

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET. JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

All business or news letter and telegraphic despatches must be addressed New York Herald.

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Volume XXIV. No. 356

AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

- GRAND OPERA HOUSE, Grand Opera and 2d St. Grand Opera and 2d St.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Wednesday, December 22, 1869.

THE NEWS.

Europe.

Cable telegrams are dated December 21. The Peabody funeral and Monaco sailed for America. The Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs promises that the Gladstone Cabinet will legislate a measure to enable British subjects in America to divest themselves of their nationality when they please.

Egypt.

Our special correspondence from Cairo, dated the 20th of November, furnishes a brilliant and most entertaining narrative of the fêtes and festive scenes which were enjoyed and witnessed at the expense of the Viceroy, after the successful passage of the inauguration fleet through the Suez Canal.

Paraguay.

Telegraphic advices to the 20th ult. state that Uruguayan troops are among the allies. Lopez is reported to have fled to Bolivia.

Cuba.

Despatches from Havana mention a number of skirmishes in which the insurgents were defeated. Rebel troops are reported to be moving on Camaguey. The report from the United States that five cents additional duty would be imposed on centrifugal grades of sugar creates some excitement among the Havana merchants.

Congress.

But little business was transacted in the Senate yesterday. A bill was reported providing for the execution of the laws against polygamy in Utah, and a bill was introduced for the more equal distribution of national banking capital.

Miscellaneous.

The news from the Red River region states that the fort of the Hudson Bay Company near Peninsula has been seized, with a number of Governor McDonough's agents, by a company of mounted insurgents.

The New York Custom House, was committed for extradition in Toronto yesterday.

The report of gold diggings in the Big Iron mountains has called together a crowd of miners at Cheyenne, who propose to visit the diggings in the spring. The Montana Legislature has rejected the appointments made by Governor Ashley for Territorial Auditor, Treasurer and Superintendent of Public Instruction.

The City. Daniel McFarland was arraigned in the Court of General Sessions yesterday before Recorder Hackett for the killing of Albert Richardson. He pleaded not guilty and was remanded to prison.

Elsewhere will be found the particulars of recent heavy robberies of passengers on the railways running out of this city. The Baroness Olga de Maloua Frauloff has suffered to the extent of over \$50,000 by the robbery of her trunk.

In the case of Mrs. Allen, who is charged by her son, an Episcopal minister, with being defamed on High Church doctrines, her counsel asked an order at the Court yesterday to prevent the extravagant waste of her property, as, he said, the lady's very unbecoming dress was being sold.

The Cunard steamship Siberia, Captain Harrison, will sail to-day for Queenstown and Liverpool. The European mails will close at the Post Office at twelve M.

The steamship Colorado, Captain Williams, will leave per No. 46, North river, at half-past eight o'clock this morning, for Queenstown and Liverpool.

Prominent Arrivals in the City.

General O. S. Shepherd, of the United States Army, is at the Astor House. Colonel Charles Spencer, of Philadelphia; General John E. Mulford, of Richmond, Va., and Colonel M. C. Wilcox, of Knoxville, Tenn., are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

General J. D. Imboden, of Virginia, and Colonel McKever, of the United States Army, are at the St. Charles Hotel.

Professor S. B. Ingham, of England, and Colonel Wm. Lewis, of the United States Army, are at the St. Elmo Hotel.

George W. Armentrout, of the United States Army, is at the Hoffman House.

General J. G. Foster, of the United States Army, and J. W. Wadsworth, of Genesee, are at the Albemarle Hotel.

General George J. Magee, of Watkins, N. Y.; Professor J. M. Drown, of Cambridge; General S. D. Hungerford, of Massachusetts; and General A. H. Sanders, of Washington, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Prominent Departures.

Colonel Selwyn, for Boston; General H. J. Hunt, for Washington, and Captain Oliver Bourgeois, for San Francisco.

St. Domingo.

For many months the American mind has watched with interest the progress of events in Cuba. From this, the largest and most populous of the West India islands, its attention is now diverted to St. Domingo—the richest, the most beautiful and the oldest. The island was named for St. Dominic, who founded the rival order to the Franciscans. We have already grasped San Francisco, and are now preparing to stretch our protecting arm over St. Domingo. This is the only one of the Antilles not possessed by a foreign Power, and is occupied by two independent nations. The island possesses greater historical interest than any other of this vast group. Spain made it the key to the whole of her possessions in the New World, as she entered upon that wonderful career of conquest and successful commercial enterprise which distinguished her in the seventeenth century.

THE RED RIVER INSURRECTION.

