

TUESDAY, JANUARY 30, 1883.

Amusements To-Day.

Albany Opera House—Virginia.
Theatre—The Opera House.
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Advertisements for THE WEEKLY SUN, to be used to-morrow morning, must be handed in this evening before six o'clock.

Monopoly.

There is published in this town every week an interesting journal entitled Justice. It is "devoted to the interests of the workers of the world;" and its method of promoting their interests is to make war upon monopolies.

There is no monopoly like a Government. There is no monopoly so dangerous to the stability of popular institutions, so hostile to the welfare of the people, there is no means of transacting any kind of large business so costly and so objectionable as to have the same transacted by Government.

Better a dozen small monopolies, belonging to individuals or to corporations, and always exposed to the attacks of free competition, than one exclusive, mighty, irresistible monopoly that nothing can attack, and against which competition is impossible.

The Elevated Railroads—Their Attitude Toward the Public.
It is rather unfortunate for the corporations which operate the elevated railroads in this city that their directors so often assume an attitude of hostility toward the public.

At present the proper rate of fare is in controversy at Albany. The representatives of the people in the Assembly appear to have concluded that five cents should be the charge at all hours.

But they foolishly add that "a reduction in the fares means a reduction in the number of trains and a reduction of the wages of the laborers."
This sounds too much like a threat to be agreeable reading.

It is very much the same as saying to the people, "If you do not allow us to make as much money out of the elevated railroads as we know you, you will be the real sufferers, and then you will see how you like it!"

But how much do they make now? A truthful answer to this question would determine whether the rate proposed for a reduction can be made without any infringement of the Constitution. What proportion do the earnings bear to the amount of capital actually expended in building and equipping the several lines? Is it not by a fictitious increase of the capital stock that the dividends have been made to appear so small as to amount simply to a fair return to the stockholders? Let the Manhattan Railway Company answer these inquiries, not evasively, but truly and fairly, and the Legislature will deal justly with the corporation.

The people do not seek to deprive investors of adequate interest on the money they have put into railroads; they naturally object to the exacting of high fares for the purpose of paying dividends on fictitious capital.
We understand that the Manhattan Railway Company have little hope of the Assembly, but expect to defeat the bill in the Senate.

What Congress is Doing.

It is evidently a mistake to suppose that Congress has more work to do—and work of real importance—than can possibly be accomplished before the fourth of March.
A few specimen bills from the House of Representatives indicate that there must be very little serious business on hand.

There is an argument in favor of requiring every member of Congress to make himself a master of the German tongue:
The Secretary of the Interior is hereby directed to place the name of every German Minister who has been a member of the House of Representatives, and to pay to each a pension of four hundred dollars, from and after the passage of this act, during his natural life.

and find nothing in the Constitution which authorizes Congress to bestow them. If such authority may be implied from the express grants of power in that instrument, it should be exercised only in rare cases and where some peculiar obligation toward the beneficiary rests upon the Government.

But, whatever consideration Mrs. SEPTIMA RANDOLPH MEKLEHAM may be entitled to receive, none should be extended to the subject of the following joint resolution:
That Rear Admiral J. W. A. SIMMONS of the United States Navy be and is hereby authorized to accept a medal which has been conferred upon him by the King of Sweden and Norway.

Is not Admiral NICHOLSON ornamental enough already? As we recollect his appearance, he is rather a handsome man. The petty taste for foreign honors of this sort has been encouraged too much by Congress. Instead of being rewards of merit, they are apt to be simply evidence that an officer has been stationed near a monarch's court; and such badges ought not to be tolerated in the naval service of the United States.

Nothing Settled Yet in France.

The discussion of the report of the committee to which were referred the various bills relating to the expulsion of dynastic families was begun yesterday in the French Chamber of Deputies, and important consequences can hardly fail to follow the action of that body. The hope of a compromise between the DUCLEUX Cabinet and the majority of the Assembly was dispelled by the firm attitude of the President of the Council, and the latter's original project, to which he still adheres, will almost certainly be rejected. Such a result having been foreseen after Saturday's proceedings in the committee, M. SARRAILH and his associates had arranged to publish the abortive project of the Cabinet, and for the moment his Cabinet is superseded by a Ministry reflecting the panic-stricken and vindictive mood of the majority in the popular branch of the Legislature. If, however, the sagacious and cool-headed section of the Republican party feels strong enough to carry the contest to the polls, and if President GREVY still show as much resolution as the late Prime Minister, and has the courage that ought to accompany his avowed convictions, he will at no distant day dissolve the Chamber, and give the people of France an opportunity of declaring their will at a general election.

