Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—2—8:15—Two Little Vagrants.
AMERICAN THEATRE—2—8—Capt. Impudence.
BIJOU—2—8:15—Courted Into Court.
BROADWAY THEATRE—2—8:15—Shamus O'Brien.
CARNEGIE HALL—8:15—Concert.
CASINO—2:15—8:15—An American Beauty.
COLUMBUS THEATRE—2—8:15—Power of the Press.
DALY'S THEATRE—2—8:15—The Geisha.
EDEN MUSEE—8—Waxworks and Concert.
EMPIRE THEATRE—2:15—8:20—Under the Red Robe.
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE—2—8:15—A Superfluous Husband.
GARDEN THEATRE—2—8:20—The Gay Parisians.
GARRICK THEATRE—2—8:15—Secret Service.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—2—8—In Old Kentucky.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—2—8:15—Thoroughbred.
HERALD SQUARE THEATRE—2—8:15—The Girl from Paris.
HOYT'S THEATRE—2—8:30—A Contented Woman.
IRVING PLACE THEATRE—8:15—Der Rabenvater.
KNICKERBOCKER—2:15—8:15—The Hobby Horse.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—8—Vaudeville.
LYCEUM THEATRE—2—8:20—The Late Mr. Castello.
MURRAY HILL THEATRE—2—8—The Rising Generation.
NEW METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—Grand Opera.
OLYMPIA THEATRE—2—8:15—Dorcas.
OLYMPIA MUSIC HALL—8:15—Vaudeville; Winter Garden, Bal Champetre, 11.
PASTOR'S—12:30 to 11—Vaudeville.
ST. NICHOLAS SKATING RINK—Skating.
WALLACK'S—2—8:15—Kismet.
14TH STREET THEATRE—2—8:15—The Cherry Pickers.
18 WEST 23D STREET—3—Aeolian Recital.

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No. 111 Fulton-st.

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New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

SATURDAY, JANUARY 9, 1897.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—The trial of Luis Sometllan, charged with conspiring against the Spanish Government, began in Havana. ═══ The Most Rev. Dr. Temple was enthroned as Archbishop of Canterbury. ═══ Lady Scott, John Cockerton and William Aylott were each sentenced to eight months' imprisonment for libelling Earl Russell.

CONGRESS.—The Senate was not in session. ═══ House: Debate on the Pacific Railroad Funding bill was continued.

DOMESTIC.—At the Jackson Day banquet of the National Democrats in Chicago speeches were made by Charles S. Hamlin, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury; Henry Watterson and others, and letters read from President Cleveland and others. ═══ The funeral of General Francis A. Walker in Boston was attended by a remarkable number of prominent persons. ═══ Simon Cooper, the negro who killed five people in South Carolina, was surrounded by a Sheriff's posse and killed. ═══ Jesse Pomeroy, the "Boy Murderer" of Boston, nearly succeeded in digging his way out of prison at Charlestown, Mass. ═══ Representatives of the glass and pottery industries gave their views at the tariff hearing by the Ways and Means Committee in Washington.

CITY.—The Greater New-York Commission listened to suggestions as to administration departments. ═══ The trial of Captain Chapman in connection with his alleged interference at the Seeley dinner was continued. ═══ Stocks were dull and irregular.

THE WEATHER.—Forecast for to-day: Fair and warmer. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 35 degrees; lowest, 29; average, 31.

A GOOD RESOLUTION.

The president of the Police Board made an important announcement yesterday at the hearing in the McMorrow case. He said that hereafter he should refuse to take part in any wrangle between members of the Board, adding, in substance, that he had long felt such performances as the public has unhappily been compelled to witness to be both unseemly and detrimental to the force. Mr. Roosevelt is right, and he did well to make this pledge of resistance to a temptation which puts no slight strain upon a man of naturally warm temper. There is no doubt that the angry disputes which have characterized the official intercourse of Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Parker in particular have tended to demoralize the men under their command by diminishing their respect for their superiors, and there is not a little evidence to show that the discipline of the force has been impaired in consequence, to the serious disadvantage of the community. It is a pity that Mr. Roosevelt did not make his good resolution before, as he certainly ought to have done if, as he says, he long ago recognized the evil to which he was contributing. However, our purpose is not to chide but to commend him, and the community will soon forget a fault which has been corrected.

