Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—2—8:15—Sporting Life.
AMERICAN THEATRE—8:15—Pirates of Penzance.
BIJOU THEATRE—2—8:15—Kate Kip, Buyer.
BROADWAY THEATRE—2—8:15—The Little Corporal.
CASINO—8—A Dangerous Maid.
DALY'S THEATRE—2—8:10—A Runaway Girl.
EDEN MUSEE—Wax Works, Grand Concert and Cinematograph.
EMPIRE THEATRE—2—8:20—The Liars.
FOURTEENTH STREET THEATRE—2—8—Sweet Innisfalla.
GARDEN THEATRE—2—7:45—Cyrano de Bergerac.
GARRICK THEATRE—2—8:15—Catherine.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—2—8—Monte Cristo.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—2—8:20—The Golden Horseshoe.
HERALD SQUARE THEATRE—2—8:15—Hotel Topsy Turvy.
IRVING PLACE THEATRE—2—8—Logenbruedler.
KEITH'S—Noon to 11 p. m.—Continuous Performance.
KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE—2—8:15—The Christian.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—2—8—Vaudeville.
LYCEUM THEATRE—8:30—A Colonial Girl.
MADISON SQUARE THEATRE—2—8:30—On and Off.
MURRAY HILL THEATRE—2—8:15—Camille.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Exhibition of Oil Paintings.
PASTOR'S—12 to 11 p. m.—Vaudeville.
SAM T. JACK'S THEATRE—2—8—Vaudeville.
WALLACK'S THEATRE—2—8:15—A Lady of Quality.
ST. NICHOLAS SKATING RINK—Day and Evening.

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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 12, 1898.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—The results of the elections in the United States proved a surprise and disappointment to Premier Sagasta; the Spanish Government is building hopes on the expected visit of Emperor William to Spain. ==== The German Foreign Office announced that Emperor William will not land at Carthagena, Spain, but will remain on board the yacht Hohenzollern. ==== Chief Quartermaster Colonel Williams and an assistant, Stewart, attached to the American Evacuation Commission in Havana, died of yellow fever in that city. ==== The identity of the stranded warship on Cat Island, of the Bahama group, as the Maria Teresa is established beyond a doubt; the British authorities claim the vessel as a derelict. ==== Thirteen African chiefs were hanged in Sierra Leone for the recent massacre of American missionaries.

DOMESTIC.—Leaders of the negroes and white Republicans were compelled to leave Wilmington, N. C., by the new city government. ==== The Anglo-American Joint High Commission held a session in Washington and adjourned until Tuesday. ==== The War Department Investigating Commission will soon hold a session in this city, at which it is expected that General Shafter will testify. ==== There will be a majority of at least five in the Nevada Legislature against the re-election of Senator Stewart. ==== Attorney-General Hancock has advised the State Civil Service Commission that New-York City is subject to the provisions of the new Civil Service law. ==== Five men were killed and four injured in an accident on the Lehigh Valley road near Wilkesbarre.

CITY.—Stocks were strong and active. ==== A dinner for Major-General Nelson A. Miles was given by leading citizens at the Waldorf-Astoria. ==== Rear-Admiral Schley arrived on the cruiser Newark with the report of the Porto Rico Commission and departed for Washington. ==== John McCullagh, the State Superintendent of Elections, gave out a statement tending to show that preparations had been made before the election for a heavy fraudulent registration from the Raines law hotels and lodging-houses, but was not attempted. ==== More papers on naval topics were read at the second day's session of the Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers. ==== Richard Croker announced his intention to start West to-day. ==== It was announced that the old site of the Columbia University, valued at about $1,000,000, had been sold to the head master of Berkeley School. ==== The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court handed down a decision releasing Miss Bettina Girard, the actress, from a sanitarium and enunciating an important rule in cases of forcible detention in asylums.

THE WEATHER.—Forecast for to-day: Clear, cold. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 59 degrees; lowest, 37 degrees; average, 43¼ degrees.

CROKER'S "INDISCRETION."

The coroner's jury now sitting on the Democratic party of New-York seems to have a hard task in deciding "what did it." Some witnesses say it was Roosevelt's personality. Some say it was the strength the war spirit gave to the Republican party. Some say it was trimming on free silver and cutting the State organization off from the Democracy of the Nation. Some say it was the attempt of Tammany to rule the State and to boss judges, and some say it was the inactivity of the country Democrats. Some say Hill did it, and some say Croker. But most of the Democrats who protest that they are not Tammany Democrats, though they generally find an excuse to support Tammany candidates, incline to the opinion that Croker did it by talking too much. Therefore there are loud wails for a more discreet leadership.

