The Sun.

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1889.

The End of the Great Paris Exhibition.

The World's Fair at Paris closes next Wednesday. On another page will be found a comprehensive and most entertaining review, by Mr. THEODORE CHILD, of its principal features, its organization, administration and wonderful success.

We need not invite New Yorkers to read the story of one of the greatest enterprises ever undertaken for the amusement and instruction of mankind. Frenchmen themselves are just beginning to appreciate what the Paris Fair has done for them as a nation. It has strengthened and, perhaps, saved the republic, and has poured into France a tide of prosperity which will continue to flow with steadily increasing volume for months and years after the gates at the Exposition grounds are shut.

What Paris has done so well, this town can do even better. It is characteristic of the American genius not to be surpassed in the generous rivalries of peace; and the facts grouped and presented with such admirable clearness in the letter of our Paris correspondent are full of encouragement and stimulus for New York.

The Chance of a Century.

Before the time of preparation for the World's Fair, there has never been an occasion which provides such an opportunity for certain citizens of this town to accompany an act of great public usefulness with a great and fruitful distinction to themselves. The line in money getting after which people acquire a distaste for its display is soon reached by the majority of rich men. Great fortunes, of which there are now many, being one of the most fascinating subjects of contemplation to every man, have to pass under criticism of an endless variety, favorable and otherwise, and the general result of this is not apt to induce any signal exhibition of them by their possessors. But there never has been a project conceived of in this country to which really large blocks of money could be devoted with such universal approval and such confidence on the part of the givers that it would be used for wide, practical, and great benefit to the public, as this World's Fair.

It is not necessary now to enumerate the rich men. They are all known. But let them—certainly those who have not given anything already—consider the subject fully and then put their names down with a force that will fairly startle the community. Of this they may be sure: They will never regret it. They will have cause to think hereafter that it was one of the best deeds they ever did.

Our National Defence.

The contribution of Brig.-Gen. JOHN C. KELTON, U. S. A., to the *Forum*, on "Requirements for National Defence," has a twofold importance, first as an announcement of the views of the new Adjutant-General, and, secondly, from the novelty of its recommendations.

The regular army, according to Gen. KELTON, has come to be regarded by military men "more as a small national police force for the maintenance of order on the frontiers and in our cities than as a body designed for national defence." It serves as a school of instruction for State troops, and as a means of keeping alive in the nation the principles of the science and art of war; for "upon the National Guard of the several States, with its immense possibilities, unrecognized by the laws of the United States, the defence of the country rests. Should an invading force cross our borders, or an enemy land upon our defenceless coasts, it is to the National Guard of the States that the Commander-in-Chief must appeal." Such a declaration from such a source is sufficiently noticeable; but its significance is increased by the assertion that "to instruct this force in time of peace, and to lead it into action in war, should be the main purpose of the regular army; and the latter should fraternize with the armed militia of the States, and in every way help to bring it up to its own high standard of discipline and efficiency." There will be a wide difference of opinion as to the merit of the plan suggested by Gen. KELTON for this purpose, but none as to the spirit of his tribute to the militia.

Turning to the statistics of the organized troops of the States, Gen. KELTON finds their first defect in the inadequacy of their numbers. Although they contain an aggregate of 106,500 men, he holds that so few of these could be brought to the defence of Washington, for example, that against the danger of an attempt to destroy the capital we are relatively as helpless now as in 1814:

"To-day, with 13,000,000 men to levy upon, we could not in thirty days after the outbreak of hostilities (due regard being had for the demands of the lake and sea coast States for their own defence) bring more than 12,000 partially instructed National Guard infantry and 10,000 well-instructed regular troops to the defence of Washington against a possible invading force of two army corps, with their due proportion of artillery and cavalry. It is less difficult now for our only probable foreign enemy to land upon our shores and to bring over the border three fully equipped army corps of 30,000 men each than it was to bring in a force of 7,000 men in 1814."

This view may, in one respect, be open to question. We should say that within thirty days New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Maryland, and Virginia could place many more than 12,000 partially instructed infantry in Washington, to say nothing of New England and the West and South. We think the mobilization of the militia for the Union centenary last April demonstrated this, even admitting the much longer notice then given. But, since Gen. KELTON's supposition is the landing of 90,000 hostile troops, which gives a large margin of difference, this point need not be dwelt upon. As to efficiency, he finds that 53,626, or about one-half of the National Guard, have been in camp but not on the march; that 14,341 have not received instruction in brigade organization; that 39,285 have been formed in brigade in permanent camps only; in fine "that less than 55,000 men of the National Guard are all that the Executive could now reckon as fairly reliable troops." Probably this deduction may also be questioned, although it should be kept in mind that of necessity the militia do not have that weeding out of the less efficient and trustworthy men through the hard service which is always going on among professional soldiers.

To enable the States to answer a call for 100,000 men, Gen. KELTON would in the first place have their present force increased to an aggregate of 150,000 upon the rolls. Next, assuming that the average skill of the National Guardsman with the rifle is represented, in army phrase, by the figure of merit 24, while that of the regular soldier is 66.27, he would have the general Government furnish yearly to each member of the National Guard 400 rounds of ammunition for practice. With this aid he believes that the figure of merit could be brought up to 43, which is that of recruits of one year's service in the army. In the third place, considering that the States maintain so little cavalry and artillery, he would have the general Government aid in furnishing these arms, toward securing the needed 150,000 men.