It is to be regretted that Commissioner Parker did not respond in an entirely satisfactory manner to Mr. Roosevelt's overture and follow his example. It is true that it takes two to make a quarrel, but it takes only one to make a disturbance, and if Mr. Parker neglects to do his part toward restoring the dignity and efficiency of the Police Board he will deserve even stronger censure than he has ever received. The personal antipathies of public officials may not be a matter of great public concern if they are strictly subordinated to a sense of public duty, though doubtless that is not an easy task, and there is constant risk of mischievous conflicts of authority; but when animosities are eagerly cultivated the situation can scarcely fail to become unbearable. There ought to be a complete cessation of hostilities in the Police Board. Mr. Roosevelt has made a good beginning, and we sincerely hope that Mr. Parker will not make a bad ending.

THE PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

It would be pleasant to believe Maceo is still alive, both for his own sake and for that of the patriot cause. "The London Times's" correspondent, who, by the way, is uncommonly well informed and accurate, has heard from a "generally trustworthy" source that such is the case; that he is badly wounded, but making progress toward recovery. The correspondent thinks this possible, but not probable; and in that most people will agree with him. If Maceo is alive, it is inconceivable that the Cuban leaders in this country should not know it; and if they do know it, it is inconceivable that they should conceal and deny the fact.

The same correspondent justly observes that Weyler's return to Havana without subjugating the rebels in Pinar del Rio may be regarded as proof of his failure. Weyler's whole campaign has been a failure. He has not suppressed nor even checked the rebellion, though he has had such support from Spain as no other Governor-General ever dreamed of; and he has contrived to keep the Spanish Government ignorant of the real state of affairs in the island. In that way he keeps himself in a place that gives him a princely income and exposes him to none of the dangers of war. Martinez de Campos was removed from the place because he was too honest and straightforward to conceal or to distort the facts. But Weyler is a man of another kind. While he has been no more successful in the field than Campos, he manages to persuade the Government that he is doing great things; and so the wretched business goes on.

In the mean time, the veteran Gomez, past master of the art of war, is by no means idle. He is moving westward, contemptuous of trochas and all such devices. He has left Santiago and Puerto Principe behind him, and is now more than half-way across Santa Clara. By way of making preparation for his coming, his fellow-insurgents in the Province of Havana itself have this week stormed and destroyed the important town of Bainoa, less than thirty miles from the Governor-General's palace in Havana, and on the railroad line connecting the capital with Matanzas. Evidently it is high time for Weyler to "direct decisive operations" against the insurgents in the provinces of Havana and Matanzas, as he says he is about to do. But if he shall fail there, as he has failed in Pinar del Rio, how much longer will he be able to persuade the Madrid Government that he is a conquering hero?

WORK FOR CONVICTS.

With the beginning of the year the problem of providing work for the convicts in our State prisons and penitentiaries becomes one which must be solved at once for the sake of humanity. The Constitution prohibits the sale of the product of the labor of convicts and only permits them to be employed for public purposes and in the manufacture of goods for public consumption. The task of saving the convicts from idleness without violation of the Constitution was a greater one than the Commissioners of Prisons cared to assume, and so they threw it upon the Superintendent, who has been considering various proposals for convict labor.

The greatest embarrassment comes from the possibility of supplying all the needs of the State institutions in the lines on which convicts have ordinarily been employed in a small fraction of the time at their disposal. Any scheme to extend the field of their activities is met at every point by objection from some commercial or labor interest, until it would seem as if the only work which everybody is willing to have a convict do is that superfluous sort which neither public nor private enterprise would think of having done for its own sake. Unless the work is to be industrially of the treadmill order the prejudice against convict labor reduces itself to an absurdity. To make supplies for hospitals and poorhouses is to compete with free labor just as much as to make chairs to be sold. The limitations of distance interfere with any complete system of roadmaking, though advocates of that plan suggest that railroad trains can be used to make convict labor possible anywhere within seventy-five miles of a prison. It is certainly most desirable that our main wagon roads should be improved both for use and as an example, and any method of making the prisons contribute to bettering the highways should have favorable consideration.

Some of the authorities concerned have been giving a most liberal construction to the Constitution, which, if correct, will remove some difficulty, though it is likely to arouse the opposition of some trades. It is held that the prisoners may be properly employed in the manufacture of materials for city departments as well as for public institutions, that all the brooms for the New-York street cleaning force might properly be made at Sing Sing and Blackwell's Island, and that the suits which the city has to buy for insane patients sent to the State hospital might come from the same source. Such an arrangement would be a great saving to the taxpayers, but it would arouse such objection from every interest which reaps a profit from furnishing supplies to the city that probably no government would care to put it in force, even if it should prove to be lawful. The work for convicts must be found in strictly State enterprises, and if enough things cannot be invented for them to do in supplying institutions, roadmaking offers the best avenue for the surplus labor.