The attempts made, since the question of expelling the alleged pretenders has been considered in committee, to reconcile the views of M. DUCLEUX with the extreme severity of the policy advocated by M. FLOQUET have had no effect beyond revealing a willingness on the part of certain members of the Ministry to assent to anything for the sake of retaining office. It will be remembered that the late Cabinet, although it is so far yielded to popular clamor as to arrest Prince NAPOLEON and to make his demonstration the subject of judicial inquiry, refused to inflict at the same time a harsh penalty upon the Orleans princes for a proceeding in which they had no share, and which they necessarily would view with resentment and disgust. Accordingly, when urgency was voted for the extraordinary proposition of M. FLOQUET—that all members of all dynastic families should be forthwith expelled from France, because one member of one family had committed an act of folly—the utmost that the DUCLEUX Ministry would do was to introduce a bill of their own, giving them discretionary power to expel any pretender when in their judgment his behavior should warrant such treatment. Of course it was not the intention of the President of the Council to exercise such power in the case of the Orleans princes, who have been guilty of no offense, and he might even have declined to glorify Prince NAPOLEON'S pretensions by exile, especially if the judicial inquiry should show that the Bonapartist manifesto was not a technical violation of the law.

It does not seem very long ago when Trinity, St. Paul, and St. John's, with half a dozen elderly, elderly, working in the easy-going, old-fashioned way, made up the substance of the parish, which was the spiritual home of the oldest representative church families. The parish at this time busied itself with extending the interests of the church very generally throughout the State. The change that has taken place is radical and significant. Now the parish mainly concentrates its energies and has been guilty of no offense, and he might even have declined to glorify Prince NAPOLEON'S pretensions by exile, especially if the judicial inquiry should show that the Bonapartist manifesto was not a technical violation of the law.

It soon became clear, however, that the serene and dignified position that M. DUCLEUX occupied in the Chamber of Deputies, and the Ministry of Marine was not acceptable to the majority of Deputies, and would not be ratified by the committee, which mirrored fairly enough the respective strength of the several political factions in the Chamber. The first significant step taken by the committee was to sanction by a test vote the FLOQUET resolution, and subsequently that rigorous measure was aggravated by a clause making return to France after expulsion a grave crime.

Upon hearing of this action the President of the Council, together with Gen. BILLOT and Admiral JAUHOUVERGUE, straightway gave notice that they would resign if such a course were adopted by the Legislature. It is interesting, however, before the presentation of the report of the committee, that a significant member of the Cabinet, profiting by the severe illness of M. DUCLEUX and reluctant to lose their grasp on offices into which they had found their way by a lucky accident, contrived to win over a few members of the committee by agreeing to accept an amendment to the Government bill providing that all members of dynastic families should be prohibited from exercising elective functions. Our telegrams are not as explicit in regard to the amendment as could be wished, but we infer that the prohibition is not discretionary, like the rest of the bill, but mandatory; and of course by elective functions we are to understand eligibility to office as well as the right to vote. On this basis a test vote was taken, and the amendment carried, but it was not until the following day that the Government bill, amended as mentioned, passed the committee by a very slender majority, and, in spite of vehement opposition by the advocates of the FLOQUET measure, was at a late hour on Saturday reported to the Chamber.

Scarcely, however, had this arrangement been officially made known when it became evident that the conciliatory members of the Cabinet had contracted to give more than they could deliver. Admiral JAUHOUVERGUE, indeed, had from the first refused to be bound by the proposed compromise, and M. DUCLEUX no sooner heard of it than he promptly repudiated any infringement of the principle for which he had contended in his bill, the principle, namely, that the rights of all French citizens should be equal, whatever their political opinions, so long as their overt acts do not call for animadversion. He accordingly resigned on Sunday, and Gen. BILLOT followed him out of office. M. FALLIERES, on the other hand, who at the outset of the crisis affected to be more conservative than any of his colleagues, and declared that Prince NAPOLEON could not be prosecuted under the press laws of 1811, showed himself perfectly willing to waive his opinions for the sake of retaining power. As the leader of those Ministers who had virtually betrayed their colleagues, he was called upon by President GREVY to form a new Cabinet. M. JULES FERRY, however, who was invited to do so, declined the largest share of GAMBETTA'S assets, declined to compromise himself by cooperating with a group of men whose tenure of office is likely to be very brief.

