mob rule in Constantinople. Certainly they can serve no more important purpose. But that, apparently, is all the Powers care for. Now they have gained that point, they will probably be satisfied and turn their attention to other matters. The whole Armenian question will be shelved. The six "Great Powers"—or great Pharisees—will go by on the other side, leaving a Christian people to be exterminated.

The guardship question is settled. But what good will that do? What is wanted is an immediate stoppage of the devil's work in Armenia, and Anatolia, and Syria. The extra guardships will bring that end not one whit nearer. Thousands of men, women and children are being butchered. The guardships will give them no protection. Hundreds of thousands are perishing of cold and starvation. The guardships will carry them no succor. Notice the news of yesterday: "The pillaging and burning "of Armenian villages are going on, as though "the Sultan had issued no orders to the authori-"ties to stop them." And again: "The Ar-"menian Patriarch estimates the number of "homeless Armenians in six vilayets at nearly "half a million." And winter is at hand, and that climate is rigorous and inclement. Nevertheless, the guardship question is settled!

Are these tales invented by wicked Armenians, rebels against the mild and benevolent rule of the Turks? Notice the news again: "Impartial "accounts contradict the stories that the Ar-"menians provoked the disorders, and declare "that the massacres were the result of a skil-"fully arranged plan to obliterate the Armeni-"ans." There is no reasonable room for doubt of it. Sober judgment induces the conviction that the full story of Turkish wickedness and Armenian martyrdom has not even yet been told. Awful as are the reports which have come to hand, worse yet remains, which, when revealed, will subject the Governments that have permitted it to universal execration.

The significant statement is also renewed that the massacres have chiefly occurred in those provinces to which the reforms recently decreed by the Turkish Government were to apply; that is, to those in which a majority of the inhabitants are—or were—Christians, and over which, accordingly, Christian governors would have to be appointed. There is little or no room for doubt that the Turkish Government, when at last forced to grant the reforms, deliberately planned and ordered the massacre of enough Christians in those provinces to leave the survivors in a hopeless minority, and thus to obviate the appointment of any Christian governors. That is the sort of "restoring order" in which the German Emperor says he is resolved to uphold and assist the Turkish Government. And to that end additional guardships are to be sent to the Bosphorus!

The simple fact is that the greatest crime of this century, and one of the greatest of all time, is now being committed in the Turkish Empire by the Turkish Government; and the "Great Powers" of Christian Europe, which are responsible for the very existence of Ottoman rule, are standing idly by, looking on apathetically, or at most puttering over petty details that do not touch the root of the matter. They, in their Pharisaical selfishness, are making themselves equally guilty with the "Unspeakable Turk" of the wanton extermination of half a million Christian men and women. The blood of butchered Armenia is upon their hands, and heads, and hearts. But—they have got their extra guardships at Stamboul!

GROWING REVERENCE FOR LAW.

A healthful sentiment is spreading through the South. Lawlessness is becoming less popular. There is an increasing volume of protest in the Southern newspapers against mob violence and lynching, and much serious discussion of methods to insure the orderly administration of justice. A moral awakening has come, and naturally enough it is coincident with the political breaking of the Solid South. Character develops as a whole, and as people grow out of the prejudices which made them the blind adherents of party regardless of principle, and cease to be tolerant of election frauds, they also become more sensitive of other flaws in their social system.