Despatches from St. Paul, Minnesota, announce that the insurrection in Winnipeg Territory, so far from having died out or been suppressed, as previous accounts intimated, has culminated in actual hostilities. The initiative has been taken by the capture of Fort Garry and its occupation by six hundred of the insurgents. The counter revolution which McDougall and the government agents endeavored to create fell flat, the population being a unit in the movement against the British authorities.

SHE WANTS A FIGHT.

At the woman suffrage meeting in Brooklyn the other evening Miss Susan B. Anthony opened a discourse on the proposition that "it is a false theory that all women are born to be supported; but she had not made much progress when she gave it up as a bad job, in this fashion:—"Mr. Beecher, I can't speak, the spirit doesn't move me. I can face a lion's den—walk through it—but I can't speak here to-night. Do get up a fight. Then, perhaps, I can speak." Here, then, we have Miss Susan's grand idea of woman suffrage. She wants it that she may head a gang of roughs on election day, and go in, knock down and drag out the "dead rabbits."

WHAT DOES IT MEAN?

Cardinal Mathieu has left Rome and returned to France. The Cardinal is the Archbishop of Besancon, a churchman who is not without power in France. Why has he gone home so soon? We were told by the Pope, a few days ago, that leave of absence from the Council was not to be easily obtained. We have since been told by the Atlantic cable that the Cardinal had gone home to do some confirmation and ordination work. We are now told that the Cardinal has gone on a special mission to the Emperor, the eldest son of the Church. What does it mean? Is the Council already a failure? Is the postponement a confession of weakness? We ought not to forget that Napoleon is not yet formally crowned. Has some expected coronation to do with this mission? What does the whole thing mean? The 6th of January, on which day the Council reassembles, may make matters more intelligible. We wait with some anxiety.

now fighting Baez with varied and doubtful success. Several times has our government been besieged to annex the eastern part of the island and two or three times to extend our protectorate over Hayti. Negotiations were entered into for the cession of the island so long ago as Pierce's administration; but English and French agents interfered, and it was abandoned. The terms of this last proposal, made by the government of Baez, are that the United States assume the possession of the Dominican republic, granting it a Territorial government identical with other Territorial governments within the jurisdiction of the United States, the conditions being that the Dominican people shall first decide by vote to allow such possession, and that the United States shall assume the public debt and other obligations of the Dominican government, amounting to one million dollars, and pay for their State property, amounting to one million dollars more. Our government sent out commissioners in July last, who returned in October, expressing their belief that the Dominicans are desirous of annexation and that the island is worth possessing. Dominica once a Territory of the United States, Hayti will soon seek our protection. Salnave already looks with favor upon annexation. He has several times sought the protection of the American flag, and that protection has caused a degree of enmity to this country in those who are hostile to his administration. The newly accredited Minister from Hayti, General Alexander Tate, is said to favor annexation. He is a quadroon and the man who, in 1861, offered his services to Mr. Lincoln to aid in the organization of colored troops, and was then spoken of as a man of high culture and fine presence.

THE DARREN CANAL.

A canal across the narrow neck of land which connects the Atlantic with the Pacific Ocean is one of the grandest possibilities of the present, and it is certain to be one of the grandest facts of the future. Since the Suez Canal was formally opened the Darren Canal or some canal across our isthmus has been pronounced a necessity. The necessity has been confessed, not by Great Britain alone, but by several other nations of the European Continent. In a recent editorial, expressive evidently of the commercial sentiment of British traders, the London Times says that growing interest is felt "in commercial circles in the possibility of another ship canal, deeper, wider and less subject to fogs and sand drifts, through some of the Central American States, to connect the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans." President Grant, in his first annual message, has connected his name and his administration with this necessity and with this forthcoming triumph. It is well known that the President is favorable to the enterprise. It is just as well known that with his sanction initial steps have been taken. It is our opinion that if President Grant does not permanently associate his name with the Darren, or some such canal, although it may be named by another name, he and his friends will have good reason to sorrow over a lost opportunity.

THE POSTICAL SUCCESSION.

It appears by a telegram from Rome that the Pope has changed his views with regard to the Pontifical succession. When the Ecumenical Council was about being inaugurated Pius the Ninth expressed a desire that if he should die during the session of the Council his successor should be declared by acclamation, in the presence of the assembled prelates, by the Cardinals, instead of following the usual, though not obligatory, custom of electing the Pope by ballot in secret conclave. He has now issued a decree that in case of his death the Council shall be dissolved, and the Cardinals shall elect a successor to the chair of St. Peter in the usual way. The idea that the Pope intended the council of bishops assembled in Rome to have any voice in the election of his successor is erroneous. None but the dignitaries composing the College of Cardinals have any right to vote for the election of a Pope, but they might have carried out the Holy Father's wishes by declaring his successor openly and by acclamation in the presence of that mighty assembly of a thousand prelates, gathered from all quarters of the earth. The election of a Pope has always been a political game, after all, in which Austria, France and Italy played their parts against each other. America may be in the next time.