To begin with, there should be fourteen battalions of heavy artillery of four companies each for the seaboard; and since it is the general Government that needs these artillery companies, it should assume the cost of transporting them to the nearest forts and maintaining them there for two weeks each year, the States, of course, organizing them and controlling them. Again, a force of 10,000 cavalry should be organized by the States, its recruits being secured from the villages and the country, as those of the infantry are mostly obtained from the cities and towns. The Government should aid in the hire of the horses, their forage, and the payment of rent for troop and battalion drill grounds. Squad drill for four troopers could be carried on for four hours every week, and platoons and troops would assemble once a month and on holidays; while for battalions once in three months would be sufficient. Each year the general Government should defray all the cost of a two weeks' mustering of this cavalry into the United States service for drill. Gen. KELTON warms into some enthusiasm in describing the zest with which young farmers and others would take up the cavalry project, and on the probable revival of the art of horsemanship throughout the country. In like manner light artillery should be provided by the general Government at the rate of a battery fully equipped and horsed for each two thousand infantry, with proper shelter for horses and guns.

Finally the Adjutant-General proposes an annual muster into the United States service of small battalions, selected from all the regiments of each State, for forty days each year, to participate with the regular army during its annual encampments on the great plains of the West. The whole Federal cost of the militia with these additions he estimates at $2,000,000 annually, including $800,000 for ordnance. While we think the scheme proposed by him in some of its details is impracticable, such, for example, as that of the forty days' encampment, for which few citizen soldiers could afford the time, yet its earnestness and comprehensiveness will certainly secure for it very wide attention.

The Service for the Dead.

At the funeral of Judge VAN VORST on Tuesday the Rev. Dr. HALL began his somewhat extended remarks by saying that the state of the dead man had been determined for all eternity; that his period of probation had ended and he was before his Judge. The funeral service, continued Dr. HALL, is therefore for the living and not for the dead, who has gone beyond the reach of human prayers.

That is the old Calvinistic and Protestant doctrine, and the Fifth avenue Presbyterian pastor proclaimed it squarely. With the cessation of the heart beats had ceased all occasion for human effort to placate the Divine will and intercede for the Divine compassion and forgiveness. The Court of Last Resort had rendered its judgment, and it was irrevocable. There was no further pardoning grace to be invoked. The eternal decree had been passed.

This, unquestionably, is the logical conclusion from the Calvinistic premises. But the human nature of many of those brought up under such teachings protests. They recoil from the logic of their creed. They hate to believe that the friend who at one moment was the object of their deepest solicitude and profoundest affection, at the next moment has passed beyond the reach of their aid and sympathy, and that his eternal fate is fixed beyond recall. Therefore, and the more so because doctrinal conviction has greatly weakened of late years, the desire to believe that the living may still render service to those who are dead, has spread among Christians who formerly resented it as of Satanic suggestion.

At the late General Convention of the Episcopalians the efforts to introduce, in a modified and inferential way, what were really prayers for the dead, were not successful. But the closeness of the votes by which the propositions were rejected showed that the former detestation of the doctrine and practice had largely passed away. Nor were those who favored the innovation confined to the extreme ritualistic and High Church party. They included many of the other parties or schools of the Church.

Of course, belief in the efficacy of such prayers implies belief in future probation. But future probation does not frighten the orthodox as it did of old. Even the Congregationalists, more decided in their opposition to it than the Episcopalians during all their history, are beginning to be divided on the subject. This division is the real cause of the difficulty and controversy with the Missionary Board. A large part of the younger ministry and some of the theological professors are preaching and teaching what amounts to future probation. They do not come out for it in plain terms, but it is a logical inference from their position. When they express doubts as to the eternal punishment of the heathen, and a future probation for those benighted fellow-beings seems to them consistent with Divine justice, they throw overboard the whole orthodox creed as to the subject. If there is a future probation for the heathen, there must be the same opportunity of escape for all men.

So, also, we find many of the Presbyterians entering on a road which leads to the same goal. They are troubled over the doctrine of election. The thought that some of mankind are foreordained to damnation is too painful for them to harbor. Yet on the premises of the personality of GOD, of immortality, and of eternal rewards and punishments, the doctrine of election rests as an impregnable conclusion. You cannot get over it. To escape from it you must give up your premises and start anew.

It appears, therefore, that religious belief and sentiment are undergoing a very radical transformation in these days of intellectual inquiry and weakening faith in doctrine.

The Civil Pension List.

The name of the Hon. LEWIS E. PAYSON of the Ninth Illinois district must be added to the list of Republican Congressmen who have no use for the Mongolian system of making appointments to the public service. His remarks are worth quoting:

"I am not an admirer of the system, as I have seen it administered, at all. I have had occasion to say more than once that I thought the railway mail service in the Arthur Administration was the best civil service in the world. Its employees were the energetic, brainy young men of the country, recommended by the member of Congress, and appointed permanently, if he proved efficient after a probationary service. I see now very little except pedantry and book learning. Questions are asked of candidates for letter carriers, who failed of appointment because of inability to answer, that members of Congress, yes, indeed members of the Commission, couldn't answer. We are, as the Commission is now working, simply creating a vast list of eligibles, not one in one thousand of whom, scarcely, will ever be called on for service, keeping up an expensive bureau, which is constantly to enlarge its claims and jurisdiction, and with this practical good, in my judgment. There is too much sentiment and too little business in it, and I have no doubt this matter will be earnestly canvassed during the session. If carried on as begun, it will eventually result in an officeholding class and a civil pension list."

The charges made by the *Washington Post* against the work of the Civil Service Commission, and especially against Commissioner LYMAN, will furnish occasion for a minute and thorough investigation by Congress of the methods followed and the results achieved by the Commission. No such investigation is necessary to prove the uselessness, the folly, and the wastefulness of continuing that body and the law which is responsible for it. But such weak-kneed Republican brethren as are not yet convinced by the course of the present Administration that civil service reform is a Republican policy only when the Republican party is out of power, may be instructed by a careful examination of the examiners. The responsibility for whatever is seen to be silly and superfluous in the proceedings of this present Civil Service Commission or of its predecessor does not rest with individuals. It is the fault of the system. It is the necessary result of a superfluous and silly law.