Whether the FARMERS' Ministry will even survive the debate on the prescription bill, which will be continued to-day in the Chamber of Deputies, is doubtful, though there seems to be no limit to the concessions which it is prepared to make. We must bear in mind, however, that it would not follow because the lower Chamber went so far as to pass the FLOQUET bill, and the present stop-gap Cabinet consented to accept it, that an unreasonable measure would be sanctioned by the Senate, in which the influence of President GREVY and the more circumspect and temperate members of the Republican party is very strong.

The most probable outcome of the present entanglement is still a dissolution of the Chamber of Deputies, with which, as GAMBETTA said long ago, all competent observers have persistently declared, and as President GREVY now acknowledges, government is impossible. It is not likely that a new election would have been ordered at that time, and the GAMBETTA Ministry would in all likelihood have been now in existence. Meanwhile, whatever may be the immediate action of the present Chamber, it must be owned that the calm, sober, clear-sighted conduct of M. DUCLEUX, displayed, too, under the pressure of acute physical suffering, has prevented him more powerfully than any previous act of his public life to the esteem and confidence of France. It has agreeably surprised his friends and confounded his enemies.

A Busy Parish.

Outside its own range of activities the people hear very little about Trinity parish, except its stirring chimes of the mother church on great civic and ecclesiastical festivals, or once or twice each year, when some musical service exceptionally elaborate and impressive attracts attention. Long ago Trinity secured a musical society, and in connection with the lobby school at Albany, who furnished the ghost of poor old ANNE'S JANS in the faces of the staid corporation periodically year after year, hoping by the onslaught to capture some of the rich assets of the wealthy parish. When people think or speak of Trinity nowadays, it is under a very common impression that it is a species of ecclesiastical Saug Harbor or Lotus Land, wherein a handful of well-meaning, cultivated clerical gentlemen indulge their aesthetic fancies, do a little essay praying and preaching, and devote the best of their energies to innocent and enviable enjoyment of the inexhaustible parish revenues, giving themselves little trouble or concern about the outside world.

A glance at the unprecedented Year Book is sufficient to dispel any such illusion, while it places the old parish under an unexpected and interesting light. Besides the properties and edifices exclusively devoted to religious uses, the corporation holds and administers an estate of about 750 city lots with their buildings. On these taxes and water rents were paid during the last year amounting to about \$30,000. The available income from the estate is reported for the year as a little less than \$500,000. The protection and nurture of the estate and the disbursement of this income are the constant labor of the corporation. It is worth while to note what becomes of this money, and what it accomplishes, as set forth in the Year Book.

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The faculty of investigations of this sort has been many times, and it frequently happens that the committees do not make their reports to the Legislature which appoints them, but send them to the next Legislature. Of course, this latter finds its hands too full of its own business to pay much attention to matters which originated with its predecessor. It is safe, then, to say that if investigations have been made, they are of no use, and of no value, the results must be reported to the Legislature in time for it to act upon them at this session.

Several people while passing through streets down town in the pursuit of their business have been stricken down and injured by sudden explosions. This sort of thing may happen again at any moment. In nearly every street there is a mine primed and ready to be set off. It appears that the closely packed and crowded streets of New York are becoming more and more dangerous. The explosion of a gas pipe in the Bowery, in the heart of the city, was a warning of what might happen elsewhere. The explosion of a gas pipe in the Bowery, in the heart of the city, was a warning of what might happen elsewhere.

Besides all this, there are three great sorrows which church music is studied and exemplified with exceptional intelligence and impressiveness, and in the remaining stations and chapels effective provision for the devout rendering of the musical services adapted to the edification of the congregation. About 25 chorists, who sing directly and indirectly with and under the rector. There are 100 chorists, 10 organists and choir masters, 19 parish school teachers in the 7 parish schools, educating without charge 830 scholars, 254 Sunday school teachers having care of 4,961 children, 1,063 baptisms, 490 confirmed, 4,674 communicants, and 145 industrial school teachers with a struggle are not yet sufficiently extinguished. A good many books have been published which contain the names of the donors, and the future history; but the history itself can hardly be expected before the beginning of the next century.