A few years ago comment, however kindly in tone, on the lynching evil was bitterly resented as an exhibition of sectional hatred if it came from the North, as traitorous if it came from the South. But that time is fast going by. "The New-Orleans Times-Democrat," in a chance gathering of opinions from the Mississippi press on various topics of interest in that State, prints several thoughtful discussions of lynching called out by the Yarborough case. "The Vicksburg Post" declares that there was no excuse for lynching the prisoner, as there was some doubt about his identity and no prospect of his escaping legal punishment, and it adds: "It appears im-"possible for the courts to please the lawless "element in this State. In another case, that "of Will Purvis, in Marion County, the mob "thought the punishment was too severe, and "therefore attacked the jail and liberated the "prisoner. It is probable Purvis's sentence "would have been commuted to imprisonment "for life, on account of his youth and of peti-"tions in his favor, if he had remained in cus-"tody. Both of those events indicate a spirit "of lawlessness in portions of the State which "is discreditable to it. Possibly race prejudice "was manifest in both instances—the negro was "lynched and the white man was liberated. " . . . The full power of the State should "be invoked to punish the lawless men and boys "who compose the mobs." "The Meridian Herald" proposes as a remedy that every county in which a lynching takes place be made liable to the family of the victim for $5,000, for which the entire taxable property shall be liable, and the payment of which shall be enforced by the State. This making everybody pay for the acts of a mob, it believes, would soon create a public sentiment which would put an end to lynching. "The Jackson News" sees no remedy but in an improvement in public conscience, and somewhat cynically remarks: "Thanks to the "superior civilization of Mississippi, the Missis-"sippi mob sticks to the old hanging plan, accom-"panied sometimes with the nimble Winchester "just to hurry up the matter a little. But there "is no telling when the more horrible atrocities "may be resorted to."

That such expressions as these should not be uncommon in the South is an indication of improved feeling. Less and less are the respectable people themselves taking part in these mobs, or defending them as a peculiar institution. They are coming to be solely outbreaks of the lawless element, which cares not what the issue may be so long as it has a chance to riot. That element exists in every community. In most it is kept in subordination. In the South its outrages have too often been in the line of popular prejudice. Happily that prejudice grows less. Every deed of violence excites more condemnation at home than the last and less defence. There are yet newspapers which comment with approval on every exhibition of mob rule, but they may be trusted to reform if not encouraged in their course by injudicious opposition. Anything tending to stir up race feeling should be avoided by the friends of order. Impassioned appeals and threats of retaliation by negroes or whites in the North can only set back the growing reverence for law. There have been times when passions ran so high that external restraint has been necessary for the safety of large classes in the South, but that time is passed. The better element in the South need only sympathy and encouragement to work out their own political, industrial and social salvation.

LAKE SUBSIDENCE IN THE NORTHWEST.

The lakes of Minnesota are disappearing. That is the startling intelligence that comes to us, confirmed by careful observation. Ever since the discovery of the region now forming that State its multitude of lakes has been its most striking natural feature. They are great and small, but scattered freely all over the State. Finland has long been famed as the "Land of a Thousand Lakes," but Finland is not to be compared with Minnesota, for the latter has, or had, not one thousand, but more than seven thousand by actual count. We say it had so many, ten years ago. Since that time probably one-third of them have disappeared, and grass and grain are now growing in their beds. In the thousands that still remain the water has fallen from four to eight feet, and is still falling at the rate of several inches a year. The same is true of the multitude of lakes in the adjacent State of North Dakota. So far, indeed, has the drying up process gone that it now causes serious concern. Of course the disappearance of the lakes adds to the available extent of farm land, but it also deprives the country of a considerable proportion of its water supply, and is therefore by no means an always welcome change.

"Garden and Forest," which calls attention to this strange phenomenon, has secured some popular and expert opinions as to its cause. These are not all in accord, nor does any of them seem altogether conclusive. The popular theory is that, since the prairie land has been broken up for cultivation, the rain soaks directly into it when it falls instead of running into hollows and forming lakes. It is true that those lakes which are still surrounded by unbroken prairie have shrunk and dried up just as much as those in cultivated regions. But that does not disprove the theory, since, of course, the subsidence of any considerable number of the lakes would tend to lower the general water level of the whole country. The fact that practically all the lakes, over an area several hundred miles in extent, on several entirely different watersheds, have pretty uniformly subsided, and that all rivers and streams in the same country have also become much smaller than they were, points strongly to the operation of some general cause. It is not credible that that cause is to be found in change of climate, for none has occurred. The rainfall has not diminished to any marked extent, if at all. Ordinary wet and dry seasons have, of course, some effect upon the lakes, but none such as that which is now observed.