Now, Democratic leadership does not particularly concern us. It is for the Democrats themselves to place the responsibility for the mistakes of their own campaign management; but it is a trifle amusing to notice the sudden flood of indignation over the "indiscretion" of Croker in so loubly giving such bad reasons for turning down Justice Daly. If Croker wanted to turn Justice Daly down, they say, he should have been more diplomatic, found some more plausible excuse, made the voters think that he did it because of Justice Daly's age, or otherwise concealed from them the nature of his attack upon the independence of the judiciary. In that case he might have punished Justice Daly, placed his own candidates upon the bench and secured all that he desired without arousing suspicion and alienating votes from Mr. Van Wyck. These people also criticise Croker for ostentatiously advertising his determination to boss the State as well as the city of New-York. That, too, was an "indiscretion." The fact that he actually was bossing the Democratic party did not disturb them in the least. It was only his advertisement of the fact, to the breakdown of the campaign of false pretences, that disgusted them. They supported Mr. Van Wyck though they knew he was Croker's nominee, though they knew just as much about the character of Tammany and of its ambitions to rule at Albany as they know now. They continued to support Croker's pretensions even after he had avowed them and alienated honest voters; they told people that they misjudged him, that the fear of Tammany domination was only a bogie, and the talk about independent judiciary only a pretence of his enemies, and they urged their friends to ignore it all and help him elect his whole ticket, or at most only to scratch it just a little bit to teach him he shouldn't give indiscreet reasons for punishing good judges.

Of course, it was indiscreet in Croker to show honest voters so unmistakably the meaning and menace of Tammany, but is it not something worse than indiscreet for Democrats who pride themselves with being Democrats of a superior order to complain because he was not less straightforward? They say that he loaded down Van Wyck with himself, but would Van Wyck have been any less his man if he had done his campaigning in concealment? Would the evil of Tammany rule of State and city in combination have been any way lessened by getting the people to establish it unsuspectingly? Would the punishment of a just judge have been any less atrocious because it was done in secret?

The Democracy may deserve another and a better leader, but to judge from the utterances of some of the movers for a change it desires and deserves a worse one. The demand seems to be for a leader with less of brutal frankness and more of bunco, who will play the hypocrite and get the voters to do his work without revealing to them its character. Then, think the reformers, there will be a strong Democracy, and the forces which were beaten this time because the people saw the evil in them too plainly will be triumphant. They are convinced that what the party lacks is not character, but discretion.

THE EMPEROR'S DISAPPOINTMENT.

The rumor that the German Emperor had cut short his Levantine trip in order to get back quickly to Germany to attend to important political and diplomatic business is discredited by the announcement that he is to proceed homeward in a leisurely manner by water, stopping for a visit to Spain on the way. If the rumor had been true, he would have hurried home by train from Constantinople, or at least from Brindisi. The later rumor, that he is going home somewhat disappointed and irritated at some of the results, or lack of results, of his journey, is not an agreeable one, but possesses a far greater verisimilitude. In fact, it is pretty nearly confirmed by some current reports of unquestioned authority.

It will be remembered that before he left Germany the Emperor somewhat ostentatiously declared his intention to protect and cherish the Roman Catholic Church wherever his imperial banner was planted, and indeed all but proclaimed himself Head of that Church in his dominions—an utterance which the prelates of the Church received with no great manifestation of enthusiasm. On reaching Jerusalem he again proclaimed his devotion to the interests of that Church, and sent a personal message to the Pope conveying a gift which the generosity of "his friend the Sultan" had enabled him to make. It was remarked at the time that the Pope's reply scarcely rivalled the Emperor's missive in cordiality, and that its tone might even prove disappointing to the German sovereign. There was apparent on the Pope's part not the slightest intention of recognizing the Emperor in his self-assumed rôle of Protector of the Roman Catholic Church in the East.

Now, as we have said, come other reports, especially one which says the Pope has again formally confirmed the right and title of France as the Protector of Catholics in the East, in both Turkey and China. He does not seem to have taken the German Emperor's assumption into consideration at all, but mentions only Russia as a possible rival of France. That looks very much as though the Pope, in an entirely diplomatic manner, had administered a snub to the Emperor at the moment when the latter was trying, as no German Emperor nor Prussian King had tried for many a year, to establish intimate relations with the Vatican. No wonder the Emperor is displeased. His visit to Spain, the most faithful daughter of the Church, may indicate a last attempt to gain the favor of the Pope. If so, there is little reason to look for its success. If the Emperor has forgotten and forgiven his famous visit to the Vatican and the personal comments of Leo XIII thereon, the Pope himself has not.

THE NEW ERA IN CRETE.

