Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—2—8:15—The White Heather.
BIJOU THEATRE—2—8:15—The Swell Miss Fitzwell.
BROADWAY THEATRE—8:15—The Idol's Eye.
CASINO—8:10—1999.
DALY'S THEATRE—2—8:15—Taming the Shrew.
DORIS'S WINTER CIRCUS—2—8:15—Circus.
EDEN MUSEE—Wax Works, Grand Concerts and Cinematograph.
EMPIRE THEATRE—2:15—8:15—A Marriage of Convenience.
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE—8:30—Alexandra.
GARDEN THEATRE—8:20—First Born.
GARRICK THEATRE—2:15—8:20—The Little Minister.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—2—8—The Silver King.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—2—8:15—In Town.
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—Waldmeister.
KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE—8:15—An American Citizen.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—7:30—Anna Held—Vaudeville.
LYCEUM THEATRE—8:15—The Princess and the Butterfly.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN CONCERT HALL—8—Billiard Tournament.
MANHATTAN THEATRE—2:15—8:15—His Little Lodge.
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.
ST. NICHOLAS SKATING RINK—8:30 a. m.—Skating.
WALLACK'S THEATRE—2—8:15—A Lady of Quality.
WEBER & FIELDS'S MUSIC HALL—8—Burlesque—The Glad Hand.
14TH STREET THEATRE—2—8:15—An Irish Gentleman.

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New-York Daily Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1897.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—Emperor William opened the Reichstag in person; the speech from the throne dealt with the importance of increasing the Navy and other topics. ═══ The new Austria Cabinet was announced, with Baron von Gautsch as Premier and Minister of the Interior. ═══ A member of the Spanish Cabinet said in an interview that the Government was well satisfied with the reception of the scheme for autonomy in Cuba. ═══ It was announced in Berlin that the intention to send a warship to Haytian waters had been abandoned; Ambassador White had a satisfactory conference with the German Foreign Minister. ═══ At the anniversary dinner of the Royal Society the principal toast was responded to by Ambassador Hay. ═══ Further reports indicate extensive damage by the severe storms in England and on the Continent.

DOMESTIC.—The Cabinet discussed plans for sending relief to suffering gold-seekers in the Klondike region; the President will probably send a special message to Congress on the subject. ═══ In consequence of reports of great excitement in Hayti, the Administration decided to hasten the departure of the Marblehead for Port au Prince. ═══ United States Senator Wellington brought suit for criminal libel against "The Baltimore American," asking damages of $100,000. ═══ The President appointed Major George H. Harries commander of the District of Columbia National Guard, to succeed the late General Ordway. ═══ Josiah Quincy was renominated by the Democrats for Mayor of Boston; an attempt to have the convention indorse Bryan and the Chicago platform was beaten by parliamentary tactics. ═══ Bishop Doane replied to the persons and newspapers who have criticised his address on Jingoism. ═══ Judge Arnold refused to enjoin the Mayor of Philadelphia from executing the lease of the city gasworks to the United Gas Improvement Company.

CITY.—Martin Thorn was found guilty of murder in the first degree in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court in Queens County by the jury which has been trying the case against him for the killing of William Guldensuppe. ═══ Mr. Quigg, it was learned, has asked for a conference of Republicans opposed to the County Committee, in the interest of harmony. ═══ The Board of Aldermen, by a vote of 25 to 8, granted the application of the Pelham Park Railroad Company for a franchise for a railroad through Pelham Bay Park. ═══ The Tariff Association, of New-York, decided on reductions in fire insurance rates for New-York and its vicinity. ═══ Bishop Potter has decided that Father Johnson shall be rector of the consolidated parishes of the Holy Nativity and the Redeemer. ═══ The annual meeting of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers began yesterday. ═══ The Board of Estimates heard applications for increases in the appropriations for the Fire Department and the Health Board. ═══ In the billiard tournament Slosson defeated Sutton and Ives won from Daly. ═══ Stocks were strong and dull.

THE WEATHER.—Indications for to-day: Fair, slightly warmer. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 35 degrees; lowest, 29 degrees; average, 34⅛ degrees.

THE KAISER'S SPEECH.

The speech from the throne made by the German Emperor yesterday at the opening of the Reichstag is commended to the favorable attention of Americans by the concurrent news that the German Government will send no warship to Hayti and that the German Foreign Minister and the American Ambassador have come to a satisfactory understanding upon the Lueders case. This is most agreeable news, giving assurance of continued friendly relations between Empire and Republic and rebuking effectively the insane "red-seers" who only yesterday were shrilly shrieking that by manifesting an interest in the German-Haytian dispute this country had brought itself face to face with war. The German Government recognizes the right of the United States to manifest such an interest, and does so in the eminently direct and practical way of giving to the United States Ambassador an explanation of its conduct.

