Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—2—8:15—The Old Homestead.
BIJOU THEATRE—2—8:15—The Swell Miss Fitzwell.
BROADWAY THEATRE—2—8:15—The Idol's Eye.
CASINO—2—8:10—1969.
DALY'S THEATRE—2—8:15—The Geisha.
EDEN MUSEE—Wax Works, Grand Concerts and Cinematograph.
EMPIRE THEATRE—2:15—8:15—A Marriage of Convenience.
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE—2—8:30—The Devil's Disciple.
GARDEN THEATRE—2—8:30—The Magician.
GARRICK THEATRE—2:15—8:20—The Little Minister.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—2—8—Cymbeline.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—2—8:15—Fair in Midgettown.
HOYT'S THEATRE—2:15—8:30—A Stranger in New-York.
HERALD SQUARE THEATRE—2:15—8:15—The French Maid.
IRVING PLACE THEATRE—8:15—The Cooing Dove.
KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE—2:15—8:15—An American Citizen.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—2—7:20—Anna Held—Vaudeville.
LYCEUM THEATRE—2—8:15—An Enemy to the King.
MANHATTAN THEATRE—2:15—8:15—Miss Francis of Yale.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—Horse Show.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Day and evening—Autumn Exhibition.
PASTOR'S—12:30 to 11 p. m.—Vaudeville.
PLEASURE PALACE—1:30—7—Vaudeville.
PROCTOR'S—9 a. m. to 11 p. m.—Vaudeville.
WALLACK'S THEATRE—2—8:15—A Lady of Quality.
WEBER & FIELDS'S MUSIC HALL—2—8—Burlesque—The Glad Hand.
14TH STREET THEATRE—2—8:15—Cumberland, '61.

Index to Advertisements.

	Page.	Col.		Page.	Col.
Autumn Resorts	12	5	Instruction	8	5
Amusements	8	6	Lost	11	3
Announcements	10	4	Marriages & Deaths	7	6
Business Notices	6	1	Miscellaneous	16	2-6
Bankers & Brokers	15	6	New Publications	8	5-6
Board and Rooms	11	4	Ocean Steamers	13	6
City Hotels	14	5	Proposals	12	4
Citations	11	6	Public Notices	14	1-5
Dividend Notices	15	6	Railroads	12	5-6
Dom. Sits Wanted	11	5-7	Real Estate	12	2-4
Dancing Schools	8	5	Religious Notices	11	1-3
Dressmaking	11	4	School Agencies	8	5
Employm't Agencies	11	4	Special Notices	7	6
Excursions	15	4	Steamboats	13	6
European Ads.	9	2-6	Surrogate Notice	11	3
Financial Meetings	15	6	Work Wanted	11	4-5
Financial	15	3-6	Watches & Diamonds	11	1
Help Wanted	11	4			

Business Notices.

Roll Top Desks and Office Furniture.
Great Variety of Style and Price.
T. G. SELLEW,
No. 111 Fulton-st.

New-York Daily Tribune.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1897.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—A destructive fire occurred in the Cripplegate district of London; two acres were burned over, and nearly one hundred warehouses and other buildings were destroyed; the loss is estimated at £3,000,000; St. Giles's Church was damaged. ═══ Official dispatches from Peking assert that the Chinese Government had taken steps to punish the murderers of the German missionaries before the German troops landed at Kiao-Chau. ═══ The appointment of Professor F. de Maartens as arbitrator in the Anglo-Venezuelan dispute has been approved by the Czar. ═══ The British Privy Council has refused a new trial to Gangadhar Tilak, convicted of inciting the natives of Bombay and its vicinity to disaffection. ═══ In the Uruguayan Chamber of Deputies Dr. Herrera y Obes made a violent attack on President Cuestas, and much excitement followed in Montevideo. ═══ The Canadian Cabinet agreed to the proposal of this Government for a joint commission to settle existing controversies.

DOMESTIC.—The Cuban situation was discussed at the meeting of the Cabinet and great satisfaction was expressed at the recent concessions made by Spain. ═══ The Treasury Department has nearly completed its estimates of appropriations for the next fiscal year. ═══ The Government is preparing its case against the Central Pacific Railroad in anticipation of a default on January 1. ═══ Rockefeller Hall, a handsome building presented to Vassar College by John D. Rockefeller, was dedicated. ═══ Great crowds arrived in New-Haven and Philadelphia to attend the Yale-Princeton and Pennsylvania-Harvard football games. ═══ Important captures of moonshiners were made by revenue officials in Tennessee. ═══ Hannis Taylor, ex-Minister to Spain, lectured at Cornell on "The Cuban Question." ═══ An Alderman in Minneapolis was found guilty on the charge of soliciting a bribe of $10,000 in connection with a contract.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.—A determined effort is to be made by Republicans to secure a more popular organization in this city. ═══ The Western National Bank has absorbed the United States National Bank. ═══ The Horse Show attracted about twenty thousand people, estimated to be one of the largest attendances in its history. ═══ Francis D. Beard and Dr. George S. Gagnon, both exhibitors at the Horse Show, had a fight early yesterday morning in the Waldorf-Astoria. ═══ Lafayette Post gave a reception in honor of General Gobin, Commander-in-Chief of the G. A. R. ═══ Prince Peter Krapotkine delivered in Chickering Hall a lecture on "The Struggle for Freedom in Russia." ═══ The Tammany Hall Executive Committee, on Richard Croker's motion, voted to give $20,000 to Cuba and a like amount to the poor of New-York. ═══ The plans for the Riverside Drive extension were approved. ═══ Stocks were dull and strong.