THE PACIFIC FUNDING BILL.

It is an encouraging sign in the discussion of the Pacific Railroad Funding bill, now under way in Congress, that a more general disposition is manifested to treat the question on its merits as a purely business matter between debtor and creditor than ever before. The subject has been before Congress in the form of efforts to adjust the complicated and unsatisfactory relations between the roads and the Government by refunding measures and extension of the debt for the last twelve years. During this whole period, as the record shows, for every hour of calm and intelligent discussion of the subject from a purely business point of view days and days have been wasted in thrashing over the old straw of the Credit Mobilier scandals of a quarter of a century ago, in violent denunciation and personal abuse of the living and the dead, and in demagogic appeals to class prejudices and popular passion. Mr. Patterson, of Tennessee, set a good example in yesterday's debate when he said he utterly disregarded both the sentimental side of the question, which made the projectors of the enterprise great public benefactors, and the other view, that they were public robbers, and proceeded to discuss the pending measure solely on its merits as a definite adjustment of relations between an insolvent debtor and a reasonable creditor. That is a sensible and the only sensible view to take of the situation. The essential facts are that the liens have matured and the debts are due. The simple and only question is whether it is more to the advantage of the creditor to grant an extension upon terms suited to the debtor's means and capacity to pay, or foreclose the liens and take possession of the property.

And that presents the issue in concrete and immediately tangible form of Government possession, control and management of railroads. It cannot be avoided. Postponement and delay in this crisis—the debts having matured and either refunding or foreclosure being the only alternatives presented—can only mean in the end Government control with all it implies. That is the real purpose of the men who are opposing action by this Congress. Senator Morgan, of Alabama, has already introduced a bill in the Senate having that end in view, and though there is not the slightest prospect of its passage, it points out very clearly what must happen sooner or later if the pending bill is defeated or action upon it by this Congress is prevented by a resort to the usual dilatory proceedings and obstructive tactics which have been so effective heretofore. Indeed, President Cleveland has already given formal notice that unless some decisive action is taken by this Congress proceedings in foreclosure will be begun on the part of the Government, the result of which would be an additional immediate outlay of more than $60,000,000 in payment of the underlying first mortgages, and then the hazardous experiment of Government control, for which the lately defeated Populists are so clamorous. That such a scheme is disapproved by the people was abundantly shown in the late election. That more than an insignificant, though active and reckless, minority in Congress favor it is not to be believed.

In point of fact we believe that upon a vote being taken it would appear that nearly two-thirds of the House and a considerable majority in the Senate are in favor of immediate and decisive action. It might be added that there has been no time during the last ten years in which, if a vote upon the question had been taken, a reasonable funding bill could not have had a majority in both houses. Two or three times such a measure has been defeated by obstructive tactics on the part of a few members whose personal or political interests were involved in keeping the question open and unsettled. Ten years ago the Union Pacific would gladly have accepted the Outhwaite bill, which extended the debt at a 3 per cent rate. Upon a vote in the House it received within one of two-thirds of the whole vote cast, but was lost for lack of a quorum. Its opponents then carried through a bill creating an Investigating Commission. That Commission reported in favor of an extension at 3 per cent, but action was again defeated by obstructive tactics. By the same game the Reilly bill was defeated two years ago. During all this time Congress has, strangely enough, done nothing toward securing the Government debt, but, on the contrary, has in many ways hampered the debtors and weakened the security. A crisis has now been reached when the direct issue toward which all these delays have been tending cannot be avoided or postponed. Congress is confronted with the plain question, stripped bare of all extraneous considerations, of Government control of railroads. Non-action is impossible. Neglect to act means positive action. Indecision will be decision, and following it we shall see the initiation of that Populistic governmental policy which the people so lately condemned by an overwhelming vote.

PARTY POLITICS AND WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

Miss Helen Varick Boswell has just been telling the women of this city that if they wish to gain the suffrage they must attach themselves to one or the other of the great political parties. She evidently believes that they can thus convince those now possessed of the ballot that they are qualified to take effective part in politics, and, moreover, impress their masculine allies with the belief that a partisan advantage is to be gained from the addition to the voting body of a class of people who have been active in supporting their policy.