The speech itself is worthy of this gratifying news which accompanies it. Critics of the German Emperor have called him William the Talkative. He has been freer with public utterances than have most sovereigns of his time. Now and then he has said things to which exception may well be taken. But he has also on many occasions spoken with admirable lucidity and directness and with that convincing strength which is found only in judicious thought and moderation of language. Such was his speech of yesterday. There is no doubt that he composed it as well as delivered it. And there seems to have been not a rash nor an intemperate word in it, nor any unworthy of the ruler of one of the most potent empires in the world. True, throne speeches are usually perfunctory. But at a time like this there could not help being some sparks in the deliverance of a sovereign who was an irresponsible firebrand, such as his enemies have pictured the Kaiser. There are none in this, nor is there any word that might better have remained unspoken.

That naval expansion would be most dwelt upon was long ago forecast. The Emperor realizes that he cannot hope to make his army materially larger or more efficient than it is, and he has the satisfaction of knowing that if it is not superior to any it is not inferior to any other in the world. But his navy is distinctly inferior in size and strength to several others, and that is a condition of affairs he cannot endure. For safety in possible war, and for the promotion of actual commerce and colonial interests, he wants the navy increased commensurately with the greatness of the nation. The bill which he proposes to introduce will call for an appropriation of $12,500,000 above the ordinary naval budget, to be spent on new construction next year, and from $15,000,000 to $16,000,000 each year thereafter until 1905. That is a large demand, but it is not so large as the appropriations made by other nations, and it is promised that it will cause no increase of taxation. The seizure of Kiau-Chou will doubtless emphasize the need of a stronger navy, and it is not improbable that the bill will be enacted.

The bill revising the code of military procedure will also be pressed. It proposes to abolish the secrecy of most military trials and to abolish the Emperor's power to cancel military verdicts. These will be important changes and marked concessions to the popular demand. Probably the offer of them will facilitate the passage of the Navy bill. The general report on the condition of the Empire which the Emperor makes may seem rather too roseate in hue, in view of the frequent tales of economic disorder, industrial distress and colonial failure with which the world has been regaled. The concrete facts are, however, that there is a good surplus in the treasury, no fear of higher taxation and a steady increase of German trade in most of the markets of the world. Those are conditions which may well inspire the imperial orator with confidence and cheerfulness. Certainly his American audience has no cause to regard his utterance either with fear or with reproach.

GET A NEW MACHINE.

Keely, of motor fame, has invented a flying machine the principle of which is based upon the theory that in the force known as gravitation is the opposite force of levitation. This machine, he says, "will be capable of making a "sympathetic outreach of a distance great "enough about itself to not only neutralize the "effects of gravitation, but to permit the en-"gine and its equipment, no matter how heavy "or how heavily burdened, to keep it." He is now "working on a new idea to increase the area of the sympathetic outreach."

There seem to be points of similarity between this invention and the Republican machine of this county. The latter is based on the same principle of overcoming gravitation by levitation by means of the sympathetic outreach. Thus the gravity of Quigg working together with the levity of Gruber, and both combined with the sympathetic outreach of Platt, were supposed to be sufficient to float the whole machine in midair, where it would have been held by the indomitable Platt and steered by the inscrutable Quigg. The ascent was to have been made on November 2. The promoters said it was a dead-sure thing that it would fly, and, though they didn't bet themselves, they had no hesitation in assuring the general public that to bet on it would be picking up money in the street, while it would be just throwing money in the fire to bet against it. It went up high enough to give the operators the benefit of a dull thud when it dropped, and that was all. The shock of it struck Platt speechless, scared Quigg so that he incontinently turned tail and ran away, and even Gruber ceased to be merry and was serious for several days.

It occurs to us that Platt and Quigg might swap off the Republican machine for the Keely invention. They have got the principle all right, but their present machine gravitates a great deal more and a great deal harder than it levitates; and it bumps the passengers together dreadfully when it strikes, the result being that they turn to and abuse each other for gravitating when they ought to levitate, and then confusion arises, and they don't know whether to purge the rolls or pad them or throw the doors wide open. What they really need is a new machine that will levitate and not gravitate, and then they want to send out the winsome and persuasive Quigg to "increase the area of the sympathetic outreach."

FIRST PRINCIPLES.

(1)—The present Republican organization in this city is dead. Its own officers at its last meeting conceded that the constitution required "almost every association in the city" to be dissolved. The only way this dissolution can be escaped is by irregular and revolutionary disobedience by the officers of the machine to the fundamental law of the party under which alone they have authority. Such disobedience will make their organization irregular and of no binding force upon strict party men. Posing as the champions of regularity, their only refuge from disorganization is a bolt, which leaves them no rightful standing before a State convention.