THE WEATHER.—Indications for to-day: Light snow or rain this morning, to be followed by clearing weather. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 43 degrees; lowest, 34 degrees; average 40⅝ degrees.

THE OLD BUSINESS AT THE OLD STAND.

Concerning the first meeting of the Republican County Committee since the election, which was held on Thursday evening, it might be sufficient to say that if anybody likes that sort of a meeting it was just about the sort of a meeting he would like. And yet it did develop certain incidents and utterances which may be worth consideration. In the first place, not to defer a pleasure, we hasten to say that parts of the carefully prepared speech which Chairman Quigg "had no idea of making" were highly becoming to a man placed as he is, and intrinsically sensible. For example: "We must "remember that a hundred thousand Repub-"licans are in no position to discipline a hundred "thousand other Republicans. The remark has "been made that you cannot indict a State. "You cannot." If Mr. Quigg had been more familiar with the English classics and had quoted Burke exactly—"I do not know the method "of drawing up an indictment against a whole "people"—the citation would have fitted the case still better. The chairman went on to say: "It "is very clear to every fair-minded man that "if the Republican party is going to win elec-"tions, the Republicans who fought for Seth "Low and the Republicans who fought for Gen-"eral Tracy must be brought together. I am "one of those who desire that they shall be "brought together. I will make every personal "sacrifice—if there is a personal sacrifice to be "made—which can induce them to come to-"gether. The Republican party must be united "again." Just what and how much this means we do not know. Perhaps Mr. Quigg himself does not know. It has already been intimated that he was in a becoming mood on Thursday evening, but it was the subjunctive rather than the indicative mood. We hope that his declaration means everything which words so well chosen ought to mean. We can only promise to be as honest with his future acts as we are with his present utterances, and for the time being let it go at that.

Other incidents of Thursday's meeting of the County Committee are less susceptible of a sanguine interpretation, and notably the vulgar and impudent clamor which greeted the speech and resolutions of Mr. Yereance, a delegate from the XXIXth Assembly District, of whose grossly fraudulent enrolment he has intimate knowledge, proposing a scrupulous rectification of the whole Republican enrolment by a competent committee. Because the committee suggested by Mr. Yereance contained the name of General Anson G. McCook, General Collis considered it desirable to say: "I think the Republican party "can do without all extraneous help, and I move "that the resolutions be laid on the table." What arrangements members of the Republican machine may have made for getting along without help except from Tammany Hall, which could scarcely be called extraneous, time will disclose; but it occurs to us that General Collis, Commissioner of Public Works, who has kept the chief streets of New-York in a horrible condition for more than a year to the infinite annoyance and disgust of the whole population, is going to need all the help he can get from every quarter to keep this town from becoming too hot for him.

Less noticeable, perhaps, than General Collis's supercilious rejection of extraneous help, though more worthy of notice, is the frank admission contained in the report which was submitted by Postmaster Van Cott on behalf of the Committee on Organization. Having cited that article of the Constitution of the Republican County Committee which prescribes that "if the Republican vote of any election district "at a general election shall be less than the "number of members borne upon the rolls of "the association, such association shall thereby "be disqualified from representation in any con-"vention, and the association shall be dissolved," etc., the Committee on Organization reports that "if the election of 1897 is to be considered a "'general election', then almost every associa-"tion in the city would be required to be dis-"solved." To a full appreciation of this candid announcement it is essential to remember that it is not a cat inadvertently let out of an ill-guarded bag, but a formal avowal deliberately made on the highest authority. That being the case, it would seem to constitute a sufficient warrant for such a drastic process of reorganization as Mr. Yereance proposed to apply. But the conclusions of the committee and the subsequent proceedings of the meeting indicate that no appropriate use of it, with or without extraneous help, is to be made. On the whole, in spite of Mr. Quigg's smooth demeanor and apt paraphrase of Burke, it appears to be evident that the Republican "Master" intends to keep on cheating the Republican party through the same old Republican machine. And since that is his intention, this is as good a time as any to let him try to carry it out.

THE CURRENCY DISCUSSION.