The appointment of Prince George of Greece to be Governor of Crete marks more than the beginning of the end of Moslem misrule of that historic island. It marks the actual end of that and the beginning of a new era. We cannot say that the prospect for the immediate future is altogether rosy. Let us at least hope it will not prove gory. The Cretans have ever been a turbulent folk. Since a considerable minority of them became Moslems, and thus in the eyes of their neighbors renegades, there has been an incessant feud throughout the island. That the withdrawal of the Turks and the establishment of a Christian Governor will end it is not for a moment to be expected. It may actually aggravate it. For the elements of disturbance and hatred remain. The Greeks who have turned Moslems, or whose fathers turned Moslems, do not go away with the Turks. And it is not at all likely that the change of government will in the least mollify the mutual animosity existing between them and their Christian neighbors.

On the contrary, it is to be feared that the appointment of Prince George, which is just about the best that could have been made, will actually intensify the trouble. It will encourage the Christians to think they have won a final and complete victory over the Moslems and are henceforth entitled to harry and oppress them at will. It will also, perhaps, give the Moslems an idea that they have been delivered into the hands of the enemy, and that there is nothing left for them to do but to turn at bay and die fighting. Both of these notions will, of course, be great mistakes. Prince George will go to Crete as Prince not of the Christians alone, but of the whole people. He will not aid nor countenance either party in molesting the other, but will so far as possible protect both and compel both to respect law and order.

That will be no easy task. Even after his intentions become manifest he will be regarded by the Moslems with some degree of distrust, and by the Christians with disappointment and resentment. Upon neither will he be able to depend for sympathy and support for a long time to come. He will have to be sustained by alien armies until he has conquered his place and tamed the fierce islanders into such subjection to law and order as they have not known for many centuries. That will be such a task as not even Hercules, who did some labors in that island, ever undertook. In the end, it is to be expected, he will succeed. The Moslems will be convinced that he is their friend, and the Christians will find that he is not their abettor in persecutions, and both will learn that their best interests are to be served by mutual toleration. The new era may open stormily, but it will surely make in the end for progress and for peace.

"THE WORLD'S GREATEST WARSHIP."

The recent launching of the Shikishima on the Thames attracts attention at once to the unparalleled progress in naval strength which Japan is making and to the character of the vessel which has been proclaimed by many authorities to be the most powerful battle-ship in the world. The former topic needs not to be discussed at this time. It is already familiar to our readers. The latter may best be dealt with by making some comparison of the Shikishima with one of our own vessels. Let us take for the purpose the Iowa, the largest of our warships now in commission.

In size the Japanese ship is much the larger, displacing 14,850 tons to the Iowa's 11,410, and measuring 400 feet long, 75½ feet wide and 27¼ feet deep to the Iowa's 360, 72 and 27. Each has two screws. But the Shikishima's engines are to develop 14,500 horse-power to the Iowa's 12,105. The former is therefore expected to make 18½ knots an hour, while the latter is set down for only 17. The normal coal supply of the Shikishima is 700 tons. That of the Iowa is only 625, but her bunkers have capacity for 1,795 tons.

So much for size and steam power. In armor both are equipped with Harveyized steel belts. That of the Shikishima is from 4 to 9 inches thick, while that of the Iowa has a maximum thickness of 14 inches. The former has on gun positions from 6 to 14 inches, the latter 15 inches. The Japanese ship has a deck plating from 3 to 5 inches thick, the American from 2½ to 3 inches. On the whole, therefore, we may reckon our ship to be a little the more heavily armored. That may or may not be an advantage. It has been well said that a ship's own guns are her best protection.

In armament each ship has, to begin with, four 12-inch guns. These are supplemented on the Shikishima with fourteen quick-firing 6-inch guns, and on the Iowa with eight 8-inch guns. Expert opinions differ concerning the comparative merits of such batteries. There is much to be said in favor of each. In our war with Spain the 8-inch guns did splendid work, and so did the quick-firers of smaller calibre. In the secondary battery the Shikishima has twenty 12-pounders and eight machine guns, while the Iowa has six 4-inch quick-firers, twenty 6-pounders, four 1-pounders and four machine guns. The Shikishima has five and the Iowa six torpedo tubes. On the whole, therefore, it does not appear that the Japanese ship is notably if at all stronger in armament than the American, although the latter is the smaller and by three years the older. Indeed, the opinion is entirely worthy of respect that the Iowa is the equal of the Shikishima in fighting power, excepting as the superior speed of the latter might give her the advantage in position. As to the "men behind the guns," it is an open question whether or not 505 Americans would be a match for 741 Japs, with a smaller and more compact ship to man.