(2)—Cornelius N. Bliss last January declared that Mr. Platt, the boss of this machine, "deliberately acts so as to make it impossible "for self-respecting men to be allied with him, "even for a good purpose." Mr. Platt's subsequent recommendation of Mr. Bliss for New-York's representative in President McKinley's Cabinet would seem to show that he recognized the truth of that description.

(3)—The man who makes "it impossible for "self-respecting men to be allied with him, "even for a good cause," and the assistants who defrauded Republicans by padding rolls to an extent that made their own constitution their own accuser cannot be trusted to devise and carry out in good faith a plan to protect Republicans against future frauds.

(4)—The only way to secure a representative Republican organization is under a law throwing about primaries the same protection as is thrown about general elections. It must give the rank and file of the party a chance to manage its organization free from the manipulation of the men who have defrauded them heretofore. Whoever stands in the way of the passage of such a law by the next Legislature will be an enemy to the Republican party. There is no middle ground for compromise between Republican voters and the conspirators who cheat them and defeat them.

MORE LIGHT ON AUTONOMY.

The complete text of the Cuban autonomy scheme is not yet made public in this country. The Spanish Minister has, however, received pretty full advices concerning it, and is thus able to set forth its provisions much more satisfactorily than has hitherto been done. His expositions present the scheme in a far more favorable light than it at first appeared in, and amply justify the suggestion already made, that the Cubans will do well to consider the Spanish offer carefully as a possible basis of settlement on terms advantageous to both parties. The scheme is not perfect. No scheme of government is. But it is a vast deal better than any other Spain has ever offered, differing from its predecessors not only in degree but in kind. Indeed, as expounded by the Spanish Minister, it seems to compare not unfavorably with that granted by Great Britain to Canada thirty years ago. It is assuredly much more generous to Cuba than the Cubans themselves asked a few years ago. The one important point not yet made clear is that of the debt. It is not to be supposed that Cuba would assume the whole or the major part of the indebtedness incurred by Spain in keeping the island in subjection. If Spain will be as just on that score as she offers to be on others, a settlement ought to be reached.

Señor de Lôme recognizes the fact that there are irreconcilable men on both sides. Those in Spain object to any concessions to Cuba. Those in Cuba object to any compromise or any settlement short of absolute independence. He truly says that such men are out of court and are not to be considered in the present negotiations. Nevertheless, it must be remembered that their existence in Cuba is chiefly due to the faults of Spain. Thirty years ago there were very few of them. At the outbreak of the Ten Years' War this offer would have been accepted with scarcely a dissenting voice. But the barbarities of that war, and the failure of the Treaty of Zanjon embittered the Cubans and made thousands of irreconcilables. Yet down to three years ago these latter were still a small minority. Had the present plan been proposed instead of the Abarzuza scheme, it would doubtless have been hailed by the mass of the Cuban people with hearty satisfaction.

But many things have happened in these last three years. The rigors of the Ten Years' War have been renewed. The Spanish Government has put itself on record as being itself irreconcilable. Naturally, the Cubans have answered in the same spirit. When Spain has said, "No terms but unconditional submission," they have replied, "None but absolute independence." Now Marshal Blanco has stopped the cruelties of Weyler, and Señor Sagasta has repudiated the irreconcilable policy of his predecessor. But odium is incurred more readily than it is removed. It is Señor Sagasta's misfortune that he has to work not only against the ambitions of Cuba, but also against the obnoxious record of Spain herself. It is much easier for him to reverse Spanish policy than it will be to persuade the Cubans to reverse their desperate resolution. Yet for Cuba's sake and for Spain's there is a widespread hope that he may achieve the task.

WHAT THEY WANT.

No; the Republicans of this county who oppose the Platt-Quigg outfit do not, as intimated by some of the P.-Q.'s, "want the earth." They do not want even the organization which these leaders have prostituted to their own base purposes and so thoroughly demoralized that there is nothing salvable left. They have no idea of entering into a contest for its control, however wide open the doors are thrown; however alluring the invitation to come in and confer; however smooth the talk of Platt; however seductive the siren song of Quigg. They are asking nothing of the organization, nothing of Platt, nothing of Quigg. They believe that Platt ought to abdicate, Quigg ought to retire, and that the organization ought to be—in fact, by the terms of its own constitution, is already practically—dissolved. But they have no idea that the P.-Q.'s will abdicate, retire or confess dissolution simply because the majority of the party believe they ought to. They do not expect it. It is better that the organization, now that it has outlived its usefulness, should be permitted to dwindle away and fall into innocuous desuetude rather than that any attempt should be made to rehabilitate it. Its epitaph should be: "Here lies the P.-Q. Cut off from the G. O. P., it died of inanition."