Geologists have a theory, seemingly well-founded, that there have hitherto been just such phenomena as this. The lakes have subsided, and many of them have dried up altogether. Then the water level has risen and all the lakes have been filled up again. The cause of such movements, however, is a profound mystery. Whatever it be, it is apparently once more at work. Whether the water has yet reached its lowest level is a matter of earnest speculation. Certainly it is to be hoped that the drying-up process will not go much further. If it does, the country which has been so famous for its abundant water supply may actually become arid. According to ancient precedent, there should before long be a reaction, which would refill the lakes to their former level. But we must take into account the other causes which, though perhaps partial, are unquestionably potent. The tillage of the soil is doubtless not without some such effect as that which popular theory attributes to it. The wholesale destruction of forests is also playing its part. Taking these things into consideration, it seems scarcely probable that the water level will again rise quite as high as of old. But there is in the case an obvious and urgent lesson, to wit, that a goodly proportion of forest land should be carefully preserved, and where it does not exist should be created. No country can afford to be treeless, unless it is designed to be a desert. Our Eastern States have suffered much from reckless clearing off of woodlands. Our Western States, many of them, have suffered and are suffering from original lack of trees. The intelligent practice of the science of forestry will be of service to all, equally to maintain the steady flow of water in the tributaries of the Hudson, and to conserve, so far as it is within man's power, the unrivalled lake system of Minnesota.

Poor Daniel Bradley! He is anxious to see Bridge abuses corrected, though he doesn't like to give Republicans powder to blow up Democrats, but he has lost himself, and is as hard to find as ever was the mysterious William Van Slooten, who was buried out of sight by Daniel's popularity with Republicans.

The additional funds needed for the Botanic Garden which is to be established in this city ought to be forthcoming without delay. A quarter of a million was raised by private subscription some time ago, but it is now said that as much more is required. The original subscriptions were in large amounts, but it is the present intention to ask for smaller sums. It is to be hoped that there will be a generous response.

By a recent Ministerial order in Russia those Jews who have been members of a first-class guild for five years are permitted to retain a permanent domicile in the places where they now reside, the privilege descending to their children. But they do not commonly belong to the industrial societies, and only a limited number are able to fulfil these terms of exemption. The great majority throughout the empire are still liable to forcible expulsion whenever it suits the purpose of the Government to decree it, and to go through the fires of a new persecution. It seems the luck of the child of Israel to be ultimately cast out of every land to which he finds admission, but he always lights on his feet elsewhere, and has money out at interest before he has changed his gaberdine and sandals. Russia may some time try to call back thrifty economists and purveyors of small wares and makers of small and large loans whom she is now banishing, but the prospect is not an immediate one and may not be fulfilled for a long time to come.

Powerful influences are being brought to bear on Mayor Strong in favor of the appointment of Henry H. Porter as Charities Commissioner under the new law dividing the present Department of Charities and Correction. But the considerations on the other side are even more powerful in the minds of New-Yorkers. They know Mr. Porter of old, and know that he is ill-fitted for the duties of the office. During the period that he has been at the head of the present Department the grossest abuses have flourished, and there is no way in which Porter can escape responsibility for permitting them to exist. If Mayor Strong consults the public interest and the welfare of the city's wards, he will not make the appointment which is being urged upon him.

So our old friend Coin is going to establish an "order." If it does not discover better staying qualities than "Coin's Financial School" it will not be sufficiently long-lived to cause the country much trouble.

The lot of the tramp, though he toils not, neither does he spin, is not altogether a happy one; and now the cold, unfeeling Grand Jury of Rockland County has devised a way of making it still harder. The "Weary Willies" who have counted on the county poorhouse as a help in avoiding the rigors of winter will be disappointed when they find that a term in the "pen" awaits them, with the accompaniment of hard labor, if they are caught within the limits of the county where the bricks come from. This move is likely to result in the abandonment of the west bank of the Hudson as a highway to New-York; and now, if Westchester will only put a similar rule into operation there may be a decrease in the number of "panhandlers" who make Park Row a hard row to travel on a cold night. Work is bad enough, but the bath that goes with entrance to the penitentiary is too much. They will dodge it, if they can.