Perhaps it would be more just to our Navy to make the comparison with a newer ship, one that is, like the Shikishima, now in course of construction. Such a ship is the Alabama, which was launched not many weeks ago. She is a little larger than the Iowa, though still smaller than the Shikishima, but her horse-power is less and her speed will be less even than those of the Iowa. Her belt has a maximum thickness of 16½, her gun positions of 17 and her deck of 4 inches, equalling in the last and far surpassing in the other two respects the Japanese ship. Her battery has four 13-inch guns, against 12-inch on the Shikishima, but exactly coincides with the latter in omitting 8-inch guns and in having fourteen 6-inch rapid-firers in their place. Her normal coal supply is 100 tons greater than that of the Shikishima.

We are inclined to think, then, that just as it stands to-day the American Navy can furnish a pretty good Roland for the Japanese Oliver, and when our newest battle-ships are finished, with the high speed which The Tribune prevailed upon the Navy Department to secure, "the world's greatest warship" will probably be under the Stars and Stripes.

THE QUESTION OF FOREIGN BALANCES.

To-day and every day there are assertions that the Republican policy thus far has produced nothing but a Treasury deficit and an extravagant advance of prices to the disadvantage of consumers. These are assertions hard to answer within the limit of profitable discussion. The Treasury shows a deficit only because the war makes a difference, and there has been no advance in prices of protected or other manufactured goods, as men commonly assert. To put the thing plainly, both statements are made by men who tell untruths or take great pains not to ascertain the truth.

The daily Treasury reports are published with regularity, and while they show smaller receipts for customs in October than usual, for reasons not hard to find, it is easy to understand that the undecided condition of trade and of the industries has curtailed receipts, without reference to the present tariff. The assertion as to the effect of the existing tariff upon prices has nothing whatever to support it. The level of prices reached after the collapse of the Leiter speculation has been lower because of the exceptional and disappointing influence on the market for wheat, and also of all grain. The range for all other than farm products is, on the whole, lower since last May, the season considered, than it has been in any previous year.

Sometimes one is discouraged in the attempt to submit facts in response to such bald untruths. Any statement of prices in general or in detail is comfortably ignored by the people whose theories it does not fit, and their falsehoods go on all the same. But it is the fact that the general average of all non-farm prices is lower than it was at any other time since any economist has supposed that prices were at a fair level, and lower than at any time when the industries of the country were fairly prosperous.

The depression in the cotton industry, due to a production materially in excess of demand, has made it beyond the power of anybody to discuss intelligently the situation in that branch. The iron industry is not only producing more than at any previous time in the history of the country, but according to the latest returns is actually consuming in manufacture more than ever before, and there are also export demands, including 40,000 tons of steel rails for Northern Europe and 100,000 tons of steel plates for foreign ports, besides many orders for all sorts of finished products, including 4,500 tons of billets from Pittsburg.

What are the objectors principally troubled about? If they know anything, they know that this country is sending nearly 100,000 tons of its products abroad in the iron and steel industry alone, in spite of all foreign competition. The country does not do so well in its exports of products of some other industries, and yet has gained so greatly in manufactured products, compared with Great Britain, our chief competitor in the foreign markets, that its latest statement indicates a condition of things in the last degree discouraging for British manufacturers. One has only to read the statements of the leading men at the last meeting of manufacturers in that country to realize how distressing the American competition has become. What is to be done to satisfy the incurable devotees of foreign industry here? Are we to let everything foreign come into this country without regard for American production? No one of them dares to ask this openly, and yet what can we do better than to pile up an indebtedness of $50,000,000 a month against foreign countries, in excess of merchandise exports over imports, upon which we can draw at pleasure?

The new revolutionary government of Wilmington, N. C., may be efficient, but it can hardly be called democratic.

The suggestion of Emperor William as arbitrator of the Philippine question has elements of humor. Why didn't somebody suggest that the Sultan act as arbitrator of the Cretan difficulties?

Withdrawal of the Spanish Commissioners and utter smash-up of the peace negotiations have been predicted a dozen times, and actually announced as having happened, more than once. Down to the hour of going to press this morning, however, no such thing has come to pass, and the danger of it seems further off than ever.

What twaddle is all this attempting to draw contrasts between the management of the Navy and of the Army in the late war, to the discredit of the latter! Of course, the Navy got along better than the Army, because it was complete in all its principal elements at the outset, while the Army had chiefly to be improvised out of volunteers at short notice. If we had had a standing Army adequate to the needs of the Nation in the war, as we had a standing Navy, it would doubtless have got through the campaign with no more hitches and mismanagement than the Navy had. To expect a hastily organized body of raw recruits to behave as well as a disciplined and experienced body of veterans is the height of injustice and absurdity.

If Lord Salisbury is not careful somebody in this country will be accusing him of practising "shirt-sleeve diplomacy just like an American."