What do the Republicans of this county want? Why, this is the first thing they want, and they want it with an earnest longing and yearning desire: An organization honestly made up, free to all Republicans, with no padded rolls, one which will fairly represent the whole party, and not be a machine in the hands of a few self-seeking politicians; an organization in which the voters will have confidence, and of which they will feel that they have reason to be proud. That's one thing they want. It isn't unreasonable. It is not only possible, but close at hand.

What else do they want? Well, they want a man at the head of the organization who is approachable and civil, who puts on no airs, doesn't think he knows it all, will be content to lead by persuasion, not ambitious to drive by coercion; will make it his chief endeavor to broaden, enlarge and strengthen the whole party and not devote his energies to building up a miserable faction; will be the man of no "master," nor undertake to be an "intelligent despot" himself—a man, in short, who has horse sense and, over all and above all, can tell the truth.

That's what they want and what they are bound to have.

THE COMING INDUSTRY.

The small beginnings of a revolution have deeper interest than its closing triumphs. Long before the end is reached it has been anticipated and has become familiar to the mind. The beet-sugar experiment in New-York has already become the beet-sugar industry. It was not to be expected that the earliest experiments in sugar-beet production in this State would yield results altogether as satisfactory as have been realized after many years of experience and investigation by the producers in some other countries. Yet the results already attained are enough to indicate what is to come. The new sugar factory at Rome has closed its season after forty-two days of work, in which it has manufactured 170 tons of sugar averaging high grade in purity. If supplied with beets enough to run the whole year, this single factory could apparently turn out about eight times as much, which would be not more than a thousand acres would produce. According to the experiments conducted by the State authorities, the beets averaged per 100 pounds about twelve pounds of sugar, and are as rich in sugar as the beets produced anywhere in the world. As the 860 farmers contributing their products this year averaged from twelve to fifteen tons of beets to the acre, the industry has yielded them from $60 to $75 an acre.

It is not necessary to say that farmers in this and other States do not average anything like such returns from other crops. Out of the price obtained for the beets the farmer has to pay for the labor of cultivation and for the use of the land, and it is believed that the cost of raising can be greatly reduced by the use of implements especially adapted to this purpose. But again, it is not necessary to wait until future possibilities can be reached, for the actual profit this year is enough to induce multitudes of farmers to prefer beet culture to other employment of their land and labor. The sugar imported into the country, even at the rate realized this year by New-York farmers at their first experiment, could be raised by little over a million acres of land, and would return to the farmers about $60,000,000, besides a profit to manufacturers, for, even at present low prices, more than $80,000,000 a year is being paid to other countries for the imported sugar consumed in the United States.

If this large sum were taken from the amount annually due to other countries, the balance payable to the United States in gold would be so far increased that no fear would be entertained of a drain of the precious metal. The soundness of the monetary system would then be beyond the reach of possible changes in foreign commerce, and could be threatened only by crazy incompetence or wilful dishonesty in government. The value of beet sugar alone, if produced in sufficient quantity to supply the needs of the country, would turn the scale in a thousand financial relations between this and other nations, and would go far to transfer to the United States the command of money markets throughout the world. Yet the experience of a single year in New-York suffices to prove that the enormous production which was realized within a few years in Germany is at least equally possible in this State, as it has been proved possible in various Western States.

To encourage the starting of this new industry the State pays a bounty not exceeding one cent per pound for sugar manufactured in this State from beets grown in this State. There will presently be found zealous friends of foreign beet-producers who will passionately protest against "this robbery of the whole people "for the benefit of a few farmers and manufacturers," exactly as they have been and are protesting against the encouragement of tinplate manufacture or the raising and manufacture of wool. But the people of this State are not likely to look with disfavor upon a policy which will increase greatly the demand for labor, the value of farming land, the returns realized by farm labor and the employment of capital in manufacturing works. It is another case of developing our own resources, instead of sending $80,000,000 a year to enrich the farmers and manufacturers of other countries.