Figures worth reflecting upon: In the last five years 29,768 persons have perished at sea. Among the Italians of this city there are some men of noble life, character, and soul; but besides these there are not a few men of low character, and of a low order of civilization. The statistics of Trinity Church Association, a voluntary and independent society, alone are a most edifying chapter in this history, providing a mission house, a physician and dispensary, where more than 3,000 patients are treated, a kindergarten, a training school for girls in domestic service, reading rooms for men, girls, free entertainments, lectures for the poor, a seaside home for children, a relief bureau, and a kitchen garden. The association expended nearly \$15,000 in their various activities. Indeed, there are not many dioceses where such an aggregate of telling, fruitful church activity is kept up, and increasing rather than declining. Remembering that the prevailing parochial policy which establishes parishes in rich and growing neighborhoods, only to move away when they are overtaken by commerce or the laboring people, there is reason for thanking God that the Trinity Church Association is a living, far-sighted provision in these migrations of "Old Trinity." Such a yearly record of stewardship not only strengthens the hearts of the faithful everywhere, but is the best possible guarantee of peace outside. It is a matter of no little regret that the sittings in those churches are largely free, and that "all sorts and conditions" of people, "rich and poor, one with another," are certain of hearty welcome on Sunday and week-day services, and that the policy of the corporation looks toward the ultimate opening of all pews and sittings without money and without price.

Two of the New Governors.
One of the most important journals of Pennsylvania, the Philadelphia Press, thinks that the coming Governor of that State acts as though he knew much about the duties of his office. "His course is that of a fledgling," says the Press. "He means well, but he doesn't understand how. Perhaps when he has been knocked about a little more, he will learn the way of success."
This is a cheerful view of the case, and we hope it is the true one. But we fear that to acquire the necessary information, Mr. PATRICK will also have to develop his intellectual powers in a degree proportionate to his increased knowledge. When a tidal wave comes, virtue is a very good quality to help a candidate into office; but to stay there with credit, he must have brains likewise. Let the democratic leaders take that to heart when they think of the coming Governor.

Bill we record the fact with satisfaction that Brother CLEVELAND is hard at work up at Albany trying to find out how to be a good Governor. The first and most important thing for him is to read THE SUN every day with careful attention; and then he ought to learn as much as possible of the ways and connections of the local agents, and especially of the Hon. CHAUNCEY DREW. Such knowledge may aid him in keeping clear of a good deal that ought to be avoided. Yet it is not enough for him to get sense; he must have backbone also.

The Bonapartist Manifesto.
We print elsewhere a translation of the full text of Prince NAPOLEON'S manifesto. There is not one of his criticisms on the recent working of the republican institutions in France which has not been made with impunity by Republicans themselves in the national Legislature and in the press. Every one of them is well founded. The clause of the proclamation on which the order of arrest was based was undoubtedly the assertion that a plebiscite alone can lawfully supersede the form of government, viz., the empire, which a plebiscite had sanctioned. Of course the implication is that the present régime is provisional and relatively illegitimate. All this, however, is a matter of opinion, and to treat the expression of such an idea as a treasonable offense was a gross blunder. If, as now seems probable, the author of the manifesto is dignified by exile, the large amount of truth which the document contains will be widely and seriously pondered, instead of sharing the indifference and disdain with which the writer's pretensions have hitherto been treated by the mass of the French people.

The Senate and Assembly are apparently getting ready to appoint investigating committees on various subjects. Within the last five years there have been more than fifty such committees, and they cost the State some less than \$150,000. Does anybody recall any special benefit that was derived from the most of these investigations?
The faculty of investigations of this sort has been many times, and it frequently happens that the committees do not make their reports to the Legislature which appoints them, but send them to the next Legislature. Of course, this latter finds its hands too full of its own business to pay much attention to matters which originated with its predecessor. It is safe, then, to say that if investigations have been made, they are of no use, and of no value, the results must be reported to the Legislature in time for it to act upon them at this session.

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THE WASHINGTON NEWS.