This might be an effective method for the furtherance of the suffragist propaganda in certain quarters. The temptation is strong for a party in power to admit persons in sympathy with it to a voice in the Government in hope of strengthening itself. That temptation has led to most of our extensions of the suffrage beyond the point which the fathers thought extreme democratic liberality. The desire for partisan votes has made our citizenship cheap for the foreign immigrant and it has created some States long before their time. The instinct of self-preservation which rules parties as well as individuals controls this matter, sometimes with unfortunate results. Perhaps legislators might be brought to think that the ballot would be good for women who were likely to vote with them. But for the suffragists to make a campaign on that basis would be to destroy the force of half the arguments with which they make claim to recognition. The plea on the ground of justice and the inherent right of every individual to a vote for the sake of abstract equality might survive such tactics. But that plea has little weight with thinkers who do not regard voting as an inalienable right of the individual even in a republic, but look upon the ballot as only an instrument of government to be bestowed freely or with restrictions as circumstances may dictate. These theorists may not be great in numbers, but their view is shared by the practical politician who cares little about the right of voting, but much about the effect of it.

For most people the strength of the woman's suffrage movement is in what it seems to promise in results for the State. Will it give us a more conscientious body of citizens, one less subject to prejudice, one freer from bosses, one which will discourage the prevalent tendency to put expediency above principle? If so it may make a strong appeal to favor. But if, on the contrary, the suffragists became partisans to gain a point, they would discourage all hope that as voters they would be materially different in spirit from the voters we have. They would be encouraging partisan legislation concerning the ballot—one of the most dangerous things which could possibly be encouraged—and would be making their cause not one of principle, but one which depended for its strength on partisan selfishness. We have ills enough now in our politics without increasing the number, and if the ballot for women is to mean doubling the number of "workers" engaged in managing caucuses and "getting out the vote" conservative people will think the innovation something to be avoided. We do not want women voters because they will help any party. If we want them at all it will be in the hope that no party can use them, but that they will be wiser than their brothers and always use parties for the good of the State.

WOOL GROWERS AND MANUFACTURERS.

The woollen manufacturers and the wool-growers have separately given a large body of information to the Committee of Ways and Means, which its members will duly weigh. If these two interests, which are often represented by free-traders as essentially conflicting, had managed to agree upon recommendations to the committee, as they have done on some former occasions, they would have accomplished vastly more than they could hope to accomplish by statements which, at least in part, appeared to have been framed with intent to manifest as much divergence of purpose as possible. When some wool manufacturers say that they could get along with the present duties, if made specific, while others state that the best experts have been unable to devise practically applicable specific duties, and others still affirm that no duties can compensate them entirely for the disadvantages involved by duties on wool, and some wool-growers insist that higher duties than those of the McKinley tariff are absolutely necessary, it is easy to see that they are engaged in helping the opponents rather than the friends of protection.

The truth is that there are men engaged in special kinds of manufacturing, which require no duties or but little on goods, who are apt to forget that it would not exactly suit them to drive all woollen manufacturers in this country into just the same restricted line of production. Others there are who can compete with foreigners if they have free foreign wool, and are quite likely to think of their own branch of the industry and of the duties it requires as if there were no other. The lawmaker has to seek justice for all interests and prosperity for the whole country, and is compelled at the threshold of the inquiry to realize that general prosperity is not to be expected if development is made possible only in some fractions of the important industries.

The manufacturers as a whole have been trying to get along with free wool, and with protective duties on goods in theory nearly as high as those of the McKinley tariff, exclusive of the compensatory duties. They know how they have fared. It is usually said that the ad valorem duties, by which almost unlimited frauds are invited, cause their misfortune, but the level-headed manufacturers are perfectly aware that large branches of the production here would have been entirely stopped if the duties of the Wilson act had been strictly and honestly enforced without hope of change, and the works engaged in those branches would have been driven into destructive competition with other domestic producers. Important departments of the manufacture were developed for the first time in this country by the McKinley act, and the extensive works established, if forced out of the production for which they were intended, would prove uncomfortable competitors for other works which have needed much less defence against foreign competition.

Having tried free wool awhile, the manufacturers have reason to know that it shuts up a large share of works in this country, and that the ad valorem duties which they find disastrous cannot be changed into specific duties without the hearty assistance of wool-growing States. So wool-growers have tried a policy which promised them cheaper clothing. They listened to elaborate arguments that if they bought two suits of fine foreign woollens every year they would gain more on the clothes than they would lose on the wool as growers. Their experience has presumably taught them something. Wool grown in Northern States east of the Mississippi was in September, 1896, 16 to 16.2 cents per pound lower than it was July 1, 1890, and wool of States and Territories beyond the Mississippi has declined relatively as much. If the growers have not perceived by this time the dishonest nature of the plea that a manufacture stimulated to the utmost by free wool will give them higher prices for their product, they are beyond learning anything.