PUBLIC AID FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment took an interesting and important step yesterday in agreeing to provide the Board of Health with the sum of $60,000 for the care of consumptive patients in a hospital of its selection. In the statements of President Wilson and Dr. Biggs the fact was brought out that many private hospitals now refuse to receive persons afflicted with tuberculosis, an average of nearly forty such cases being discharged or rejected every week. Of course, this is not to be regarded as an example of inhumanity, but as due to a wide acceptance of the view that tuberculosis is a communicable disease. The general change of attitude which this circumstance indicates is observable on all sides, and perhaps most strikingly in the fact that many hotels situated in regions supposed to be favorable to the cure or relief of consumptives, which formerly solicited their patronage, now take pains to make it known that they will not be received on any terms. Persons having ample means are able to command suitable treatment and conditions, but, especially in a great city, the poor are put at a great disadvantage, which, in the long run, the community must share by the practical application of recent discoveries concerning the most destructive of human maladies.

It is primarily in behalf of the poor that the Health Board has desired and the Board of Estimate has granted an appropriation for the care of tuberculous patients. The step has not been abruptly taken. The Health Board has been particularly engaged during the last four years in the study of this subject. Its request that physicians and hospitals would report every case coming under their observation did not at first meet with their approval, or at least did not elicit a satisfactory response; but the propriety of furnishing such information has been gradually recognized, and nearly nine thousand cases have been reported this year. The ravages of the disease so often figure in vital statistics that most persons must have some knowledge of the facts, but, nevertheless, their significance cannot be generally comprehended. The statement made at yesterday's meeting that one-seventh of all the deaths in New-York are caused by tuberculosis, and one-fourth of all the deaths among the working people in tenements, would certainly not be heard with composure if it related to some new or unfamiliar destroyer. As Dr. Biggs remarked, if any other disease had such a record there would be a panic among the people. Happily, medical science, in ascertaining the nature and operation of tuberculosis, has not been made hopeless of its eradication. Dr. Biggs declared yesterday that a large percentage of cases were curable, and that, like every other infectious or contagious disease, it could be stamped out in time by isolation and proper treatment.

It is in the pursuit of this object that the Board of Health is moving, and it abundantly deserves the support which it has begun to receive.

THE DEAD MACHINE.

Here are some interesting extracts—with a conclusion that may fairly be drawn from them:

The constitution of the Republican party of the city of New-York says:

If the Republican vote of an election district at a general election shall be less than the number of members borne upon the roll of the association, such association shall thereby be disqualified from representation in any convention, and the association shall be dissolved.

The leaders make this statement of their case through Cornelius Van Cott, chairman of the Committee on Organization:

It may be said pertinently that the election of 1897, which, under the Constitution of the State, was an election of municipal and county officers, and not an election of State and National officers, was not a "general election," within the theory of this article. It may reasonably be contended that a "general election" is an election State and National in its scope, and not to fill local offices only. . . . If the election of 1897 is to be considered a "general election," then almost every association in the city would be required to be dissolved.

This is the provision of the State Constitution under which Alton B. Parker was elected Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals on November 2:

When a vacancy shall occur otherwise than by expiration of term in the office of Chief or Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals, the same shall be filled, for a full term, at the next general election happening not less than three months after such vacancy occurs.

The rolls of the Republican organization contain 83,000 names. At the last election Benjamin F. Tracy received 56,000 in the present city of New-York, and William J. Wallace, the head of the Republican ticket, received 71,000. Not only are district enrolments larger than district Republican votes, but the total enrolment is larger than the total Republican vote. The parts are dead, and the whole body is dead also.

Just twelve men and one woman at the annual meeting of the Cobden Club yesterday! Poor old club! Not even "sixteen to one." And in the "full noonday of the Cobdenic gospel," too!

If two parallel and competing railroads can afford to carry passengers for less than five cents apiece, one railroad, enjoying a monopoly of the traffic, can certainly do so. It would be a great deal better for a municipality to compel a road enjoying one of its franchises to reduce its rate of fare than to seek the same end by giving away a franchise to a competing road to parallel it.

If General Clay's child wife would return to her husband and forthwith disappear from view the public would be relieved and grateful.

The plea that New-York does not need new rapid transit roads, inasmuch as the seating capacity of the elevated railroads, taking the day and night through, is not fully utilized, is one of the most absurd pretences ever employed to defeat a great public improvement. Nobody doubts that there are hours when a person can ride in an elevated train without being reduced to pulp, but that is not the point. A reasonable degree of comfort at all hours is what is needed, together with a fair rate of speed in traversing the city.