As Secretary Gage is a practical man of ability and extensive knowledge, it is probable that he does not expect Congress to adopt the currency plan which he proposes. No doubt he knows that the Senate, as constituted this year and next, cannot be brought to authorize an issue of bonds expressly payable, principal and interest, in gold, no matter how clear or great the saving would be. Nor can he expect to convert this Congress to the idea that interest-bearing bonds should be issued in order to take up and hold idle in the Treasury $200,000,000 of the legal-tender notes.

In other circumstances the proposal might prove of value in promoting a consolidation of the sound-money strength upon a definite policy. But Secretary Gage, no doubt, became aware, during the last session of Congress, that a considerable number of earnest defenders of sound money would not consent to an issue of bonds for retirement of part of the legal tenders, either in order to make room for more bank-notes, or for security against gold raids on the Treasury. There are also many who offer objections to any issue of banknotes against merchandise or credits, and not secured by bonds deposited.

On the ground of expediency, there is likely to be yet more division. Many defenders of sound money think it not wise to attempt to formulate a definite change at a time when, in their opinion, no desirable change can be accomplished, and when nothing in the condition of the finances renders a change immediately necessary. They consider that the currency is safe now, and sure to be for some time to come, and that any argument in favor of a change must begin by raising doubts of its soundness, and dwelling upon dangers which are at all events not present and are beyond the reach of present remedies, but which cannot be urged as a reason for new measures without giving a weapon to the advocates of silver coinage or free State banking, and impairing to a greater or less extent the confidence which is so essential to prosperity. These Republicans would prefer (unwisely, if you please) not to attempt now what cannot be done now, but to leave the country undisturbed to increase month by month its confidence in the soundness of the currency and in the wisdom of the Republican National policy.

Between those who find objections to details proposed and those who hold it unwise to agitate until the party has the power to act, the sound-money force will hardly be able to show its full strength in support of the Secretary. The silver men and Democrats will be quick to take advantage of this state of things, and will seek the prestige of defeating a measure proposed by the Administration. It seems, therefore, too much to hope that either Secretary Gage's or any other broad and comprehensive scheme can be carried through the present Congress.

Because we cannot do all we would, shall we therefore do nothing? President McKinley may be expected to answer that question in his annual Message. If to be done, it is his place to do it, not only as head of the party in power, but as President of the United States. But Major McKinley is essentially a practical statesman. He believes in attempting things that can be done. If he does not recommend an earnest effort for the whole of Secretary Gage's plan, or for some other equally comprehensive, we imagine that he may be expected to recommend at least such steps as he thinks it now possible to take. We imagine, too, that they may prove not only practicable, but serious and highly beneficial.

CLOSING IN UPON CHINA.

Germany has invaded China. That is the news from Shan-Tung. The second port of that province, and one of the chief ports and naval stations on the Chinese coast of the Yellow Sea, has been forcibly occupied by German ships and troops, apparently with the intention of possessing it permanently. The ostensible reason for this action by Germany is the recent murder of two Roman Catholic missionaries by a Chinese mob in the village of Chang-Kio-Chuang, in that province. The provocation to action was undoubtedly a sufficient one. It is the duty of a government to protect its subjects or citizens, and to exact the fullest possible reparation for injuries or death inflicted upon them. But the present mode of procedure is certainly an unusual one, and seems to indicate some ulterior motives. It does not appear that Germany has exhausted, even if she has tried, the usual methods of obtaining redress. She has simply seized one of the most available and most valuable Chinese ports, and is sending thither munitions and stores, as if for permanent occupation, which, indeed, the Chinese themselves seem to take for granted she intends.

The general condition of affairs in China encourages the suspicion that such is Germany's intention, and that Kiao-Chau will presently be transformed into a sort of German Hong-Kong. The time seems to be at hand for at least an attempt at the partitioning of China. Already European Powers talk about their "spheres of influence" there, exactly as they do about Africa. Russia has established a virtual protectorate over Manchuria and the eastern part of Mongolia. France claims paramount rights in the southern provinces bordering upon Tonquin. Great Britain has secured the opening of the West River, and is pushing into Yun-Nan and Se-Chuen from Burmah. There is little room for wonder, then, if Germany also wants a hand in the division of the mighty spoils. She is entitled to recognition for her considerateness in selecting a place remote from those seized by the other Powers. She avoids poaching upon their preserves, and strikes into an entirely new and unclaimed field. If China is indeed to be partitioned, now or hereafter, Germany assuredly has as good a right to take her share as any other Power.