If Mr. PAYSON and the Republican members of the Fifty-first Congress, whose opinion of the Chinese craze is the same as his, will take the trouble to impress upon the House that there is no excuse for maintaining an expensive Commission for the purpose of making a few appointments, the Chinese system will either have to be abandoned or to be defended, not for its actual workings, but on its general abstract methods. And the latter are visible only to a few cranks and enthusiasts.

But the real reason why the Civil Service law hasn't been repealed before this is that the examination machine has been found to serve up Democratic officeholders under a Democratic Administration and Republicans under a Republican Administration. Congressmen know that it is a humbug, but beyond a little occasional irritation with it they seem too lazy for any manifestation. Yet humbug should not be tolerated or left undisturbed. Congress should refuse to make further appropriation for a humbug offensive to most Congressmen and regarded by the people with indifference or contempt.

English Universities.

The sharp arraignment of the English universities, and especially of Oxford, in the last number of the *Edinburgh Review*, has naturally excited a great deal of discussion in the English press. As might have been expected, the newspaper representatives of advanced Liberal opinion agree with the reviewer in affirming that the whole system of education followed at Oxford should be radically transformed. The Tories, on the other hand, would prefer to leave things as they are. To Americans, in view of the facts and figures presented, the advocates of trenchant reform seem to have much the best of it.

The features of the Oxford system, which, in the reviewer's opinion, are most indefensible, are the corporate colleges and the university professorships. It is well known that each of the Oxford colleges is a distinct corporation possessing a large income and a considerable amount of church patronage. It is at once a school and lodging house, and, when we bear in mind the support afforded to many useless and valetudinarian beneficiaries from fellowships, we may also describe it as a hospital. The time has gone by when the monastic regulations of such an institution were needed to enforce discipline among studious youth, and there is no reason to believe that young Englishmen are less fit to be trusted with the disposal of their time than are young Americans or young Germans. The Edinburgh reviewer who doubtless has in his eye the state of things at Scottish universities, which are of the Continental type, thinks the money expended by Oxford colleges in discharging the function of lodging houses and police officers absurdly wasted. He would have their great revenues devoted to teaching, which he takes to be the capital business of a university, though he would not deny that some encouragement to research should also be afforded. A university in his opinion should be a seat of learning as well as an engine of instruction, but the paramount importance of the latter aim should never be lost sight of.

Not content with abolishing the mediæval structure and applications of the separate colleges, the Edinburgh reviewer would reorganize the university professorships. So far as the work of imparting knowledge is concerned, he regards the professors as drones in the hive. It must be owned that the data supplied by a report made to Parliament three years ago furnish some ground for his criticism. There are nine university teachers of theology. Yet it seems that the number of attendants at a given theological lecture sometimes does not exceed three, including women. There are seven university instructors in law, but all of them except the readers in English and Indian law have very few hearers. There are fourteen professors in the faculty of arts, one of whom had in 1885 an average attendance of thirty-two, but the next highest had only sixteen; others had but half a dozen, and three of them do not lecture at all. On the natural science staff of the university there are eighteen teachers, yet in 1885 only twenty-two students took honors in science. These figures unquestionably show that if the primary duty of professors is to teach, that duty is very imperfectly performed at Oxford. As a matter of fact, the work of preparing men for the university examinations is done by college lecturers, by the so-called "combined" lecturers, whose services are rendered to groups of colleges, and by the private tutor or coach.

The reforms proposed by the Edinburgh reviewer are, first, to reduce the number of separate colleges by forming a group of them into a single corporation; and, secondly, to amalgamate the university professorships with the "combined" lectureships. The practical effect of these changes would be, no doubt, a great economy of financial resources, and a much more effective discharge of the educational function.

Virginia.

The campaign in Virginia has been carried on with even more energy and excitement than marked the great canvass which resulted in the defeat of JOHN S. WISE by FITZHUGH LEE. Mr. WISE is no longer a resident of the Old Dominion, but he is uncompromisingly opposed to MAHONE, as are some of the most distinguished leaders of the Republican party of Virginia.

MAHONE, who is in other respects one of the cleverest and most resourceful as he is one of the most unscrupulous of Republican politicians, has the faults of intense selfishness and egotism. He is afraid to allow other Republican leaders of Virginia much opportunity for distinction. He will not have about him men of independence. He wants to be the sole boss of the Virginia Republicans. The Administration is giving him all the assistance in its power, in spite of the protests of men like CAMERON, GRONER, and YOST. Brother QUAY and the National Republican Committee have been giving him all the assistance in their power. He has had plenty of money, and has used it freely. He has attempted, by means of the influence of the colored clergymen, to herd the solid negro vote. Moreover, the power of the Federal Administration, the mere knowledge that there is a Republican Administration in power at Washington, fill the average Virginia colored voter with awe and a conviction that he is firmly bound and obliged to vote for MAHONE. In the white counties MAHONE has industriously sought to give the impression that he is in favor of a white Republican party. He has had, in fact, several strings to his bow, and he has played upon them with no small skill.

The Virginia Democrats have not had much money for campaign purposes, but they have more than an equivalent in the strong and stern resolve which fills and inspires them not to permit Virginia again to pass into the hands of a party which seeks to unite the ignorance of the blacks and the rascality of the whites for the purpose of plundering and despoiling her. The Virginia Democrats have this year an excellent platform, barring its approval of the preposterous BLAIR's preposterous Education bill. They have declared in favor of the abolition of the internal revenue taxes, and their position in regard to the tariff is safe and conservative. The leaning of Virginia toward protection all but gave the State to HARRISON in 1888. This year there will be no danger from that source.