Andrée and his balloon have disappeared into the depths of the North and may never again be heard of. For a time they diverted attention from other expeditions of polar research, Arctic and Antarctic, which have still gone on, and some of them have obtained a considerable measure of success. Lieutenant Peary's journey last summer to the West Greenland coast to secure the co-operation of the Esquimaux in establishing on a future journey a station as far northward as possible, from which an advance upon the pole may be made when conditions favor it, accomplished the result desired; and the Jackson-Harmsworth expedition, which spent three years in Franz Josef's Land, returning last September, brought back a large amount of new and interesting geographical information, which is pretty nearly all that can be expected of any polar adventure. Franz Josef's Land, it is found, does not extend beyond 82 degrees north latitude, and an open sea lies north of it. Gillis Land and Oscar Land have no existence, and Peterman Land may be equally imaginary. The Gerlacher expedition, which started from Antwerp in August, has not yet been heard from, but will begin its explorations in Graham Land, south of Terra del Fuego, next summer and take observations for the south magnetic pole. By that time other expeditions may be in the field north and south. The quest will, of course, be perpetuated from generation to generation, though there is really so little to find at either of those sterile ends of the world, the thrones of barrenness and death, guarded with the flaming sword of the aurora, terrible enough to frighten away all intruders, though it seems only to invite them.

PERSONAL.

President Patton, of Princeton, will deliver a lecture on "The Creeds of Christendom" in Philadelphia on December 7.

Dr. D. R. de Simone, of Naples, and Felix Seghezza, of Genoa, are in San Francisco making arrangements for a midwinter exploring trip from Ashcroft, British Columbia, to the rivers of the Yukon system.

At his eightieth birthday anniversary, which was celebrated last week, ex-President Bartlett, of Dartmouth College, said: "The changes in the transition from my earliest days until now are almost like the passage to another planet; changes in the art of war and the arts of peace, and in the whole comfort, convenience and healthfulness of living and working, in sanitary precautions and in the relief of the sick and the suffering. For a single example, I have seen the first surgeon of the country chip away with his chisel and mallet at the necrosis of the tibia by the half-hour, with nothing to deaden the pain or prevent the suppuration, till one by one we crept into the open air from very faintness. My memory goes back to the flintlock gun and the smoothbore cannon, to the sickle and the scythe, to the open fireplace, the universal wood fire, and the tinder-box; for I saw the light a dozen years before the first friction match emitted light. I heard the hum of the spinning-wheel, and have seen the shuttle fly back and forth in the hand loom."

By order of Prince Radziwill, on whose estate in France the tomb of Jean Jacques Rousseau is situated, the work of repairing the monument, which had fallen into a sadly neglected condition, has been begun. The alterations have already revealed the fact that no coffin containing the body could ever have reposed in the tomb, and the question as to the real place of burial is, therefore, brought to the front once more. The subject is exciting widespread interest throughout France.

Thomas D. Crosby, who has just died in Cleveland at the age of ninety-three years, was one of the pioneers of the city, and was for many years one of its best-known citizens. He was born in Lee, Mass., and his family reached what is now Cleveland in 1811, after a toilsome journey of forty days with an ox team.

London, Nov. 30.—The White Star Line steamer Teutonic, which sails from Liverpool to-morrow for New-York, will take among her saloon passengers J. Pierpont Morgan, the New-York banker.

Cambridge, England, Nov. 30.—In the honor list of Cambridge University, just made public, Dr. Hamilton Wright, of Montreal, gets a scholarship of the value of £50.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

The last survivor of Waterloo has just died in an Irish workhouse, having reached the age of 115 years. He was thirty-three at the time of the battle, in which he was severely wounded. As the last button on the tail of the procession of heroes who fought in that mighty conflict, he perhaps deserved a wider fame than fell to his lot and a better home for his old age than the workhouse.

"And, now," said the colonel of the sappers and miners, "who will volunteer to crawl through the trench and fire the magazine?"

There was no response.

"It is a dangerous mission," said the officer; "the man who attempts it will find himself in very cramped quarters, and is liable at any moment to get stuck. Who will go?"

There was another brief silence, and then a thin man with a wrinkled face spoke up:

"I guess I can do it, if any man can, colonel. I used to live in a New-York flat."—(Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Ernst Bruncken, the secretary of the Forestry Commission of Wisconsin, is making zealous efforts to secure the reforesting of the cut-over lands of the State with pine trees. He announces that the "pine kings" have promised to replant their cut-over lands with trees a year old, if the State will see that the fire law pertaining to forests is strictly enforced. It is estimated that the planting can be done at a cost of $3 a thousand trees, and that a thousand will cover an acre of land.

Boarder—The chicken soup seems to be rather weak.

Landlady—I don't see why; I told the cook how to make it, but perhaps she didn't catch the idea.

Boarder—Perhaps she didn't catch the chicken.—(Chicago News.

"Excuse me," said a man reported by "The Troy Times," "if I seem to be a little impertinent, but my curiosity has got so much the best of me that I must venture a question."

"What is it?"

"Are you a gentleman going golfing, or a lady going cycling?"

Bridges—Why didn't you introduce your wife to me yesterday?