What Japan will think of it is not yet taken into account, though she is obviously much concerned. The Chinese are said to believe that Kiao-Chau is to be used as the base of operations in an attack upon Japan by Germany, Russia and France, and are therefore reconciled to the seizure of the place. The idea is a fantastic one, though it has a little justification in the fact that those three Powers did unite to compel Japan to modify the treaty of Simonoseki. But apart from any such consideration, Germany's occupation of Kiao-Chau must be regarded with disfavor by Japan. It forms another obstacle to that control of the Yellow Sea at which the Island Empire aims. It brings another Power within interested distance of Corea, and thus diminishes Japan's chances of ever getting possession of the latter country, though of all nations she has incomparably the best title thereto. It places, moreover, another serious barrier between Japan and the Chinese capital, at which in some future war she might want to strike. That Japan will be able to make any effective protest against Germany's action is, however, not probable. She is already busy as she can be, preparing for what is so generally regarded as the inevitable conflict with Russia. She is hurrying work on her navy with all possible energy, and Russia is in like manner pushing her Siberian railroad to completion. It will add inestimable interest to that conflict, if it really comes, to have Germany also in the scene at Kiao-Chau.

THE SPEAKER AND THE METROPOLIS.

An interesting report about Speaker Reed has been revived within a day or two. The story is that Mr. Reed does not care to prolong his career in Congress, and is coming to New-York to live; not because he is tired of public life, but because he sees here opportunities to gratify a larger ambition than a Congressman from Maine, even though he may be able to command the great office of Speaker from any Republican House, can reasonably cherish. It is represented, in brief, that he wants to be President of the United States, and believes a New-Yorker of about his size has a fair chance to carry off that splendid prize in the not distant future; that he understands just how earnestly the Republican party of this State demands a leader capable of enlisting its loyal support in the promotion of sound principles and policies, and considers himself equal to the task and not undeserving of the honor. It is represented incidentally also that New-York has great attractions for him as a place of residence and professional activity, that he has already established important connections here, and that friends are urging him to identify himself with the metropolis of the United States at the moment of its expansion into the second city of the world.

Speaker Reed is quoted, how accurately we do not know, as saying that there is no present foundation for the report; and yet it is not improbable that he has felt himself drawn toward New-York by the same forces which are constantly bringing hither men of eminent talents, who are large factors in the progress of their time, and who take a keen delight in entering the most strenuous competition which they can find. Nor would it have been unnatural if he should have taken into serious account the opportunity which existing political conditions offer for the swift advancement to commanding influence here of one of the foremost Republicans in the country. That he had made any closer calculation of chances than this nobody was authorized to say, or could say without taking unmannerly liberties with his name. But it is a free country, and Mr. Reed, if in fact he ever did seriously contemplate a removal from Maine to New-York, was entitled to assume that he would receive a hearty welcome.

There is one suggestion in the interesting gossip about Speaker Reed's plans which is certainly false, whatever truth there may be in the rest of it. He is not coming to New-York to take Senator Platt's place in politics. That is a place for which he has neither inclination nor capacity. He does not accomplish the objects which are dear to him by the secret manipulation of small men. It is impossible to think of him as conducting a political Sunday-school of obsequious disciples in a hotel, and there concerting means for using the power won by arduous cunning to betray the party into folly and defeat and make its organization hateful alike to a majority of its own members and to the rest of the community. Speaker Reed's vocation is to lead his party to victories of which he has helped to make it worthy. Should he come to New-York it is certain that he would be as incapable of taking Mr. Platt's place as he would be guiltless of the faintest wish to do so.

PROGRESS HALTING SPECULATION.

It is not exactly wise at this time to take the current notions of the room traders in the Stock Exchange as the matured convictions of the business world. The traders are trying to catch more profits by guessing the course of prices in particular stocks from hour to hour. The inclination to get up panics about nothing has repeatedly made them seem like children to the larger men, who try to measure the business of the country and to buy when it improves. But even of the larger operators not many seem to be aware that in certain stages of progress toward better things the market for securities is naturally at odds with the general course of business outside of Wall Street.

In a time of industrial depression the surplus money of capitalists is largely invested in securities. Recovery will come sooner or later and with it profits, and on most stocks or bonds in the mean time some interest, but the money cannot be carried in the vest pocket, and can gain neither interest nor profit in a safe deposit. Lending on call or time to those who want to buy securities is one way of employing idle money, but men who have little spare time often choose to buy the securities themselves and wait for their profits. Thus the stock market in times of general depression of industries and trade becomes the place of deposit for many millions of capital which owners are not yet ready to employ otherwise.

When better times appear there is immediate withdrawal of money for active use in trade, but this is relatively a small matter. The men of resources are at once on the lookout for opportunities to employ large sums more profitably. The countless applications for loans or investments in new undertakings, which have for years been dismissed without consideration, they suddenly begin to examine. If exceptionally good opportunities are found, capital is quickly pledged, and if great sums are needed they are easily raised by association of several who have been waiting in like manner. Contracts are closed involving heavy expenditures in buildings, construction or other developments in coming months, but meanwhile the market for securities feels the impulse of coming prosperity and prices rise. Traders, small and large, are in haste to get a share of the profits and buy at advancing figures. Then it is that the capitalists who have planned large investments begin to take their profits on the rising securities, and to put their money into more permanent employment. Gradually they sell stocks and expend the money in opening mines, erecting buildings, extending railroads, building ships, putting up costly manufacturing works and developing the properties for which they have contracted. All this involves withdrawal of millions from speculation in securities, not for a day or two, but for years. Its necessary result is that the speculative market has to carry more stocks, while the millions withdrawn for investment are no longer available. A halt in the advance of prices, a general readjustment of holdings until securities find buyers who are willing to wait for something more than a fractional profit, naturally precede any further sustained advance.