The Democrats of Virginia will receive the most hearty felicitations from their fellow Democrats in other States if MAHONE is well beaten next Tuesday. Yet it is proper to say that MAHONE is not the diabolic monstrosity now visible to the excited Virginian imagination. He is simply an unscrupulous politician, who means to win if he can, and depends for piety upon the rich stock possessed by the Administration. It is also proper to say that if he is beaten, the Hon. JAMES GILLESPIE BLAINE will eat a particularly large breakfast next Wednesday morning.

Democratic Senators.

The fight of the two Democratic factions in this city can be rebuked with an emphatically wholesome admonition to each by reflecting the present State Senators in the four districts where the disagreement has lead to contests that in every case are unnecessary, and in two districts are highly dangerous to the party in the State.

In the Fifth district the Senator and County Democracy candidate is Col. MICHAEL C. MURPHY, who has been for years one of the prominent Democratic members of the Legislature. Against him Tammany Hall has nominated Col. WILLIAM L. BROWN, of the *Daily News*. Both of these gentlemen, it seems, are Colonels; but there is no occasion whatever for sending Col. BROWN to Albany in Col. MURPHY's place. Col. MURPHY in parliamentary life is a veritable Field Marshal, whereas Col. BROWN's usefulness for legislative duties would have to be exhibited from a rank but little higher than a private's.

In the Sixth district the County men are trying to displace the Hon. THOMAS F. GRADY, with the help of a candidate with a Republican endorsement, and they should be defeated even more emphatically than the Tammany candidate should be defeated in the Sixth district.

CANTOR, IVES, MURPHY, and GRADY are the names which should appear on the Senatorial ballots of every man entitled to go to the polls in their respective districts.

How to Vote.

The Democratic State ticket is sound and strong in every part, and every name on it commends itself to every Democrat. The attacks of the Republicans and the Mugwump squad upon Comptroller WEMPLE and Attorney-General TABOR should secure for those unexceptionable candidates and officials an especially large vote in recognition of their merits and in refutation of most unjust and calumnious charges. The ticket headed by FRANK RICE is superior at every point to the Republican ticket. Vote it, and vote for DENIS O'BRIEN for Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals.

Vote for Democrats in every Senate district and Assembly district. In this town there are unfortunately two sets of Democratic candidates. Vote in such cases for the Democrat who is entitled by his record, his services, and his standing in the district to be the representative of the district in the Assembly or the Senate. Do not vote for mere intruders or figureheads.

If you are a citizen of Brooklyn, vote for ALFRED C. CHAPIN for Mayor. He is the approved and accomplished representative of a comprehensive, enlightened, and progressive policy of municipal administration worthy of the greatness of Brooklyn and equal to the vast growth and prosperity that lie before her.

Nobody that casts a Democratic vote next Tuesday will make a mistake.

Queer new names are all the go in Staten Island, although the old ones were good enough for the simple folk who have lived there for some time. The innovations are mostly English or Scotch, but an Irish name has been given to the place where a new Post Office is to be built. It is called "Donegal Hill;" but just where the hill comes in it might be difficult to say. "Donegal Hollow" would be a more appropriate name; or it might also be called the "Dismal Swamp." Workmen are already laboring on the foundation of this Post Office building, and just at present it looks as if they were digging a duck pond. Garretson's used to be the appellation of this region. Probably in the interest of the real estate booms which are flourishing just now among the Wimanese (the new name of the inhabitants), and in the hope of severing its long-established connection with quinine, the old name has been abandoned. But it is only another addition to the marvels of the island of pot hunters.

How Our Friends the Tailors Get On.

From the Sartorial Art Journal.

There is no surer sign of the wonderful progress that has been made in merchant tailoring during recent years than the cheerful recognition of excellence accorded by all high-class tailors to the productions of competitors that deserve it.

Not long ago there were but few who could see any merit in the work of a rival, and fewer still who, if they did see it, would acknowledge it. Prejudice dimmed their vision and jealousy shackled their tongues.

Now there are none who are quicker to discover the grace and beauty of a garment made by a brother merchant tailor, and none who more cheerfully praise his skill and excellence.

Among merchant tailors there is now a friendship that is so strong that no unholy influences can effectually vaccinate it with the virus of envy, jealousy, or prejudice; and of such natural development that it is as safe against the attacks of selfishness and egotism as the Brooklyn Bridge is against the thumps of a tack hammer or the explosion of a fire cracker.

All this is the result of social influences that were born of the wisdom and toleration to which merchant tailors' exchanges gave life.

To-day, among fine trades and worthy representatives of the art sartorial, there reigns a noble queen, the Queen of Honor, who brooks no disparagement of one another among her followers, and punishes with deserved contempt and lasting disgrace any who yield to the temptations of her deathless foes, Selfishness and Slander.

Northern Dakota.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* Has your paper no room for an appeal for the sufferers in Northern Dakota, those who are hungry? Our city is ready to respond generously, and will we let our neighbors starve? ONE WHO HOPES NOT.

In the Hencoop.

Farmer—What are you doing behind that fence?

Old Hen—I'm laying for you.

ASSISTANT SECRETARIES.

The Difference Between the Administrative Needs of the War and Navy Departments.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—It is not surprising to learn that Secretary Proctor is about to renew in his annual report a recommendation made not only by his immediate predecessor, Mr. Endicott, but also by Secretary Lincoln, namely, that the office of Assistant Secretary of War should be revived and filled. The question thus suggested is purely one of expediency. An Assistant Secretary is not an absolute necessity, as in the days of the civil war, but if the business of the department will thereby be materially accelerated, it might be wise to appoint one.