Streeter—Tell you the truth. I was afraid you'd say something that would cause her to think less of me than she does.

Bridges—But you didn't introduce her to Whorf, either.

Streeter—No; I was afraid he would say something that would cause her to think more of him than she does of me.—(Boston Transcript.

THE PROMISSORY NOTE CASE.

GREAT INTEREST IN THE HEARING—ARGUMENTS TO BE HEARD ON SATURDAY.

London, Nov. 30.—There is widespread interest here in what is known as the "promissory note case," which is being heard before the Lord Chief Justice of England, Lord Russell of Killowen, in the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice. "Sam" Lewis, the well-known London money-lender, who has been connected with most of the big money-lending scandals, brought suit against a young officer of the Guards, named Clay, to recover £11,113 due on two promissory notes cashed for Lord William Nevill, fourth son of the Marquis of Abergavenny. Sir Edward Clarke, Q. C., representing Clay, showed yesterday that Nevill borrowed large sums at from 30 to 40 per cent interest, and that in one case, recently, the parents of a youth who had indorsed Nevill's unpaid notes paid the plaintiff £40,000. Counsel also alleged that Nevill had secured Clay's indorsement to the promissory note by trick, and Clay corroborated the statement and added that when he discovered the swindle he taxed Nevill with it.

Lord William Nevill belongs to one of the oldest families in the United Kingdom, and married, in 1889, Luisa Maria Carmen de Murrietta, eldest daughter of José de Murrietta, Marquis de Santurce, the well-known banker. The accused nobleman has long been connected with an insurance company's West End office, where, it is alleged, he had an ornamental billet, in order to attract his May Fair friends. He is now somewhere on the Continent. Clay is the son of a former member of Parliament, who was one of the largest shareholders in the Bass Brewery Company. He had just attained his majority and the control of a large fortune when he was invited to a house party at Ascot, where he was prevailed upon to indorse the notes of Nevill, apparently under the impression that they were documents referring to Countess Cowley, Nevill's sister, who some time ago obtained a decree of absolute divorce from her husband, Earl Cowley, with alimony of $11,000 a year for life.

The court was crowded to-day when the hearing of the case was resumed. Lord Chief Justice Russell said he thought the jury would have no difficulty in answering the questions of fact, adding that the really difficult and important questions in the case would remain for him (the Lord Chief Justice) to determine later on. The whole story, Lord Russell explained, was melancholy and sad. He then put five questions to the jury, the principal one being: "Is Clay's account of the circumstances under which he signed his name true?" The answer was "Yes." Another question asked was: "Was Clay, in signing his name as he did, recklessly careless, thereby enabling Nevill to perpetrate a fraud?" The answer was "No." Under the circumstances it was also found that Clay was the victim of misplaced confidence. Arguments on the findings have been reserved until Saturday.

COINAGE ORDERS IN RUSSIA.

FIVE-RUBLE PIECES TO BE ISSUED—NEW INSCRIPTION ON CREDIT NOTES.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 30.—An imperial ukase issued to-day orders the coinage and issue of five-ruble gold pieces equal in value to one-third of the imperial (which weighs 12.902 grammes, .900 fine, and consequently contains 11.6118 grammes of fine gold).

Another imperial ukase issued to-day directs that the inscription on the Russian credit notes be changed to read as follows: "The State Bank exchanges credit notes against gold coin for an unlimited amount. One ruble is equal to a fifteenth of an imperial, and contains 17.424 doli of pure gold. The exchange of State credit notes against gold coin will be guaranteed by the whole property of the State. State credit notes are to have equal currency with gold coin throughout the Empire."

BISHOP DOANE'S ADDRESS.

HE DISCUSSES THE CRITICISMS OF HIS PATRIOTISM.

HIS EARLY TRAINING AND PRESENT BELIEFS—SOME REMARKS ABOUT HIS IRISH CRITICS AND THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Albany, Nov. 30 (Special).—The Right Rev. William Croswell Doane, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Albany, who has shown in many speeches his intense American spirit, nevertheless has discovered that his recent address to the clergy of his diocese, in which he uttered sentiments of regard for the people of England, condemned "jingo" appeals and favored the settlement of international differences by arbitration tribunals, has subjected him to a lively fusillade of criticism in both letters and newspapers, although he also has experienced the pleasure of seeing his views commended in many newspapers and letters which he has received.