In this way the certainty of general prosperity and the preparation of capital to take part in it necessarily operate for the time against the men who are waiting for prices of securities to advance. General business grows better, but capital devoted to speculation in stocks decreases because the greater and permanent gains to be derived from new investments are more attractive. Earnings show steady increase, and would justify steadily advancing prices of securities, but the men who have pledged their millions to various new enterprises are selling and not buying in the stock market. If any man wishes to realize how this works, let him consider where great capitalists are finding money for fleets of steamers on the lakes, for new railroads to transport iron ore, for new iron works and other manufacturing establishments by the score, for the purchasing of mines costing many millions, for the erection of sugar refineries and coffee establishments, for the extension of electric railway plants in every direction, for the buying of gas plants and stocks in many cities, for the building of many hundred lofty structures and the extension and improvement of railway lines. These capitalists have not been carrying all their millions idle in their vest pockets. They take their money out of temporary investments in other forms when they decide upon investment in various productive enterprises. Thus it is that the very expansion of productive industry, which affords the highest encouragement to the buyer of securities, also forms for a time the most effective hindrance to the realization of his hopes of profit. While he is buying, many millions of capital are going out of the market for securities for the development of productive industry. In the end that development will render all securities more valuable. But the millions which go into creative enterprises also secure their profits, and contribute powerfully to the general prosperity of the Nation.

There has been a good deal of discussion of the question why the Harvard eleven dropped the "H" after their late game with Yale. It's easily enough answered. They changed their minds about sending Yale there.

She was reading aloud from Friday morning's paper. "It is your task to keep faithful "to me, whether against foes within or foes "without, and to obey when I command, and to "stand by me." "Oh, skip that," said her husband impatiently. "I don't care what they did in the Republican County Committee meeting." "But that hasn't anything to do with the Republican County Committee," she protested. "That's what the German Emperor said to his new recruits." "Oh, is it? I beg pardon. I thought it was Quigg."

In the news of the marriage of a man of one hundred to a woman of seventy-seven years, there is strangely no reference to the timorous blushes of the bride.

Mr. Lemuel Ely Quigg was down on the programme of the Hahnemann Society dinner Thursday night to respond to the toast, "Relations Between Medicine and Politics." He ought to know something about the effect of one dose of medicine at least. That's the one he has just been administering to the Republican party, of which the best he can say is that "Mother and "child are both dead, but there are hopes of "saving the Old Man." He was not at the dinner. He was attending a council of doctors over a case of political appendicitis. The question was whether the Republican organization of New-York could be saved by surgery. Quigg had to be there. He was the vermiform appendix.

All the able-bodied convicts are now at work without coming into competition with free labor, and all the prisons of the State are self-supporting instead of being a charge upon the taxpayers. That is the agreeable announcement officially made, and it is a splendid vindication of Republican policy.

"Who's that?" said the new reporter at the Republican County Committee meeting when John S. Wise rose. "He's Wise," was the answer. Presently Collis's mouth got under way and the question was repeated, "He's otherwise," said the old hand, without looking up. Failing to catch the middle name of that fiery word-gurgler, Otto Irving Wise, the new reporter said inquiringly, "Otto B. Wise?" "Yes," answered the old hand, "Otto B., but isn't."

Quigg did a good deal of talking on Thursday night, but apparently neglected to tell a palpitating world whether or not, by the favor of a just God to whom serfdom is odious, Cuba shall be free.

It is announced that Senator Thomas C. Platt is foreclosing his New-Jersey mortgages. It is not impossible that the mortgageors borrowed money of him to bet on General Tracy's election. There were abundant opportunities to get odds on it, and Platt said it would be like picking up money in the street. Platt himself would rather lend money on bond and mortgage any time than pick up money in the street.

What a generous lot those Kansas people are! The jack-rabbits in that State having come to be so great a nuisance that several counties offer bounties for their scalps, the farmers propose to devote Thanksgiving Day to killing them, and then to ship them to Chicago and New-York to be made into rabbit pot-pie for the poor. This recalls the story of the young woman, who, after her conversion, said she had made up her mind that her jewelry was dragging her down to the pit, so she pulled it all off and gave it to her sister.