Were the duties of the War Department confined to current army administration probably there would be no good reason for appointing an Assistant Secretary; but under our distribution of public functions many duties go to the War Department not because they are specially military, but because the education, experience, and leisure of army officers are utilized for performing them. The extensive subject of river and harbor improvements is thus brought within the domain of the War Office, although a matter of civil engineering. The settlement of many war claims and military reservation claims is another important matter brought under the War Department, and Secretary Proctor has found that a very large part of the work performed in his department is of this character. The army has much also to do with Indian affairs on the frontier. The clerical force, too, of the department numbers 1,750 employees, and the adequate supervision and regulation of it in detail may not always be possible for a Cabinet officer, called to advise with the President, or finding his time occupied with subjects of great national or international importance.

But there are, in addition, three special points which deserve consideration. The first is the labor and responsibility likely to come upon the War Department from the system of coast defence which Congress has just started. According to the estimate of one Board of experts, the expense of this system will reach $126,000,000, and at all events this addition to the current military work will be very great. A second special consideration is that the proposed officer would be chosen particularly for a union of military and legal abilities in order to advise and assist the Secretary. The papers of the department show almost daily instances in which technical information and assistance are requisite for the Secretary, and the pecuniary gain in the despatch of public business from this source alone would perhaps be greater than the salary of an Assistant Secretary. Finally, in controversies between the War Department and army headquarters, which so often break out over the question of relative jurisdiction, the question whom to appoint as Acting Secretary in the absence from Washington of the Secretary himself has more than once been rather a serious one. On one occasion the appointment of the commanding officer of the army to so act was promptly utilized by a decision from him on this very question of jurisdiction, which the Secretary quickly reversed on returning to the city. A civilian imbued with the War Department views could be left in charge by the Secretary on such an occasion with more peace of mind.

On the 22th of January, 1888, Secretary Endicott addressed a letter to a Senate select committee, which, after making a reference to sundry pending claims, drew this deduction:

The foregoing presents additional reasons to those heretofore given for the appointment of an Assistant Secretary of War, and will serve to show that it is necessary for the proper transaction of the public business that provision be made for the appointment of such an officer, and the attention of your committee is invited to my remarks upon this subject contained on page 39 of my annual report for 1885, and pages 47 and 48 of my annual report for 1886, copies enclosed. Attention is also invited to the enclosed tabular statement, showing by years the amount of work performed in the several divisions of the office of the Secretary of War during the period of ten years ending Dec. 31, 1885, together with a summarized statement showing the percentage of increase of work as between the first and last year of said period. This statement relates only to the office of the Secretary of War, but it is not doubted that similar statements, if prepared, would show a like ratio of increase in the various bureaus of the department, the effect of which increase is to enlarge in corresponding proportion the labors devolving upon the Secretary.

The business of the department has been constantly increasing during the past fifteen years, and the augmentation of the work has devolved very great labor upon the chief clerk and the principal clerks in the office of the Secretary, and has made it necessary for me to call to my assistance officers of the army in order that the public business may be properly despatched.

Rather curiously Secretary Tracy is said to have come to a different opinion from that of his predecessor, who had argued strenuously in favor of an Assistant Secretary of the Navy. It should be said, however, that the issue is considerably altered from what it was a year ago by the new distribution of the Bureau duties, which gives the Secretary, in the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, an officer almost equivalent to the Adjutant-General in the War Department. The change has resulted in taking away from the Secretary of the Navy much personal care in regard to the entire personnel of the service. The work of new construction has also gradually become simplified and systematized. It is by no means certain yet that Secretary Tracy is disposed to take the ground that an Assistant Secretary would be needless; but if he should do so, an ample reason could be found in the facts just mentioned.

THE HARASSING OF IRELAND.

An English Journal Describes the Awful Scene Which Has Led to the Trial of Father McFadden and His Parishioners.

From the Manchester Guardian.

The first of the Gweedore trials at Maryborough, that of the indictment of William Coll for the wilful murder of District Inspector Martin, concluded to-day with the return of a verdict of manslaughter against the prisoner.

This verdict which a jury of Protestants in Queen's county have been able to return in the Derrybeg case will be received, on this side of the Channel at all events, with a general feeling of relief. It is, we believe, exactly the verdict which an English jury would have returned in the like circumstances. We cannot expect, however, that it will be satisfactory either to the police who got up the case or to the Orangemen of Ulster, who believed, or affected to believe, that District Inspector Martin was a hero and a martyr.

The plain truth is that the police provoked by their own ineptitude the deplorable affray in which he lost his life. We may go further, and say that if the police had desired to bring about a conflict with the peasantry they would have selected precisely the course which was followed. For many days Father McFadden had been in their hands if they had chosen to arrest him. They were in overwhelming force even without the aid of the military, and they knew that the priest was in his own house at Derrybeg. Yet they made no effort to arrest him until when? Until the Sunday morning, when the whole Roman Catholic population of the district was gathered at the chapel. The sturdy Donegal peasants, who reverence Father McFadden as their priest, and almost worship him as their friend and protector, were excited and alarmed by the presence of a large body of police: but it is highly probable that they would have obeyed the counsel which the priest gave them from the altar, and dispersed in peace, had not the inexplicable conduct of Martin inflamed them to madness.

They saw their pastor, who was wearing the vestments of his sacred calling, roughly seized by the too daring policeman. They saw a sword flourished over his head; they heard the women shriek, "He is killing the priest!" and in a moment the terrible scene began which ended only when Martin lay dying from innumerable wounds, and his escort had been driven off to the main body of their comrades. Before Martin fell he defended himself gallantly, and it is known that more than one of the assailants bore traces of blows which he inflicted with his sword.

These were the facts of the case, and on this foundation the prosecution sought to consign Coll and his associates to the gallows.