Several bills for establishing a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the Union have already been introduced at Washington. It is earnestly to be hoped that some one of them, carefully and satisfactorily framed, will be enacted into law. The need of such a measure has long been felt.

President Howell says that the terminal arrangements which are now being provided for the Brooklyn Bridge will be only a makeshift. As they will involve an outlay of about $2,000,000, the "makeshift" will be a rather expensive experiment.

News from Cuba continues to be confusing, and no one, not even its transmitters, know how much or how little of it to believe. According to current reports, Campos has had the insurrectionary patriots whipped over and over again, and by the same authority the patriots have again and again had the invading tyrants by the throat and were on the point of destroying them. But the campaign drags along as usual, and the tales of victory or defeat which reach us from time to time from that quarter are commonly reversed in subsequent bulletins, which are themselves likely to be all wrong, and to deepen the fog of confusion in which all things there seem to be involved.

PERSONAL.

Amos Hadley, of Concord, N. H., is the owner of the complete works of Xenophon, with a Latin translation in parallel columns, printed in Paris, in 1546. He says it was bought for him by a friend some years ago, at an auction in Paris, and that, so far as he knows, it is the only copy in America.

Professor A. M. Gallup, of Colgate Academy, has been chosen professor of Latin in Vanderbilt University.

Miss Ellen Meyrick, widow of Mr. Frederic Burgess, has returned to the stage. Miss Meyrick played leading business with Edwin Booth, in his latest tour of the English theatres.

Schiaparelli, the astronomer who first discovered the so-called "canals" of Mars, did so with a much smaller telescope than those in use in many other observatories at that time. And yet he is a very near-sighted man. Garrett P. Serviss, of Brooklyn, in speaking of his first interview with the eminent Italian, said a few days ago that Schiaparelli would hold a visitor's card within five or six inches of his eyes, in order to decipher it. The singular part of this story is not that a man with such an infirmity should be able to outdo other astronomers, for keenness of vision depends rather upon the retina than the convexity of the lenses of the eye, and the eyepiece of a telescope can be focussed so as to suit the latter. But it does seem a little odd that the gifted scientist in question should habitually refrain from wearing eyeglasses. Possibly he has a theory as to the effect of their use upon his visual powers.

To-day is the thirtieth anniversary of the settlement of the Rev. Joseph H. Twitchell as pastor of the Asylum Hill Congregational Church of Hartford, Conn., and a reception will be held at his house this evening.

It is said that Prince Bismarck is particularly well pleased with the truthful way in which Pfretzschner, the sculptor, has treated his lower lip in the relief medallion for his monument being erected on the Rudelsburg. "The artists," he says, "have always made my busts without giving me justice as far as my lower lip is concerned, and that is wrong; it is there, and it is there very much—but not too much—for that would indicate wilfulness; that was never one of my qualities; and I have always been amenable to argument if better opinions than mine were given. But a well-formed lower lip indicates perseverance." Upon the completion of the artist's work the Prince took the modelling spatula into his own hand, and engraved personally his well-known "v. B.," giving the medallion a signature which no other Bismarck portrait has ever received.

Portland, Me., believes it has two of the oldest ex-Mayors in the country. The age of one of them, W. W. Thomas, is ninety-one years and seven months, and the other, Neal Dow, is just four months younger.

"W. G. Marcy," says "The San Francisco Call," "an old resident of Alameda, one of the first of the Argonauts, and a member of a distinguished family, has become a member of the Old People's Home in San Francisco, provision having been made for him and his wife in that institution. He is the son of the late William L. Marcy, of National fame as an official and publicist. W. G. Marcy came to California in 1846 as an army officer, and was stationed at Monterey when the Americans first occupied the country. He was secretary of the first Constitutional Convention, held at Monterey, and at a very early day abandoned the army for mercantile pusuits. For many years he was a commission merchant in San Francisco. Latterly he has not engaged in any business. He has lived in Alameda for twenty years."

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

"She euchred him into marrying her."
"Well, she only got the booby prize, after all."