The Democrats of Herkimer County have decided not to contest the election of the Republican Assemblyman. It is understood that in return for this Quigg will not contest the validity of Judge Van Wyck's election as Mayor of this city, although he long ago declared that General Tracy was already elected.

"The Evening Sun," which has lately come to be an ardent champion of the Commissioner of Public Works, remarks that "a great deal of "the work which General Collis has done upon "the streets of the city during his tenure of of-"fice is of the sort that escapes notice." This is doubtless true. But if more of it had escaped notice citizens would have been better pleased and Collis himself would have escaped the universal condemnation pronounced upon him.

Getting all Americans out of Cuban prisons has been accomplished with little fuss, but it is a bit of work of far greater practical value and far more creditable to the Administration than all the beating of tomtoms and burning of red fire and issuing of "ultimatums" in all the world would have been.

England is having an early touch of winter, and ascribes it to the proximity of meteors, which are due at this season; and the sea-girt isle not only sails astonished amid stars, but is prematurely beaten with hail and snow, and lashed with angry gales. A touch of our placid autumnal weather would be a boon to the buffeted Britons, but that is one of the things which no treaty stipulations or tariff arrangements allow us to export.

Good speed and good wishes follow the returning Canadian Premier as he wends his way homeward to the dominion of "Our Lady of Snows." He has made a friendly and amicable impression on the American Eagle which not even the Vancouver barkings of Sir Charles Tupper, like the wolf's long howl on Oonalaska's shore, can in any serious degree abate. With such Prime Ministers Canada will never find any difficulty in getting on with the United States in the most cordial and satisfactory manner.

PERSONAL.

Edward Grieg, the Norwegian composer, who was to conduct several of his own compositions in England, has arrived in London, in a state of health so serious that it is thought he will not be able to undertake the tour of the provinces that had been arranged for him. He was suffering from bronchitis.

Emile Zola, since the publication in a German paper of a statement that he intended to run for the Chamber of Deputies, has had his hands full denying it. He answers all inquiries to the effect that he has not the least intention of doing so. For some years he has been much interested in politics, and would have yielded to the temptation to participate in them if he had sufficient confidence in himself as an orator. He has tried his oratorical talent several times at banquets and similar occasions, but has never been able to speak without his manuscript, and even now it costs him the greatest effort to read a page in a clear and intelligible way.

Lewis Douglass, of Washington, has presented a life-sized portrait of his father, the late Frederick Douglass, to the Bowdoin Grammar School for Girls, in Boston, and it has been hung up in the main schoolroom. It is said to be the first portrait of a negro American ever hung in a public schoolhouse north of Mason and Dixon's line.

Miguel Ahumada, Governor of the State of Chihuahua, Mexico, visited the Commercial Museum, of Philadelphia, on Thursday.

Louis Fagan, for many years in charge of the print department of the British Museum, gave a lecture on the British Museum in Sander's Theatre, Cambridge, Mass., on Wednesday evening.

G. R. Hancock and the Misses Hancock are in Washington arranging for the presentation of a collection of swords, the property of their grandfather, General Winfield Scott Hancock, to the National Museum.

Professor Charles E. Pellew recently resigned his place as president of the Berkshire Industrial Farm, at Canaan Four Corners, N. Y., owing to his increased duties as professor at Columbia University, and Frederick G. Burnham, a former president of the farm, has been elected in his stead.

Noticing a report in a New-York paper that Senator Hawley is in poor health, and will not stand for re-election to the Senate, "The Hartford Times" says: "The senior Editor of 'The Hartford Times' met General Hawley on the street yesterday. He was in remarkably good health, and did not appear to be over sixty years of age. His service of eighteen years in the Senate gives him influence in that body. As a member of the Committee on Coast Defences, Senator Hawley has rendered efficient and valuable services. To him in 1878 Samuel J. Tilden addressed his notable letter on the necessity of increasing our coast defences. Senator Hawley is chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs; he is second on the Committee to establish the University of the United States, is a member of the Special Committee on the Construction of the Nicaraguan Canal and is on the Select Committee of International Expositions. The correspondent is mistaken in saying that Senator Hawley will not be a candidate for re-election. He will be, and if Connecticut Republicans are to have the Senator for the next term, Senator Hawley will be their best and most useful man."

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

A farmer of Ford County, Kan., writes thus to the State Board of Agriculture: "There is not a farmer in this county but who could pay off his debts from this year's crop and still have money enough left to pay family expenses for the next twelve months. The price of cattle is out of sight. Prices of certain farm products are higher here than in Kansas City or Chicago, because of home demand; not on account of the bubonic plague in India."