These interests can never thrive apart. It is not possible for one to shape legislation without the other. It is not possible to build up an extensive manufacture, under American conditions, without its basis in a large supply of American wool, and it is not possible to develop wool-growing, or even to save it from destruction, without an extensive American manufacture. If practical men who have learned these things by severe experience cannot see their way to united and harmonious action, the committee will have to explore a way for itself. The allied industries of wool-manufacturing and wool-growing will have to be protected for the welfare of the country, whether those who happen to represent them are able to devise a way or not.

The Yale and Harvard negotiators may contrive to prevent a resumption of athletic intercourse between those universities, but if they do a great majority of the graduates on both sides will be thoroughly disgusted.

When our genial and versatile Lieutenant-Governor on taking the chair of the Senate said: "Let us expose the lenses of the mind for a moment to receive upon the film of memory an impression of what the album of history contains in order that from a picture of the past," etc., he undoubtedly suggested the supposition that he is an ardent amateur photographer, and we are glad of it. To be expert, or proficient, or even ambitious in that art is an enviable distinction, and we should not have thought any the less of Mr. Woodruff if he had completed the simile by saying to the Senators before him: "I press the button, you do the rest."

No consolidation without a referendum on the terms was always a reasonable and proper demand. We are glad that it has been renewed, though the chance of its being granted is extremely slender.

It would be possible to deduce too broad a generalization from the isolated fact that a convict in Sing Sing Prison sought death as an escape from enforced idleness, but the incident comes at the right time to strengthen the demand that some way shall be found to keep prisoners busy. That want of employment subjects them to excessive misery and exposes them to further degradation is an important element in the case, but the consequent injury to society at large is a still more vital consideration.

The city's appropriation for free libraries has been increased this year from $63,000 to $96,000; but that is a small amount for the metropolis of the country to spend in circulating books among those who desire to read.

By a suitable change in the phraseology of the proposed charter, it is proposed to give the Mayor power to remove heads of departments when, in his judgment, the public interest requires such action, instead of "at his pleasure," but practically the change of language does not amount to much. A good Mayor would always be governed by his judgment of what the public interest required, and a bad Mayor would always pretend to be.

It is not often that definite and trustworthy figures are given to show the vast extension of bicycle riding. The report for last year of the Fairmount Park authorities in Philadelphia gives an interesting glimpse into this subject. They say that in the year 1896 there were 902,267 bicyclers who passed into the park. This was more than double the number of all other vehicles and horseback riders put together, and was nearly half the number of foot passengers. Out of this vast number only 240 were ejected from the park, and more than half of those were warned away for nothing more serious than failing to carry lamp or bell.

A tunnel under Union Square, such as the cable company is talking about, may be a good thing, but what New-York City needs is a tunnel from one end of the island to the other, in which trains can be run at forty or fifty miles an hour, giving us transit worthy of the much-abused word "rapid."

Before the insurrection Cuban trade amounted to about $100,000,000 a year, imports and exports practically balancing each other. Of this the largest share naturally came to us as Cuba's nearest commercial neighbor. Now that trade is almost entirely destroyed, together with most of the instruments of production existing then. If it has been a costly business for Spain, it has not been an inexpensive one for us. But the increase of our business with the island when it is a republic would soon make this up to us.

The proposal to give the people of this city cheaper gas will meet with instant approval, and it is understood that Mayor Strong will use his influence to forward the passage of the bill. There is not a particle of question that in New-York, Brooklyn and other cities extravagant prices are demanded for gas. It can be produced cheaply by the modern processes, and instead of the companies reaping unreasonable profits the people ought to get the benefit of lower rates. The proposed law will meet with strenuous opposition from the companies interested, but the rights and needs of the people ought to have the first consideration at the hands of the lawmakers.

It is now in order to organize a Sluggers' Assurance Company, to insure prize-fighters against being killed while "scientifically sparring for points."

The Tammany members of the Legislature have been directed to cast their votes for David B. Hill for United States Senator. Hill is certainly entitled to all the consolation derivable from being the candidate of the hopeless minority. The order from the Wigwam was the first fruits of Richard Croker's return to town, and yet that worthy insists on the amiable fiction that he is "out of politics."