Mr. Croker predicted that Colonel Roosevelt would still be talking after his defeat. The prediction was based on Mr. Croker's knowledge of what he would be doing under like circumstances.

The London Board of Trade began an inquiry into the loss of the steamship Mohegan, of the Atlantic Transport Line, on Thursday, and its report will be awaited with much interest. On more than one occasion, especially in the case of the British steamship Palmyra, in 1885, it has been intimated that shipwrecks have been due to faulty compasses, and evidence may be brought out on this line in the case of the Mohegan. The compass is a supersensitive instrument, although a production of the highest scientific skill, and it is liable to so sudden and capricious changes that no navigator can be excused for neglecting its adjustment whenever occasion would seem to require it. It has been stated that the Mohegan recently had extensive alterations made in her, and to carry out these there must have been considerable hammering of the beams and plates, that part of the metallic structure that may have interfered with the magnetic polarity of the ship. One question to be inquired into would seem to be, Were the compasses properly readjusted after these repairs were completed? This neglect has been discovered in other investigations, and it has been intimated that it too frequently occurs.

Lord Salisbury's speech does not appear to have pleased the Governments or the nations that are supposed to be least friendly to Great Britain. That is certainly no reason why it should not please the British and their friends.

Mr. Croker doesn't wish to be bothered with politics, he says. The people knew it, and relieved him of the prospect of having to run a Governor as well as a Mayor.

PERSONAL.

The Rev. David Macrae, of Glasgow, Scotland, has sailed for this country in order to study the temperance question in the United States. He is the author of a book entitled "Americans at Home," which was the result of a visit which he made in 1867.

Francis W. Cushman, of Tacoma, who has been elected to Congress against J. Hamilton Lewis, is called by his friends the "Abraham Lincoln of the Coast," and he is a breezy and forceful representative of the Pacific Slope, who has been an outspoken friend of the gold standard ever since the issue was raised.

Dr. Marcus S. Farr, of Cranbury, N. J., has been appointed curator of the zoological collection of the New-York State Museum, at the University of the State of New-York, Albany, and will enter upon his duties on December 1. Dr. Farr was graduated from Princeton in 1892, and spent a year in post-graduate work at the University of Chicago and three years at Princeton, earning the degree of Doctor of Science in 1896, and became an assistant in the department of paleontology at Princeton.

On October 26 Johann Strauss celebrated his seventy-third birthday in Vienna. The old "Waltz King" is in excellent health and youthful spirits, and received a great crowd of his friends and admirers, with many flowers and congratulatory telegrams. He is still active in composing music, and is said to be looking for a good libretto for another comic opera.

At a meeting of the New-Haven County Bar complimentary resolutions in regard to the late Judge Samuel A. York were unanimously adopted.

M. Carolus Duran, the well-known French portrait painter, has been elected president of the National Society of Fine Arts, in place of the late Puvis de Chavannes.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

The independent "Waterbury American" takes this very sane view of the elections:

"This year, contrary to the usual custom, the Administration finds itself with a Congress of friends, with a sufficient, if narrow, working majority in both houses. More than this, it carries, on the State tickets, all of the so-called doubtful States, whereas the great Republican States of the country are swept along in the procession by a strong party current of success. There are losses and lapses here and there, but, looking the country over, it will be seen that President McKinley and his Administration have a straight road and a free rein for the next two years."

"It's wonderful," said the credulous man, "simply marvellous!"

"Have you been to see that fortune-teller again?"

"Yes."

"Don't you think most of those people are animated by purely mercenary motives?"

"This one isn't. Just think of his being willing to go on telling fortunes at a dollar apiece when he could give himself a tip on a horse race or a lottery drawing and get everlastingly rich inside of twenty-four hours."—(Washington Star.

At a recent meeting of the professional bull-fighters of Havana it was decided to forward to President McKinley a petition that after the beginning of American control there be no legal steps taken to prevent them from carrying on their amusement. The gladiators will state that General Lee during his restience in Cuba never missed an opportunity to witness a fight. They also declare that all Americans who have witnessed a bull-fight are greatly pleased with it.

Arrangements have been made by the Government for locating at the Pensacola Navy Yard the first floating steel dock the Navy has purchased since the memorable dock constructed by John Roach years ago, at a cost of over $600,000. This dock was built more than fifteen years ago, and towed to Key West in four sections. When they arrived it was found they did not fit properly, and therefore the dock was useless. Lately the dock was sold for old iron and removed by a wrecking concern. The location of the dock at Pensacola is the beginning of a plan that will eventually lead to its conversion into a first-class naval station, with docking facilities for all ships but those of the largest type, and repair shops capable of giving attention to any part of a ship's equipment. At Algiers, La., there will be an immense floating dock, capable of receiving the heaviest and most powerful vessels of the Navy, thus providing ample docking facilities for vessels of all classes. Bids for the construction of this dock are to be opened on November 30.—(Pensacola News.