We need not detail here the violent proceedings by which the police sought to redeem their reputation. For months afterward the district was kept in a state of terror. Father McFadden was arrested on the charge of murder. A more preposterous accusation was never made, and, after subjecting the reverend gentleman to great hardships by repeated remands, the Castle authorities were obliged to withdraw the capital charge and fall back on the lesser indictment for riot and evading arrest, on which he is about to be tried. It would not be proper, of course, to anticipate what the verdict may be, but Father McFadden's friends may reasonably hope that he will benefit by the evident determination which the jurymen have shown to think for themselves, and to admit that, after all, a portion of the blame for the terrible event at Derrybeg must be borne by the police. That, we take it, is the plain moral of the verdict delivered yesterday.

[On Oct. 30, Father McFadden was released. Coll was sentenced to ten years' penal servitude; two other prisoners to seven years' penal servitude each, one to five years' penal servitude, and ten to terms in jail from two to six months.]

One of the most interesting and important of contemporary contributions to the literature of the stage is certainly Mr. Joseph Jefferson's autobiography, begun in the November number of the *Century*. A fine character in all aspects, a man of admirable qualities in every relation of life, wholesome in mind, and liberal in spirit, Mr. Jefferson describes a half century of the American stage as no one else is fitted to do it. His writing is like his acting, very simple; no apparent consciousness of style, but throughout an unbounded sincerity and geniality of tone. These personal memoirs, so happily begun, will be of great and enduring value. The whole November *Century* is of uncommon interest and variety. Mr. George Kennan continues his observations of the Russian military prisons, Mr. Brander Matthews writes about that fascinating association of book-lovers, the Grolier Club, and Mark Twain furnishes a glimpse of his forthcoming book, which deals with the proceedings of a Connecticut Yankee who finds himself a compulsory visitor at the court of King Arthur. Mark deals roughly with the Arthurian legend, and converts the stately circumstances of knights, and ladies fair into modern fun of the most piquant and hilarious quality.

NEW THINGS IN ELECTRICITY.

In the course of a paper read recently at Aldershot, England, by Col. Jelf of the telegraph battalion of the Royal Engineers the question of the importance of telegraphy in warfare was very fully considered. Capt. Glen described a light and portable field telegraph invented by himself for the purpose of continuing the electrical communication to the units of a force from the terminus of the trunk of an army line. A discussion followed, in which the fact came out that owing to there being a great insufficiency of military telegraphists civilians had largely to be employed. The discussion was taken part in by many of the best known military authorities on telegraphing in warfare.

A notable application of the electric light has just been made in Hungary. One of the richest of the Hungarian magnates has caused a very artistically designed private theatre to be erected at his castle, and it is illuminated in all parts with the electric light. The plant for supplying the light could not be erected near the castle, but was placed in a sawmill belonging to the estate, at a considerable distance. The lighting, which is effected by transformers, comprises 160 glow lamps on the stage, 30 in the orchestra, 60 in the auditorium, and 80 in the adjoining rooms, circus, dining rooms, and atelier. The building is also fitted with all the modern theatrical appliances for the production of colors and for the regulation of light.

The new steam cruiser Philadelphia will have two electric light plants of the most approved pattern, and the most compact system adapted to marine work.

There is at the Paris Exhibition a coal digger which is worked by an electro motor. By its aid a man and a helper can undercut 110 tons of coal in ten hours, in a seam six feet thick, and the power required for this at the pit head is a little over 2½ horse power.

The use of electricity in medicine is rapidly on the increase. At the last meeting of the Institute of Medical Electricity in London the opinion was expressed that the current course promised to be of great practical service, and was just the thing wanted by those members of the profession who had not hitherto made a careful study of electro-therapeutics.

The adoption of the electric light in street cars would confer a boon on the travelling public, and would, if introduced gradually, not entail a very considerable initial outlay, although, of course, the larger the number of vehicles illuminated the cheaper would be the cost in proportion. It is now suggested that a small battery capable of supplying sufficient current to two twelve-candle power lamps for eight hours should be placed under the car seat, and this could be very easily carried out.

At Kimberley the public lighting of the streets has been effected by means of arc lamps, which have been in continual operation for the past seven years, and it is somewhat extraordinary, but nevertheless a fact, that it should be left to a town in the heart of South Africa to be the first in the world to have its streets illuminated by electricity without previously having any other artificial light for this purpose. The nearest approach on record to this is the case of a town in Portugal, which is just about to make the transition from oil lamps to electricity for street lighting. Another interesting fact in connection with electric lighting at the Cape is that the introduction of the incandescent light in the private houses and warehouses within the docks at Cape Town was so rapid and complete that in two years from the first electrical installation gas was entirely cut off from the main at the entrance to the docks.

Experiments are now being made in Italy upon this year's vintage in the electrification of wine. Fifty different sorts of wine have already been experimented upon, and the results have been very satisfactory. The wine is clarified, acquires a "bouquet," and is said to stand equally well transport by land or long journeys by sea.

By an ingenious signalling device which has lately been put into operation a "shunt" circuit is formed, so connecting the semaphore signal and the operator's key that when the safety signal is displayed the key cannot be used. The result is that the signal man must keep his signal at the normal danger point when a call distracts his attention.

The further series of experiments by the French Government in testing the new electric submarine boat have proved most satisfactory. The boat is eighteen feet long and five feet wide, and accommodates two persons. The hull is a bronze casting capable of sustaining great pressure, and the boat, fully equipped, weighs five tons. Power is obtained from an electric motor driven by accumulators, which can be charged either from the shore or a ship. In the first series of experiments the boat was submerged at a depth of thirty-three feet for eight hours, with a crew of two sailors, the atmosphere being maintained in a normal condition by a supply of compressed air.