Speaking generally, nobody, except perhaps Sir Charles Tupper, who has been knighted for staying there, will live in Canada who is able to get out of it. The finest prospect a Canadian ever sees is the high road that leads him to the United States. So Dr. Samuel Johnson long ago said of Scotchmen and the road which led them to England, the observation being as true here and now as it was then and there. The individual Canadian continues to annex the United States to himself in the most composed and liberal-minded manner, swarming over the border in ever-increasing multitudes, but he does not yet seem reconciled to the idea of political union, which would be a godsend to him and neutralize many of his disadvantages. If the country wants to increase its population let it rap on Uncle Sam's front door and ask to be let in.

PERSONAL.

Bishop Walker, of Western New-York, formerly of North Dakota, tells some good stories about his cathedral car in the latter State. One Sunday a man who attended service in it, noticing the eagle lectern, said: "Isn't the Episcopal Church patriotic?" An Englishman, however, was differently impressed, for he wrote the Bishop a letter saying that he was disgusted with the "spread-eagleism" of religious services in the United States. One day a negro, who looked into the car, said to the Bishop: "Well, you've got a dandy layout here." He supposed that the chancel decorations were a new kind of gambling outfit.

"The Washington Post" thus quotes a Pennsylvania Congressman: "Senator Boies Penrose comes of good old Philadelphia stock. He has the Philadelphia accent, too, and will make the galleries laugh when he says 'Oi' in voting upon the affirmative side of a question. He is a fine, handsome young fellow, athletic, and over six feet tall; only thirty-six years old, and unmarried. He looks enough like Fred Dubois, of Idaho, to be his brother, only he is larger. Penrose is said to play a strong hand at whist and other card games much in vogue, and is sure to be popular. He is a little eccentric in his dress, and insists upon wearing a broad-brimmed, bell-crowned silk hat of the vintage of about 1862. He also wears a sackcoat of unusual length, which is known in Pennsylvania as the Penrose coat. He may lay these aside when he comes to Washington, but he won't be the same Boies Penrose without them."

The Rev. Richard H. Nelson, who has been called to the rectorship of St. Peter's Episcopal Church, Philadelphia, has been rector of Christ Church, Norwich, Conn., since 1887. He was graduated from Trinity College, Hartford, Conn., in 1880, when twenty-one years old, and three years later from the Berkeley Divinity School, at Middletown, Conn. As a clergyman, he has been both successful and popular.

M. Adolphe Deucher, the new President of the Swiss Confederation, is a physician by profession. He held the Presidency in 1886. The success of the recent Geneva Exhibition was largely due to his efforts, which received recognition in the form of citizenship both of Geneva itself and the canton. He is a man of simple and affable manners, with some power as a speaker and excellent business capacities.

Professor W. Hall Griffin, of Queen's College, London, will deliver two illustrated lectures on Browning in Tremont Temple, Boston, on Wednesday and Saturday of next week.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

At a popular table d'hôte restaurant in Boston the other evening, as a gentleman was lighting his cigar with a teaspoonful of burning brandy, there came a knock at the door, and, on it being opened, in walked two very ragged children, a boy and a girl. "Wot you want?" gruffly asked the waiter. "Please, sir," said the little girl, "we see the gent swallerin' fire through th' window, and we'd like to see him swaller some more, if we ain't in no one's way."

An Unprofitable Servant.—"I have called to apply for the position of bill-collector," said the sharp-nosed man who stood in the doorway. "I understood you wanted one."

"That is exactly what we want," said the business man. "The last man we had seemed to be only a bill-presenter."—(Indianapolis Journal.

Dr. R. F. Stone, surgeon-general of the Indiana National Guard, has designed a badge to answer the purpose of international insignia for physicians. It is a button in the form of a circular shield, in the centre of which is a modified form of a Maltese cross, opposite the arms of which are the letters "M. S. O. H.," meaning medicine, surgery, obstetrics and hygiene. The button is of gold and the cross is of red. Dr. Stone believes the design represents the history and traditions of the profession in the fullest sense.

First Cyclist—It is queer how you inexperienced riders always want to take such long rides.

Second Cyclist—No, it isn't a bit queer; we are afraid to stop and get off for fear we can't get on again.—(Answers.

H. Helm Clayton, the observer in charge of the Blue Hill (Mass.) Meteorological Observatory, and his assistant, recently performed a novel feat of interest to aeronauts and ornithologists. While making simultaneous observations of cloud heights they took measurements of a flight of ducks, and by means of trigonometry discovered the ducks were flying 958 feet above the ground at the rate of 47.7 miles an hour.