Being asked to-day to relate his experience since he delivered his address, the Bishop in a good-humored way said:

"My mail for the last ten days has been much more interesting than usual. Letters congratulatory and denunciatory, newspaper articles approving or condemning, anonymous communications, personal caricatures, etc., have been showered upon me, and I have had much interest and amusement out of it all, and I should be quite content to let it go at that if there were not so serious a principle underlying it. I am, therefore, glad to have the opportunity of saying a few more words on the subject. For the merely personal part of the criticism, it is a little bewildering and astounding for a man whose father bore the name of Washington, and who was himself the most intelligently ardent and patriotic American I have ever known, to find himself charged with being born with such Anglican views and sentiments that he can no more help them than he can his stature or his nose. Well, I can only say that I do not believe there are any boys to-day anywhere in America who are so drilled on the Declaration of Independence and Washington's Address as I was. The Fourth of July and Washington's Birthday were not only saints' days in our home calendar, and my father's oration, 'One World, One Washington,' rings in my ears now as one of the most thrilling utterances of patriotism that can be imagined.

"Disregarding the mere vulgar ridicule of my dress, my appearance and my absolutely fabricated signature, all of which are simply entertaining, I must emphatically deny the statement that I have any connection with or any sympathy for the A. P. A. society. On the contrary, I consider it in line with the very things that I heartily condemn. I class it with Irish-American societies of various names, and think them all unnational, unpatriotic, and therefore un-American. They are narrow, bitter, partisan, sectional and designed to array class against class. One other thing I must notice. Many of the attacks upon me are not directed at me individually, but at the Church in which I am a minister. And that I resent naturally. The Episcopal Church is not 'simply the Church of England.' 'England and monarchy are not her ideals.' It is not 'the Church of the Tories,' 'the Church of the enemies of our free institutions.' Those who make such assertions must forget that General Washington, quite as much after as before the Revolution, was a devout and earnest churchman, and I believe it to be a fact that a majority of the men in the Continental Congress and those who signed the Declaration of Independence, and many who fought the battle and gave their lives and all that they had for the freedom of this land, belonged to this same historic Church. I also call attention to the fact that the membership of this same church up to date is not thought to unfit individuals for office in the State or in the Army or Navy."

The Bishop here took up a bundle of articles from newspapers and said: "You are quite at liberty to print any 'elegant extracts' you may see fit." He then read the following extract from "The Irish Republic":

Thank God, we have men still to stand by and bid defiance to the Doanes and every other American traitor who dares advocate an arbitration treaty with the archenemy of this country and the sneakthief of this world.

The Bishop read over some other newspaper articles of a similar kind, and then added:

"I feel, on the whole, greatly indebted to this attitude of certain portions of the press, because it is such an excellent object lesson, in proving the very positive existence of the spirit which I deprecated in the address; which was made, I beg you to remember, to my own clergy on a subject which had been one of the points discussed at the conference of our Church held in London this summer."

The Bishop then, with an air of amusement, continued: "I suppose 'The Irish Republic,' 'The Chicago Citizen' and 'The Syracuse Star' are possibly not the representatives of the best elements of Roman Catholicism in this country, but, nevertheless, their intense hatred of England, as Irishmen, is hardly less violent than their equally evident hatred of the Episcopal Church, either in England or America.

"We are said by them to 'hold England and monarchy as our ideals' because we derive our episcopate and our liturgy from the Church of England, but it is to be borne in mind that we owe no allegiance to bishop or sovereign in England. Queen Victoria is not, as 'The Chicago Citizen' says, 'our she-Pope,' for one very good reason, that we have not got any pope at all on either side of the sea. We do not profess our belief in the Anglican Catholic Church. How is it about our fellow-citizens, who assume to themselves the name of Catholics? They do believe in the Holy Roman Catholic and Apostolic Church. They do owe absolute allegiance to a foreign Bishop. That Bishop claims not only spiritual, but temporal, sovereignty. I know that up to this time, so far from attacking our free institutions, it is the fashion with Romans to patronize them; but the fact is that the talk about Americanized Romanism means the intention of Romanizing America. I confess it seems to me that the foreign Church in America is not the Episcopal Church, which is absolutely independent of the Church of England except so far as intercommunion goes, but the Roman Catholic Church, which is absolutely subservient to a Bishop in Italy."

THE CORDEN CLUB IN A DECLINE.

TWELVE MEN AND ONE WOMAN IN ATTENDANCE AT THE ANNUAL MEETING.

London, Nov. 30.—There were exactly twelve men and one woman present to-day at the annual meeting of the once-famous Cobden Club. Lord Farrer presided. The annual report expressed regret at the death of a member, Henry George, of New-York, and announced that the income of the year 1897 was £668. After recording the "decease of the Imperial Zollverein scheme, the deathblow to which was given by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and the declarations of the Premier of New South Wales," the report continues:

"In view of the adverse comments made in Canada and elsewhere at the fiscal policy of the Dominion Government the committee think it