A useful application of the telephone to military, railway, and other purposes has been effected by a firm of telegraph engineers in Berlin. This apparatus is contained in a case twelve inches long by six inches wide and eight inches deep, which, for general purposes, is slung by a strap in front of the user. The case contains a dry cell battery, a magnetic bell, and an induction coil. In some instances where it is desirable that the sound of the bell should not be heard, the Neef hammer is substituted for it, and is used as a means of calling attention between the communicating parties. The case also contains a combined receiving and transmitting apparatus, which is fitted with a microphone as a transmitter, the apparatus being conveniently made for application to the ear and mouth. For field purposes an outpost equipped with the apparatus proceeds to the front, his telephone being in communication by a wire with that of the field watch, the latter being again in communication with headquarters to the rear. A number of outposts, either infantry or cavalry, may be on duty at the same time and in communication with the field watch, who will transmit to headquarters the reports received from the outposts. At recent trials the apparatus was found to be most efficient. It is also applicable to railway, mining, and similar purposes. It is suggested that a portable telephone might be carried with every train, so that in the event of accident the guard should be able to communicate with the nearest station by making a connection with the conductor of his instrument and a wire carried along the line.

In the investigations that were undertaken by the Prince of Monaco in deep-sea soundings, extending from the banks of Newfoundland to the coast of Africa, a most ingenious method was adopted to bring up specimens of the living creatures existing at great depths in the ocean. The apparatus so used is displayed at the pavilion of the principality of Monaco at the Paris Exhibition. The cage in which the submarine animals were caught consisted of a cylinder of wire having three conical entrances, like those of a lobster pot, and weighted for submersion with detachable weights. It was, however, very unlikely that at these immense depths, where the darkness is practically total, any fishes would voluntarily find their way into the trap, and steps were taken to attract them by a light placed inside it. Obviously, no light was available but an electric light, but to get an electric light to burn a mile or two under water was not easy. To send the current from above was impracticable, as the friction of the thick insulated wire would cause it to break before the trap could be drawn up, and the only resource was to supply the incandescent wire from a battery in the trap. The difficulties presented by the presence of salt water and the existence of enormous hydrostatic pressure, were, however, ingeniously and successfully overcome, and so effective did the device prove that, not content with capturing deep sea fishes with it, it is proposed on the next expedition to send down a photographic apparatus and bring back negatives of the bottom of the ocean, as seen by the electric light.

It is remarked on the Vienna-Leipsic telephone line that, while the speaker at Vienna is heard with remarkable clearness and accuracy at Leipsic and at all points along the route, as at Prague and Dresden, a speaker at either of these points is heard with much more difficulty at Vienna. The electricians of the company are as yet unable to furnish a satisfactory explanation of this phenomenon. Why sounds travelling from east to west should be clear and distinct, while those travelling in the other direction are more or less blurred, is a puzzle.

The Crooks Hold their End Up.

From the Detroit Free Press.

A stranger entered a well-known saloon on Woodward avenue the other day, and, after imbibing a weak drink, he said to the proprietor:

"I want to wait here a few minutes for a man who borrowed some money of me."

He was motioned to a chair, and when an hour had passed away he was asked:

"Are you a stranger in the city?"

"Yes, sir."

"Did you lend money to a stranger to you?"

"I did."

"How much?"

"Forty dollars."

"Humph! Under what circumstances?"

"Said he had a freight bill to pay and couldn't get into the bank. He gave me this check for $250 to hold as security. Said he'd meet me here at 11 o'clock."

"My friend, you have been humbugged!"

"No!"

"Yes, you have. That is the old freight bill dodge. That check is worthless, and you'll never see the man again."

"But I can't believe that. He looked honest and talked straight."

"So they all do. Sorry for you, but you must read the papers."

"Say! I don't pretend to be awfully smart, but I'll bet that chap was honest."

"You will? What'll you bet?"

"Even twenty. I do honestly believe he will come here by 11 o'clock and pay the money."

The bet was taken, the money put up, and the greenhorn sat down to wait. At 11 minutes of 11 a man came in, handed him $40, expressed his thanks, took the check and placed it in his wallet.

"I told you he was honest," said the greenhorn as he reached for the stakes.

They were handed over, but half an hour later after much serious thought, the bartender suddenly slapped his leg and exclaimed:

"I see through it now! They were pals, of course!"

All apothecaries sell that true and tried strengthening and worm medicine, Dr. D. Jayne's Tonic Vermifuge. If a child is weak and wasting in appetite, a finer tonic and appetiser cannot be given it. If worms are present, their removal by the Vermifuge is safely effected.—*Adv.*

WHAT IS GOING ON IN SOCIETY.

The first tea of the season has always a social significance, and is more enjoyed than its successors. The long line of carriages that blocked Washington square on Tuesday afternoon, when Mrs. and Miss Delafield were receiving their friends, made it difficult to believe that at least 250 of New York's mystical 400 were then in Newport for Miss Heckscher's wedding on the following day, 100, probably, at Tuxedo, preparing for the ball to take place on Friday night, and 200 or 300 more scattered through Westchester, Hempstead, Cedarhurst, and Orange. And yet Mrs. Delafield's rooms were more than comfortably filled, and the bouquet of rosebuds included many of last winter's most attractive débutantes. None of these, however, have appeared this year at Newport or Lenox, as Miss Eva Morris and Miss Clarisse Livingston, both very fair to see, and for whom Delmonico balls were given two years ago, have been in Europe; the Misses Madge and Adelaide Clarkson have spent the summer quietly in their Hudson River homes; Miss Elizabeth Morris has rusticated on Long Island, and, indeed, all Miss Delafield's young friends who were present showed unmistakable indications of early hours and country air in their clear eyes and blooming cheeks.