General Ogle, a member of the Pennsylvania Assembly, had been deputed to compose an address to the newly elected President, Andrew Jackson. When the bluff old warrior submitted his document to the House a fellow-member, a dapper little fellow from Philadelphia, observed:

"Pardon me, General, I hesitate about making any suggestion to so distinguished an individual, but I cannot refrain from saying that it is customary with cultured letter-writers to write the first personal pronoun with a capital 'I' instead of a small 'i.'"

General Ogle returned a look of scorn. "Sir," said he, "when I write to so great a man as General Andrew Jackson, Democratic President of the United States, I abase myself. I abase myself, sir. I use as small an 'i' as I can put upon paper. But, sir, if ever I should have to write to a little snipe like you I would use an 'I,' sir, that would fill two pages of foolscap!"—(Baltimore Sun.

Just before Christmas all the old toys of the children of the German Emperor and Empress are mended and sent to various poor children and to the children's hospitals. Nothing is ever wasted in the imperial household, and the children are not allowed to be extravagant with their toys. In fact, they have fewer playthings than most children of good position, and they find their greatest pleasure in their pet animals.

John Butts, sr.—I want to leave my property to my two sons—one-tenth to my youngest son, John Butts, and nine-tenths to my eldest son, Royal Chesterfield Chauncey de Peyster Butts.

Family Lawyer—H'm! Do you think that's quite fair?

John Butts, sr.—Yes; I want to make some kind of reparation to Royal for allowing his mother to give him such a crackjaw name.—(Tit-Bits.

A man was fined $25 in St. Louis the other day for spitting in a streetcar. "A worse nuisance," says "The Atlanta Journal," "than the spitting man in public places would be hard to find. He afflicts us in Atlanta on many occasions, and it is high time that he be handled by the firm hand of the law. We would like to see one of these expectorating nuisances hauled up before Judge Calhoun, our worthy Recorder, and made to understand that he lives among a clean and decent people."

A good story is going the rounds concerning President George B. Roberts of the Pennsylvania Railroad, in connection with his last inspection tour over the lines of the company. The inspection party was riding over one of the branch lines of one of the numerous divisions of the big system, accompanied by the superintendent of the division. The branch happened to be an exceptionally crooked one, and as the superintendent was chatting with President Roberts the car made a sudden lurch going around one of the sharp curves, which led the superintendent to remark to his chief that "the engineer who built this branch knew d——n little about engineering." With a merry twinkle in his eye the president replied: "Yes, that is so; but I was very young when I located the road, and I know better now." The superintendent was completely discomfited by this reply, not having been aware that the then president of the Pennsylvania Railroad had when quite a young man located and done the engineering work thereon. President Roberts, on the other hand, took this somewhat severe criticism on his early work as a good joke.—(Philadelphia Record.

The Philadelphia papers say that no other Mayor in the United States has offices so handsome and luxurious as those of the Mayor of Philadelphia.

Mrs. Gray—Mr. Soule is going to preach to-morrow. I wouldn't miss hearing him for anything.

Mrs. Greene—I'm awfully sorry I shan't be able to go.

Mrs. Gray (after saying goodby)—No wonder she doesn't want to be seen in that shabby old cape again.

Mrs. Greene—Got a new bonnet or something, I suppose.—(Boston Transcript.

MUSIC.

"LOHENGRIN" IN GERMAN.

Last evening's performance of "Lohengrin" at the Metropolitan Opera House enlisted all the forces that have made this production one of the finest and most satisfactory that the season has furnished so far. The cast differed in no respect from that of the previous German performances. The Lohengrin of M. Jean de Reszke was a superb achievement for an artist who has sung exacting rôles four times within a week; but it was evident from the first, though he made little apparent attempt to spare it, that his voice was suffering somewhat from the strain that so unusual demands upon it had caused. It sounded weary and was brought to respond to the highest demands upon it only with something of an effort. But M. de Reszke's acting showed no loss in its youthful fervor and in the lofty dignity with which his impersonation of the Grail-Knight is instinct. Mr. Bispham's Telramund reveals itself again upon repeated examination to be a most interesting and resourceful piece of work, a consistent reading of the character, strong in outline and filled with an abundance of well-wrought detail. He was in admirable voice last night, as was M. Edouard de Reszke. Mme. Eames has not quite reached her full stature in the part of Elsa, but she sings it with an infinite charm, if not always yet with absolute conviction, and hers is doubtless destined to be one of the most beautiful impersonations of the character. Mlle. Olitzka was the Ortrud last night, as in the previous German performances of this work. Mr. Seidl conducted and made the orchestra eloquent, but there was one thing he could not do, and that was to make the chorus sing in tune or any approach to it, and this was the serious blemish upon an otherwise admirable performance.