Commercial Item.—Moses Schaumburg (to his son Jakey)—How many was twice two, Jakey?
Jakey—Tervice two ish six.
"You vas wrong, Jakey. Six vas too mooch."
"Don't I know dot, fadder, already some times ago. But I shoost said six so dot you could chew me down to four."—(Texas Siftings.

The name Olga, which has been given to the infant daughter of the Czar and Czarina, is an ancient Russian name. It is also a favorite in the Russian Imperial family. It is likely that nearly all the female children born in Russia during the next few months will be named Olga.

A Sign.—"I am sure I do not feel a day older than I did when I came out," said Miss Sevenseasons, "and I didn't think I looked any older. But of late I have noticed that the young men who are having trouble with their sweethearts all seem to drift to me to tell their sorrows."—(Cincinnati Enquirer.

THE EXCEPTION.

That "all the world a lover loves,"
Does not protect him from the mitten;
The sad exception to the rule,
Is oft the girl with whom he's smitten.

"You're pretty small," said the man who was engaging some men to go on an exploring expedition with him. "I shouldn't think you had enough endurance to stand"——
"Endurance!" exclaimed the little man. "Why, sir, I've got a record for that."
"How so?"
"I put in a whole afternoon at a football match in the rain with a girl six feet tall, and held the umbrella over her head. If that doesn't show endurance I should like to know"——
"That's enough. You'll do."—(Tit-Bits.

Ambiguous.—She—I don't believe that Charley is a flirt. Why, he told me last night that, in all his life, he had never kissed a girl once.
He—I don't doubt it. To kiss a girl once wouldn't be Charley's style at all.

A Provident Suitor.—"I am afraid," said the girl's father, "that Harold will not be much of a success in life."
"He seems very prudent and far-seeing."
"In what way?"
"He said that if we were to marry he was sure that there was no reason why our lives should ever know want."
"H'm. What makes him so sure?"
"He said he had looked up your rating in the commercial agencies."—(Washington Star.

According to a Los Angeles (Cal.) paper, a number of Los Angeles men have received a concession from the Mexican Government of the island of Tiburon, in the Gulf of California. A company of 300 men is being organized under the command of L. H. Polk. Each man is to receive $250 and 100 acres of land, after the island is conquered. The money for the expedition is being put up by Colonel Bradbury, who inherited a million or so a few years ago. There are only about 100 male Indians on the island, but they are said to be such valiant fighters that the Mexican Government despaired of subduing them, and has offered the island to Bradbury and his companions, if they would undertake the work. It is the intention of the Tiburon Conquest Company, as the new corporation is called, to establish a republic of its own and have the United States establish a protectorate. It is stated that Mexico has consented to this. One of the objects of the company is to establish a great resort, and lines of steamers will be put on from both Yuma and Guayamas.

His Wife—Algernon! Run for the doctor, quick, baby's just suffering awful with the colic.
The Artist—Er—wait a minute till I sketch him. That is the very attitude I have been trying to get for my next magazine poster.—(Indianapolis Journal.

Whittaker's "Churchman's Almanac" is the first of the three in the field this year. To all outward appearance it is the same book that has appeared year after year for a generation or more, excepting, of course, that the tables of information are up to date. A careful examination of the contents, however, reveals a great deal of progressive work. In the first place, it contains sixteen pages more than the last issue. The editor gives this year, under the heading of diocesan information, the names of all the non-parochial clergy of each diocese, and he adds to the table of churches and chapels in the great cities the list for Chicago. The most notable improvements, however, are the tables showing the works, aims and benefits of the institutions of the Protestant Episcopal Church. These tables are cast in an entirely new form, displaying at a glance just the kind of information that Churchmen want. The editor believes that no such attempt has ever been made to present in such an exhaustive shape the position and work of the Church in the United States. It is a feature of Mr. Whittaker's almanac that will be more valued than any other improvement he has introduced for the last ten years. Any one at all familiar with the work of gathering statistics will appreciate the immense amount of labor that must have been expended in preparing these valuable tables.

Revenge Beforehand.—"Just as I expected," said the stru