A great deal is going on all the time among the hunting sets of Meadowbrook and Cedarhurst. The Pelham Club had all their gayety out in one week, but Meadowbrook spreads it over the whole hunting season by hunt breakfasts and innumerable small dinners and dances. There are always men and women stopping at Mrs. Ladenburg's, Mrs. Roosevelt's, Mrs. Hadden's, Mrs. Carroll's, and Mrs. Kennedy's at Hempstead, Mrs. Jack Cheever's at Cedarhurst, Mrs. Schenck's and Mrs. Stevens's at Lawrence, and Mrs. John E. Cowdin's at Rockaway, and as they are all people who understand the art of entertaining and being entertained, their having an uncommonly good time is not surprising. Mr. Kennedy's hunt breakfast at the Meadowbrook Club a week ago was followed by another yesterday, given by Mr. and Mrs. Ladenburg at their renovated and enlarged country home, "The Oasis," near the club house. A large number of invitations were sent out, and but for the wet weather and the proverbial inaccessibility of Long Island there would have been a crowd present.

The only place that can compete with Long Island as a social centre is Dutchess county on the Hudson, where New York's old aristocracy delight to gather together. There is a grandeur and stateliness about those ancestral homes which no other residences in this country can approach. From Carnwath, at New Hamburg, where Mr. Rives has a country seat modelled and mounted on the plan of an English nobleman's domain, to Vice-President Morton's "Ellerslie," with its three-mile drive from the gate to the mansion, the banks of the Hudson are dotted with gentlemen's estates, which for extent and cultivation dwarf Newport places into mere suburban villas. Livingston Manor, Drayton Hall, the Langdon Park and Place, Mr. Archibald Rogers's superb new structure, are only a few among the very many stately mansions and baronial halls.

This has been ball week at Tuxedo, and the Executive Committee, the House Committee, the Entertainment Committee, the Boat Committee, the Pigeon Committee, and all the others that end in "tee" have had their hands full keeping the crowd of visitors amused and out of the way while the necessary decorating and arranging of the ballroom were in progress. The rush on Friday night exceeded anything that even Mr. Pierre Lorillard expected, and the ball was a pronounced success.

The "ladies of Tuxedo," as they are called, that is, the cottage owners and residents who preside over festivities and do the honors of the club house, form a very handsome group, as included among them are Mrs. W. W. Astor, Mrs. R. H. Hunt, Mrs. George Griswold, Mrs. Walker Breese Smith, Mrs. Arthur Mason Jones, Mrs. Grenville Kane, and several other attractive and ornamental women. And when to these are added Mrs. Randolph, Mrs. Douglas, Mrs. Frank White, Miss Tailer, and Miss Hargous, it will be admitted that there was no lack of beauty in Tuxedo's handsome ballroom on Friday night. The decorations and favors were all in brilliant shades of color, such as bright pink and showy red, with a mixture of gold and silver that was highly effective, and tended to raise the spirits of the most confirmed misanthrope who might enter the ballroom. A very jolly cotillon was led by Mr. De Rham and Mrs. R. H. Hunt, and dancing was kept up until a late hour.

By the way, we were in error last week in saying that Miss De Saulles, the granddaughter of Mrs. Heckscher, was at the hunt ball of the Essex Country Club, week before last, as a débutante. The young lady is still a schoolgirl, and has not come out in society.

Miss Heckscher's wedding in Newport was as well attended as if it had been August instead of October. All Saints' Chapel was crowded for the ceremony, and the bride looked very sweet and interesting in the conventional satin and point lace. There was no question about the earnestness with which she regarded the event, as her responses were distinctly audible in all parts of the church. Two prettier girls than Miss Emeline Heckscher and Miss May McClellan, who officiated as bridesmaids, it would be difficult to find, but they taxed their good looks to the utmost in the costumes that they wore. Brown and white do not form a harmonious combination, and the large hats, piled with dark-brown feathers, were, trying, to say the least. The collation was satisfactory to the very last point, and the champagne frappé bore unmistakable evidence of the host's skilled and experienced supervision. The prettiest among the guests were Mrs. Frederick Newbold, who looked charming in a bright yellow costume; Miss Moller, who was also in canary color; Mrs. Prescott Lawrence and Miss Wilmerding in a bonnet just from Paris, made entirely of green leaves, and, according to the latest mode, quite flat on the top.

The wedding of Miss Floyd-Jones and Mr. Thom made quite an excitement on Wednesday on the Long Island Railroad, so great was the rush and crowd. It was a very picturesque affair, and the group of bridesmaids, in white and gold brocade, and carrying huge posies of yellow chrysanthemums, was very effective. The bride, too, was handsome, but, except to the eyes of love and affection, bore a monotonous resemblance to all other brides. It is to be regretted that the heroines of such occasions are debarred from any variety or originality of costume, as when there is a wedding every day for a fortnight they become inextricably "mixed up" in the memories of those who have seen and admired them.

The reported engagement of Mr. John Jacob Astor is a matter of more than ordinary social interest, and a man whose property amounts to $150,000,000 and who may therefore claim to be the richest man in the world, can hardly expect to have his privacy respected, after the fashion that lesser mortals claim to be their right. Mrs. Bowler, the lady to whom Mr. Astor is supposed to have plighted his troth, is well known at New London and Bar Harbor, where she has spent many seasons, and, without being handsome, is what the English call "fetching," having much grace of figure and fascination of manner. She is rich enough for all her requirements, so that the Astor millions are not likely to have influenced her. Brilliant in conversation, she will reign like a queen over New York society, should she have the opportunity.

Among the latest engagements announced is that of Mr. Daniel F. Appleton, the father of Mrs. Gerald Hoyt and Mr. Francis R. Appleton, to Miss Sarah Cole of Boston.

Transatlantic tourists returning from their travels give varied and interesting accounts of the Paris Exposition. The bull fights which were of nightly occurrence in the Spanish department were, it is said, among the most unique attractions of the show. One lady describes them as "beginning with a gorgeous spectacle, all the toreadors and horses, in their splendid costumes and trappings, walking in procession around the great arena and winding up with the ghastliest cruelty and bloodshed." The 30,000 spectators, however, among whom were many Americans, almost to a man remained to the bloody end.