Speech Thrown in the White House—The Women's Suffrage Convention.
WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—The cold has been intense for Washington, and the cracks and cracks which distinguish houses built for this climate, indicate very plainly that they are ready to stop the holes and keep the wind away. The season is rushing—three evening parties on Tuesday night, Washington is not New York nor even Philadelphia, and a President, an ex-President, and an ex-President's widow are to be in the social firmament, to say nothing of the planets and stars of the Executive Mansion. When the President, has fixed upon Saturday as her reception day. Now there will be a chance for those good, long gaspings which the ladies of the White House have always enjoyed when a select coterie, assembled on wintry afternoons in the blue parlor, conveyed to the ears of the Executive Mansion everything that happened outside. As the lady of the White House pays no visits, she is dependent upon those social scouts to tell her what is going on. With his daughter, his sister and his niece, and his brother, Paymaster Arthur, the President has a large family circle around his new residence, and goes into operation at the White House. Instead of the absolute freedom of entry, formerly granted to the public to all the rooms on the first floor except the private dining room, a party of twenty-five must now be assembled before the major-domo will admit them. The reception of this kind of thing is not a pleasant one. Arthur took up his abode there, numerous petty thefts of articles occurred—a thing comparatively unknown before—because, the former Presidents having families, the house was better watched during the day. The absence of everybody except the President's family circle, afforded an excellent opportunity for sneak thieves, and after various things had disappeared, the President's family circle was blamed for the loss. The President's family circle was blamed for the loss.

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Besides all this, there are three great sorrows which church music is studied and exemplified with exceptional intelligence and impressiveness, and in the remaining stations and chapels effective provision for the devout rendering of the musical services adapted to the edification of the congregation. About 25 chorists, who sing directly and indirectly with and under the rector. There are 100 chorists, 10 organists and choir masters, 19 parish school teachers in the 7 parish schools, educating without charge 830 scholars, 254 Sunday school teachers having care of 4,961 children, 1,063 baptisms, 490 confirmed, 4,674 communicants, and 145 industrial school teachers with a struggle are not yet sufficiently extinguished. A good many books have been published which contain the names of the donors, and the future history; but the history itself can hardly be expected before the beginning of the next century.

NEWS FROM ROME.

Count Domenico Antonelli, nephew of the late Cardinal, was married this morning to Mary Marchese, the daughter of the Duke of Pistoia and Prince of Soriano were witnesses.
A committee has been appointed by the Holy Father for the revision of the Greek Rite. The revision of the Greek Rite is not a matter of great importance. The Rite is not a matter of great importance. The Rite is not a matter of great importance.

One of the most important journals of Pennsylvania, the Philadelphia Press, thinks that the coming Governor of that State acts as though he knew much about the duties of his office. "His course is that of a fledgling," says the Press. "He means well, but he doesn't understand how. Perhaps when he has been knocked about a little more, he will learn the way of success."
This is a cheerful view of the case, and we hope it is the true one. But we fear that to acquire the necessary information, Mr. PATRICK will also have to develop his intellectual powers in a degree proportionate to his increased knowledge. When a tidal wave comes, virtue is a very good quality to help a candidate into office; but to stay there with credit, he must have brains likewise. Let the democratic leaders take that to heart when they think of the coming Governor.

The Bonapartist Manifesto.
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Figures worth reflecting upon: In the last five years 29,768 persons have perished at sea. Among the Italians of this city there are some men of noble life, character, and soul; but besides these there are not a few men of low character, and of a low order of civilization. The statistics of Trinity Church Association, a voluntary and independent society, alone are a most edifying chapter in this history, providing a mission house, a physician and dispensary, where more than 3,000 patients are treated, a kindergarten, a training school for girls in domestic service, reading rooms for men, girls, free entertainments, lectures for the poor, a seaside home for children, a relief bureau, and a kitchen garden. The association expended nearly \$15,000 in their various activities. Indeed, there are not many dioceses where such an aggregate of telling, fruitful church activity is kept up, and increasing rather than declining. Remembering that the prevailing parochial policy which establishes parishes in rich and growing neighborhoods, only to move away when they are overtaken by commerce or the laboring people, there is reason for thanking God that the Trinity Church Association is a living, far-sighted provision in these migrations of "Old Trinity." Such a yearly record of stewardship not only strengthens the hearts of the faithful everywhere, but is the best possible guarantee of peace outside. It is a matter of no little regret that the sittings in those churches are largely free, and that "all sorts and conditions" of people, "rich and poor, one with another," are certain of hearty welcome on Sunday and week-day services, and that the policy of the corporation looks toward the ultimate opening of all pews and sittings without money and without price.

Two of the New Governors.
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