Owing to Mme. Melba's indisposition, the management announces that she will be unable to sing at the matinee this afternoon, and that to avoid a change of bill, Mme. Clementine de Vere has consented at the shortest notice to sing the part of Violetta in "La Traviata," of which only Acts I, II and IV will be given.

THE PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

It is a programme full of glowing colors that the Philharmonic Society will present to its patrons to-night. There are but three numbers, but they are instinct with life and the emotional warmth which belongs to the music of the schools of to-day. The first is the overture composed by Goldmark as an introduction to the thrice noble tragedy of Aeschylus; the second is Rubinstein's pianoforte concerto in D minor, the third Tschaikowsky's "Pathetic" symphony. At the public rehearsal for the concert held yesterday the charm of these pieces was felt by an audience as numerous as Carnegie Hall could hold. Beyond all peradventure a considerable portion of the gathering had come prepared to pay tribute to the admiration, long ago won and never forfeited, in which Mme. Teresa Carreno is held here, but the Philharmonic folk are a fine aristocracy, and it is difficult to create any flutter of excitement in their ranks. Better than any body of music patrons in the United States they know that they are entitled to the best that the world has to offer for their delectation. Under Mr. Seidl's direction the band gave a peculiarly eloquent performance of the Goldmark overture and essayed a new interpretation of the symphony. Concerning the latter, discussion can bring no comfort. Doubtless Mr. Seidl has reasons which suffice him for what must be set down as violent perversions of the tempi indicated by the composer and demanded by the music, but it is impossible here either to justify or extenuate them. The symphony invites a dramatic reading, but it can ill endure a perversion of its text.

After the concluding number the thoughts of the judicious were thrown back upon the pianoforte concerto for pleasurable material. Mme. Carreno comes back to us with her dashing impetuosity unimpaired, but with riper judgment and saner sentiment than she possessed when first she won the American heart. Her reading of the familiar concerto was clear and strong throughout, and only once or twice was her old disposition to give unfettered sway to her left hand noticeable. This gain in sobriety, however, can scarcely be said to have lent a needed charm to her performance of Chopin's Berceuse with which, in response to enthusiastic applause, she supplemented her dashing interpretation of the concerto. It is well enough occasionally to keep mawkish sentimentality out of Chopin's music, but the Berceuse is not a lullaby sung by materfamilias with her foot on the rocker and her thoughts in the kitchen.

LAST HONORS TO GENERAL WALKER.

THE FUNERAL IN BOSTON ATTENDED BY A NOTABLE COMPANY.

Boston, Jan. 8.—To give a list of the persons who were present at the funeral of General Francis A. Walker in Trinity Church to-day would require mention of nearly every man in the body of the house. Indeed, the large edifice proved so inadequate to accommodate the thousands who desired admittance, that the tickets were of necessity limited to those who, by reason of their official station or intimate association with the man whose memory they desired to honor, had claims that could not be overlooked. Educational institutions, historical and economic associations, military organizations and civic bodies were compelled to limit their attendance to committees and delegates.

Delegations were present from the National Academy of Sciences, from Harvard, from the Worcester Polytechnic Institute, from the Museum of Fine Arts, from the Public Library, the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, the St. Botolph Club, the Commercial Club, the Delta Kappa Epsilon Fraternity, the American Historical Association, the American Statistical Association, Wellesley College, the English Bimetallic League, the Round Table Club, the Municipal League of Boston, the Board of Aldermen and the Common Council.

Although, in deference to the wishes of the family, there was no suggestion of a military funeral, 1,200 students of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology escorted the body from the house at No. 237 Beacon-st. to the church. The honorary pallbearers were: Representing the Commonwealth, Governor Wolcott; the city, Mayor Quincy; the National Academy of Sciences, Professor Asaph Hall; the corporation of the Institute of Technology, William Endicott, jr.; the faculty of the institute, ex-President John B. Runkle; the Executive Committee of the corporation, Colonel Thomas L. Livermore; Amherst College, President Merrill E. Gates; Yale University, Dr. George J. Brush, director of the Sheffield Scientific School; Harvard University, President Eliot; the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, Colonel John S. Hazard; the Museum of Fine Arts, Colonel Henry Lee; the Massachusetts Historical Society, Samu