An English newspaper recently offered a prize of £5 for the best reply to the question, "Who makes the best wife?" One of the replies received was as follows: "Dear Sir: Mine. Yours truly, Bertram Boggs."

Mrs. Bowne—Yes, we used to let Tommy sit on the dictionary when he took his piano lessons, but his father put a stop to it.

Mrs. Greene—Why so? 'Fraid it would hurt the book?

Mrs. Browne—No; it was too much like punning; playing on words, you know.—(Boston Transcript.

Here is a conversation reported by "The Chicago Post":

"He seems to prize his fiancée very highly," said the first sweet thing.

"Naturally," replied the other sweet thing. "She's hand-painted, you know."

Of course there was no jealousy in the case; certainly not.

He Kept It.—"He is the most notable rich man in this section of the West."

"Ah?"

"Yes, we have plenty of rich men who come here without a cent, but he is the only rich man who came here rich. I tell you, he is to be credited with a great force of character."—(Detroit Journal.

Mrs. Grout—Husbands are so different from other men!

Mrs. Snapper—I know it. I said to John last evening, "How the wind blows!" and he grunted and said, "Did you ever know the wind to do anything else?"

Mrs. Grout—That's just it. Before you were married to him he probably would have had no end of nice things to say in reply.—(Boston Transcript.

Oliver Wendell Holmes used to dabble a little in amateur photography. When he presented a picture to a friend he wrote on the back, "Taken by O. W. Holmes & Sun."

ART EXHIBITIONS.

OLD AND MODERN PAINTINGS AT THE UNION LEAGUE CLUB.

The best thing about the monthly show at the Union League Club is its general effect. Only eighteen pictures have been hung, and this gives each one its full value, besides creating that atmosphere of simplicity and repose which is the only atmosphere an art gallery ought to have. One old master is included in the collection, a full length of a man in armor, "Count d'Alligre," by Van Dyke. It is not a portrait of the highest rank. In the background, with its effect of old Spanish leather, we miss the golden glow which a Van Dyke of the first quality would exhibit. Also the painting of the armor is lacking in the purity and radiance of his best manner. But the distinction of the artist is present; the head, if not brilliantly painted, is, on the other hand, modelled with the easy precision characteristic of the Fleming. Altogether, the place of honor in the room is adequately filled. Two figure pieces command attention just after the Van Dyke. The first is Fortuny's picture of an Arab guard posed against an Oriental rug, with a richly decorated coffer on the floor at his right and a huge, glistening plaque leaning against the wall on his left. The subject is purely picturesque. The style and treatment generally are those of a technician rejoicing in his control over the instruments of his art, and winning a sparkling, sensuous kind of beauty through his effortless legerdemain. Such work is never so charming as when it stops short of absolute finish. Fortuny is dazzling when he is complete, as in a picture like the famous "Choice of the Model." He is quite as dazzling and a little more personal, a little richer and more interesting, when, as in the present canvas, he leaves his improvisation in midair, sketchy but true. There is not an atom of sentiment in the work, unless it be the indefinable sentiment of beauty. That is abundantly present, and makes the picture a masterpiece in his way.

The "Jeanne d'Arc" of Rossetti, which hangs near by, has, of course, unusual significance. Americans have few opportunities to study the originals of this painter. They know his work, as a rule, in the fine Hollyer reproductions. Paradoxical as it may sound, Rossetti is really seen to better advantage in reproductions than in his own colors. The great charm of his work, the charm which has made him famous, is an affair of romantic feeling. He reveals his genius most eloquently in his curious, melancholy conception of the human face. Rob him of the curve of a cheek, the poise of a head, the tender, mysterious expression of an eye, and you rob him of all that makes him important to English art. As a colorist he is often sumptuous, always individual, but rarely pure and delightful. As a painter, in the strictest sense of the term, he is halting, unlearned, and not seldom bungling. This "Jeanne d'Arc" illustrates his defects perfectly. The flesh tints are unhealthy. They suggest that the artist has kneaded his pigments over and over again, striving for the right tone and missing it through his uncertainty of aim. The weird Rossettian magic is visible in the characterization, which is full of poetry and emotion. But, after having satisfied a curiosity as to the painter's methods, one feels that a reproduction of the picture would be much pleasanter to live with. Rossetti was an incomplete painter all his life long. He had lucky moments, in which he went far toward concealing his faults, but those moments were rare. It was not in one of them that the "Jeanne d'Arc" was painted. It is interesting to turn from this picture, the work of an inspired amateur, to the "Woman and Mirror" of Courbet, a man also often sadly deficient, but, on the whole, a more skilful workman. The "Jeanne d'Arc" has a soul, and a haunting one, too. The Courbet is a piece of flat materialism. But Courbet handles his brushes with more savoir faire; he is more at home, and for this reason the "Woman and Mirror" compares favorably with its English companion, despite its inferiority as a work of imagination. Lest the reaction against poor execution carry the observer too far, however, he should look next at Gérôme's "Rue au Caire." There we find workmanship of a very masterly sort, but it is so painfully right, so conventional in its merits, that one returns to Rossetti's undeveloped style with downright relief.