Recently a Yale "beat" was sent to jail, after swindling his classmates in wholesale fashion. He took the whole country for his field of work, and visited a prosperous classmate in San Francisco, from whom he extracted $50. Although well-to-do, the Californian did not like to waste $50, and resolved to be stern the next time a Yale man called. His next visitor was a classmate who was known as the "dig" in college, eighteen years before. He seemed just as seedy as he used to appear in the classroom, and the Californian scented another appeal for money. So he fortified himself, and when asked how the world had used him, related a doleful story of bad luck, debt and poverty. He must have drawn the picture pretty strong, for his visitor was deeply moved. Suddenly the seedy classmate turned and said: "Now, don't feel hurt at my offer, but I wish you would take $10,000 from me to use until you strike better luck. I really don't know what to do with the money, or how to invest all I have, and shall be delighted to let you have it." There was an awkward pause, an outburst, and brief explanations. Then both adjourned to the club to talk it over, and the Californian learned how his old classmate had "struck it rich" with a prosperous corporation and was really ready to give away money.—(Worcester Gazette.

In the old colonial times there were only seventy-five postoffices in America. Ten years later there were 800 offices; in 1880, 42,000; in 1883, 67,000, and to-day about seventy thousand have regular postmasters, receive and deliver mail matter and employ 2,000,000 employes, men and women.

A Problem Play.—"I believe you describe your new piece as a problem play?" said the friend. "Yes," replied the theatrical manager, "that's what the author said it was going to be, and for once he knew what he was talking about. Making the receipts cover the railway and hotel bills keeps me doing arithmetic twenty-four hours a day."—(Washington Star.

"The New-Orleans Times-Democrat" says: "There have been deaths from yellow fever, but the sanitary condition of this city has been such, and its general health so excellent, that in spite of the fever the death rate of New-Orleans has been well below the average. Pestilence is scarcely the word for a city where there has been less sickness and fewer deaths than usual, and which, in these respects, can invite comparison with many other American cities." "The record," says "The Chattanooga Times," "justifies these conclusions and shows very clearly that the fever was more terrifying on account of its name than it was deadly. The deaths from diphtheria alone in Chicago in September outnumbered the fever deaths in New-Orleans in the same month by about two to one."

At a dinner party the coachman had come in to help to wait at table. Among the guests was a very deaf old lady. Coachman, in handing vegetables, comes to the deaf party. "Peas, mum?" says Jehu. No answer. "Peas, mum?" (louder). Still no answer from the deaf party, but, placing her ear trumpet to her ear, lifts it interrogatively at the man, who, glancing down and seeing the tube, ejaculates: "Well, it's a rum way of taking them, but I suppose she likes it. Here goes!" and down went the peas into the ear trumpet.—(Tit-Bits.

A queer industry has sprung up in Michigan, namely, the conversion of pine stumps into shingles. It is stated that stumps of trees which were cut twenty or twenty-five years ago remain enduring and obdurate obstructions to the cultivation of the soil. They are still sound, and turn out excellent shingles when so utilized.

When a certain general was camping on the lower Mississippi his negro boy, Harry, was one day asked by a friend whether the general was not terribly annoyed by mosquitoes. "No, sah!" said Harry; "in the evenin' Mars' George is so 'toxicated he don't mind the skeeters, and in the mornin' the skeeters is so 'toxicated they don't mind Mars' George."—(San Francisco Argonaut.

The "Kihin-Kai," or Society for Welcoming Foreigners, of Japan, has for its object to provide strangers with every facility for transacting their business or pursuing their pleasure without discomfort or exorbitant expense. On application at an office which has been opened in the chief hotel a visitor can procure all the information he requires. Introductions are supplied to personages of distinction and to business firms. Honest guides are provided, who will prevent extortion on the part of inn-keepers, curio dealers, and all the other classes who prey on the innocent native of the West. No fee is charged, the society willingly incurring considerable expense with the conviction that the whole community will reap the benefit.

"It goes to show how avarice will overreach itself," remarked the man who is always pointing a moral. "Mr. Gripper has just wasted his money without realizin it." "In what manner?" "His doctor told him he needed a little mountain air. He wouldn't think of so expensive a trip, so he went to a show that included a Tyrolean warbler."—(Washington Star.

ART EXHIBITIONS.

PICTURES BY FRITZ THAULOW—SOME OLD MASTERS—ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Fritz Thaulow is a Norwegian painter who was first introduced to the American public five or six years ago, and who has from time to time appeared in the galleries uptown ever since, winning always warm admiration. Nevertheless, he is not among the foreign painters who are really familiar here, and the exhibition of his pictures at the gallery of L. Crist Delmonico will be gladly visited. It contains a score of landscapes and river scenes, some of the latter having been painted along the banks of the Seine. Thaulow has lived in Paris for some years. He has never sacrificed, however, to the conventions of that city. On the contrary, he has retained his Northern originality, and preserves a freshness in his art which is one of its first claims upon our attention. His style is broad and direct. His color is, as it happens, confined to a quiet grayish scale, but this has not meant that he has devoted himself to the gray studio light so common in French painting. He has worked from nature, and has the light of the open air in his pictures, a light which saves his grayness from monotony and gives vitality to all his work. It is delightful to see how he gets the truths which so occupy the impressionistic school, without falling into any of the snares of that school. "The Seine in Paris; Snowing," has exactly the kind of atmospheric subtlety which Monet and his imitators yearn to secure, but there is no impressionistic exaggeration or inaccuracy in this picture. It has the repose and sweetness of a landscape by one of the Barbizon painters, and, over and above all this, it has the marks of a striking individuality. Thaulow has made a special study of snow scenes and of troubled waters. His winter landscapes and studies of swift-flowing rivers or streams rippled by water fowl are lovingly rendered, and, besides their truth, they have an indubitable charm. Altogether, the exhibition makes us better acquainted with an artist of distinguished merits, one whose bold and straightforward art is put at the service of a genuine inspiration.