Two Americans, the late George Inness and Mr. D. W. Tryon, figure among the landscapists, and both count heavily in the exhibition, the Inness picture especially rising to a high level of poetic loveliness and solid truth through a delicate scale of color; but, except for a good specimen of Anton Mauve, the bulk of the work in this field is by the Barbizon painters. Instinctively one goes to the two Corots. Their refined quality is more penetrating than the richer note of Daubigny in his characteristic "Evening on the Oise," and his looser, more attractive coast scene, "Under the Cliffs." But the most distinguished landscape in the room, the one of greatest rarity, and, therefore, most interesting to see, is the small Rousseau, "Le Soir" is an example of his tighter, more closely analytic manner. It has none of the big qualities of his later work, but he was never more completely himself than in this. It is small, the color is a shade too hot, the treatment wants breadth, but it gives us the very Rousseau of Rousseau, the something that is most precious in his wonderful art. Decidedly this is, without being the most important landscape in the show, the one over which it is most tempting to linger. Our list may be completed with the names of Fromentin, Ziem, Dupré and Troyon. It is not long, but the Union League Club has never had a better one.

PRINCETON SENIOR ASSEMBLY.

Princeton, N. J., Nov. 11.—The Princeton senior assembly took place to-night. The great crowd of visitors who are here to see the football game to-morrow swelled the numbers until there was hardly room on the floor for the dancers. The Casino was decorated in pink, green and white. The list of patronesses follows: Mrs. Grover Cleveland, Mrs. Moses Taylor Pyne, Mrs. Henry B. Fyne, Mrs. John G. Hibben, Mrs. Francis L. Patton, Mrs. J. O. Murray, Mrs. Jay Cooke, 3d, Mrs. E. N. Benson, Mrs. G. J. Geer, Mrs. G. Chester Griswold, Mrs. G. A. Armour and Mrs. Allan Marquand.

The Glee and Mandolin clubs gave their first entertainment in Princeton to-night before a crowded house.

WAR SOCIETY INCORPORATED.

Frankfort, Ky., Nov. 11.—The Society of Service Men of the Spanish War was incorporated here by filing articles with the Secretary of State to-day. The incorporators are Colonel G. W. Gunder, 160th Indiana; Colonel L. J. Smith, 3d Kentucky; Lieutenant-Colonel R. W. Banks, 3d Mississippi; Colonel W. M. Caffee, 2d Missouri; Colonel R. W. Leonard, 12th New-York; Colonel W. A. Pugh, 8th Massachusetts, and Colonel W. H. McCord, 1st Territorial. Being a purely fraternal corporation it has no capital stock.

NEW FELLOWSHIP AT PRINCETON.

Princeton, N. J., Nov. 11.—Dr. James O. Murray, dean of the faculty, announced this morning that through the kindness of some friends, who were too modest to disclose their names, a fellowship in English had been established in Princeton University, yielding $600 a year to the holder.

WILL OF DAVID A. WELLS.

Norwich, Conn., Nov. 11.—The will of David A. Wells, the noted economist, was presented for probate yesterday. His estate is valued at from $200,000 to $400,000. The will was drawn November 23, 1897, and according to its provisions his widow and his son, Dwight Wells, have a life use of the property. On the death of his widow the entire property reverts to his son, and, should he have issue on his death, they will get the estate. If there are no children the son's widow will be endowed with a one-third interest in the property, and the remainder will be divided by giving Charles Nordhoff, the noted journalist, $10,000; Worthington C. Ford, assistant librarian of the Boston Public Library, $5,000, and George Ives, $5,000. Mr. Wells's library he bequeaths to the Public Library of the City of Springfield. The remainder of his estate is to be divided into three parts. The library of the city of Springfield, Mass., is to receive one-third of the residue of the estate, and one-half of the income from this source is to be devoted to the purchase of books on economic subjects, to form the nucleus of a collection to be known as the David A. Wells Economic Library. The second and third parts are willed to Williams College and Harvard University, and from the income each college is to offer an annual prize of $500, to be competed for by any senior from a list of economic subjects prepared by Mr. Wells. The prize is to be paid in gold, or any other metal at the option of the recipient. The prize is to be known as the David A. Wells prize. A part of the fund is reserved for the publication of the prize-winning thesis.