At the Durand-Ruel Gallery there may be seen an important group of old masters, including Van Dyck, Hals, Sir Joshua, Pourbus and some early Italians. The Van Dyck pictures are two portraits of Charles I and Henrietta Maria respectively, both fine examples of his elegance and precision. The portraits of Anne of Austria and Elizabeth of France by Pourbus are in the archaic style which makes him seem always artificial and thin, but in which there are elements of quaintness and distinction full of a curious attraction. The Hals portraits, representing a Dutch gentleman and his wife, are strong and characteristic, but they lack the nervous quality and the brilliancy which belong to the painter in his best moments. A portrait of the young Duc de Bourgogne by Mignard is imposing in its courtliness and gorgeous color, though it has the artist's usual hollowness of intellectual meaning. A festive canvas given to Watteau completes the list of French pictures. It is sparkling at one or two points, but in the main has a darkness which jars uncomfortably with memories of the sunny, golden tones in his masterpieces. The early paintings include an admirable "Virgin and Child" by Martin Schon, interesting as the work of a painter rare anywhere, and almost unknown in America; a tiny panel attributed to Taddeo Gaddi, which is a pleasing relic of the primitive Italian school, and an altar piece by a North Italian master which has suavity and tenderness if it does not have the mark of typical Italian greatness. At these galleries, by the way, there will be exhibited soon a collection of portraits by the French painter, Antonio de la Gandara. He is himself to visit New-York before long, with a view to painting some portraits here.

The Salmagundi Club will hold an exhibition of works in oil by its members at the club gallery, in West Twelfth-st., next week. The exhibition will open on Monday and will not close until Saturday, December 4.....At the Kraushaar Gallery are some pictures by Mr. Gean Smith.....The Avery Gallery will be filled with landscapes by Mr. Walter Palmer early in December, and when these are withdrawn in the following month Mr. F. Hopkinson Smith will show a number of water-colors made in Venice and the East.

The National Sculpture Society issues an interesting circular in connection with its annual exhibition, which is expected to be opened early in the new year. The society desires to show then a comprehensive collection of photographs and other illustrations of sculpture and sculptured monuments in America, the scope of the collection to embrace commemorative monuments, memorials, statues, groups, reliefs, busts, original works in museums and architectural monuments adorned with sculpture. To this end the society requests that all who can possibly be of service through lending photographs or through sending information will communicate with the secretary, Mr. Barr Ferree, at No. 112 Wall-st., New-York.

The institution for artistic instruction, founded by Mr. John Ward Stimson, has passed into new hands and has been reorganized under the style of "The Artist-Artisan Institute." A prospectus has reached us which indicates that the new management will be particularly earnest in making the instruction as practical as possible. "The aim of the school," it says, "is to furnish to men and women, in conjunction with the higher branches of art—such as painting, drawing, sculpture and architecture—the practical (not theoretical) instruction necessary for any profession or trade requiring a knowledge of artistic handicraftsmanship and designing." The instructors will be, among others, Mr. Walter Shirlaw, Mr. George W. Maynard, Mr. George Wharton Edwards, Mr. Frederick Dielman, Mr. Frederick Crowninshield, Mr. Louis C. Tiffany and Mr. Charles C. Curran. If these gentlemen will so instruct their pupils that one of the latter, for example, being a designer of wall paper, can go to a manufacturer and say: "This is what I can do. I can draw designs like this, which will adapt themselves in such and such a manner to the purposes of your business"; if, we say, the "Artist-Artisan Institute" can fortify its pupils to plead their cause with employers in this practical way, its ministrations will be a boon. This is the kind of instruction that is needed. Instruction that merely fits the student to paint the mediocre landscapes or flower pieces that thousands of young artists have painted before does more harm than good.

MR. VILAS IN THE CITY.

William F. Vilas, formerly United States Senator from Wisconsin and Postmaster-General in President Cleveland's first Administration, is in the city. He thinks the recent elections were influenced largely by local issues. "I am attending to my law business now," said Mr. Vilas, "and I do not care to discuss politics at length. I do think, however,