TWO SENATORS IN TOWN.

Senator Charles W. Fairbanks, of Indiana, and Senator Charles J. Faulkner, of West Virginia, came to this city from Washington last evening and took rooms for the night at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Senator Fairbanks expressed much satisfaction with the result of the elections, and said he was particularly proud of the victory of the Republicans in Indiana. Senator Faulkner said that the Republican victory in West Virginia probably would compel him to lose his seat in the Senate and that D. B. Scott would be his successor.

SOME OF MR. DALY'S PLAYS.

PRODUCTIONS PROMISED FOR THE COMING SEASON AT HIS THEATRE.

Augustin Daly has made some further announcements as to the productions which he intends to make at his theatre in the course of the coming season. Enough has been said for the present of the opening play, "The Merchant of Venice," and there has also been frequent announcement of "Mme. Sans Gêne." In this Miss Rehan is to play the title part, George Clarke will appear as Napoleon, Charles Richman as Le Febvre, Cyril Scott as De Neipperg, Sidney Herbert as Fouche, Miss Blanche Bates as Queen Caroline, Miss May Cargill (Yvette Violette) as Princess Piombino, Mrs. G. H. Gilbert as Mme. Ravigo and Miss Irene Perry as Toinette.

Two German plays, one of them by Ludwig Fulda, translated by F. C. Burnand, have previously been announced, and something has been said of a revival of "Adrienne Lecouvreur." In this Miss Rehan will of course play Adrienne, with Miss Blanche Bates as Princess Bourbon, Charles Richman as Maurice de Saxe and George Clarke as Michonnet. Another proposed production is "She Stoops to Conquer," with Miss Rehan as Miss Hardcastle and with Mrs. Gilbert, Mr. Varrey, Mr. Gresham, Mr. Scott, Wilfred Clarke, Mr. Richman and Miss Cargill in the cast. It is Mr. Daly's present intention to close his season with the production of "King Henry IV," which has been so often promised and so often deferred. The arrangement will be a compression of the two parts into one, and the following cast is announced:

Falstaff	William Owen
Henry IV	George Clarke
Hotspur	Charles Richman
Prince Hal	Cyril Scott
Poins	Herbert Gresham
Dame Quickly	Mrs. Gilbert
Lady Percy	Miss Rehan

HIGH COMMISSION MAKES PROGRESS.

ITS DISCUSSIONS CHARACTERIZED BY THE MOST CORDIAL FEELING.

Washington, Nov. 11.—The Anglo-American Commission held a brief session to-day, and adjourned until Tuesday. Sir Louis Davies, Minister of Marine and Fisheries in the Canadian Cabinet, arrived this morning and attended the meeting. The only announcement made as to to-day's work was that substantial progress was being made and that the most cordial feeling characterized the discussions. Lord Herschell went to New-York to-night, where he will be a guest of the Chamber of Commerce at its coming meeting.

GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY'S MEETING.

AN ADDRESS BY DR. HENRY R. STILES—BUILDING ENLARGED AND REMODELLED.

The first monthly meeting of the season of the New-York Genealogical and Biographical Society was held at the headquarters of the society, No. 226 West Fifty-eighth-st., last evening. There was a large attendance of members, and an interesting address was given by Dr. Henry R. Stiles on "A Half Century of Genealogical Work." Dr. Stiles was the first president of the society, from 1869 to 1872.

During the summer the society building has been almost entirely remodelled, and is now a handsome and convenient structure. The work was begun last July. A new entrance has been made on the ground floor, forming an "American basement." There is a handsome Colonial portico, from which an oak wainscoted hallway and broad staircase lead to the lecture-hall. The latter has been considerably enlarged, and now occupies the whole of the first floor, and can seat nearly three hundred persons. The lecture-hall is a most cheerful-looking room, decorated in red burlap and velour, with a canopy over the stage. From the main hallway and stairway direct access is had, without, as before was the case, having to pass through the lecture-hall, to the library. The space between the library and the front building has been inclosed, and the library itself has been redecorated, the walls being of a Pompeiian red tone. An iron stairway leading to the second floor has also been built.

On the upper floors of the building are several rooms which have been fitted up for use as offices, meeting-rooms and other purposes. Taken altogether, the building is peculiarly well adapted to the needs of the society. The large and increasing membership list shows that New-Yorkers appreciate the facilities which the institution offers for genealogical and historical study.

NEW CONSUL-GENERAL AT BERLIN.

CONSUL MASON, OF FRANKFORT, SELECTED—R