PAVING FIFTH AVENUE.

The question of the pavement of this great thoroughfare was up in the Board of Assistant Aldermen on Monday in the shape of the remonstrance of a citizen against paving it with wood. We do not believe that concrete pavement for that street has had anything like a fair or satisfactory trial. It has failed in circumstances that would have insured the failure of almost any pavement known. It was ignorantly and badly put down. It was put down apparently in ignorance of the principles upon which such a pavement must depend for its success. Elasticity, for instance, is one of the necessary elements of such a pavement. Yet here we find it laid upon a solid stone pavement, and thus placed upon a firm, unyielding base, as if in order that the wheels passing above might cut it up the more effectually. It was badly put down, because the materials were not of the best quality, and in its preparation the exact point of consistence was not nicely hit. At the same time we are not sure that any comparisons between Paris and this city as to the use of this pavement are at all proper: for in Paris its success is in great part due to the more perfect arrangements of the city government and the consequent greater attention given, not only to choosing good pavements but to keeping them in constant repair when down. Pavements that would fail anywhere else would succeed in Paris, from the simple fact that the city has a pavement organization always on duty, such as should have been established here when the supervision of the pavements was given to the Croton Aqueduct Board. Taking, therefore, the general view of the merits of pavements as those merits can be realized here, we incline to the opinion that a wooden pavement on Fifth Avenue would be better than the present one at its best, and as between the Stafford pavement, which seems highly successful where we have it, and the Nicholson, which has many failures in the city, we should judge the former to be decidedly the best.

THE SHELLED TOO THEN.

The latest mine disaster, the caving in of several houses, proves to have originated in the most culpable negligence. A gallery of the mine had been worked so near the surface that props were necessary to keep the ceiling of the gallery from caving in at any time, and from want of attention the props in time became inadequate to the purpose. Miners should be forbidden by statute from working their mines so near the surface, unless they can be compelled to make the surface in such cases permanently and unchangeably secure.

LET THEM BE SENT UP.

The two men dismissed from the police for highway robbery have just been tried for the offence in the Court of General Sessions and found guilty. In charging the jury the Recorder made some remarks, with which the whole public will sympathize, as to the difficulty of getting so large a police force as ours without some rogues in it, and the success of the Commission in their efforts to keep the force pure.

TITLEBATH TIMMOUSE IN THE COMMON COUNCIL.

Titlebath's great platform was "everything for everybody." By the magnificent way in which the fathers spread around their donations, giving hundreds and thousands to everything and everybody, from St. Vincent's Hospital to Mr. Larry Lanegan, we fancy they are all of Titlebath's party.

EMINENTLY PROPER.

The bronze statue of General Scott which the trustees propose to set up in the beautiful grounds of the old Soldiers' Home, founded by the General, near Washington, Congress, too, should by special appropriation provide for an appropriate monument to Scott at West Point—a monument embracing the names of all the West Point officers distinguished in the public service. Such a monument would be a powerful incentive to the cadets to strive to emulate the examples of their honored predecessors in the Academy, and, moreover, it would be useful to the boys as a standard book of history. Having repaid, ten thousand times over, all its costs to the Treasury, West Point should no longer go begging for such becoming historical ornaments as the suggested monument to Scott.

KEEPING AN EYE ON THOSE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

Senator Sumner, in asking for the latest correspondence on the subject. He evidently does not intend that those claims shall be allowed to sleep till forgotten.

Dom Pedro on Lopez.—Everybody in South America would, it seems, be quite content to declare the war against Lopez at an end save only the Emperor of Brazil, who pursues his foe as if with personal malignity. The allies of Brazil are quite content with what has been done—the Emperor's own ministers are divided against him on the point of relinquishing hostilities—but the Emperor, with stolid, persisting, butchering obstinacy, will not hear of peace while Lopez is free in Paraguay. Thus, for the supposed offences of one man, war is resolutely made against a people. The country is kept in all the disorganized and horrible condition incident to war. Every human life is kept upon the hazard solely that his Majesty, the Emperor of Brazil, may keep up the hunt against his enemies. We have heard a great deal of the inhumanity and barbarous temper of Lopez, and we now find that Dom Pedro is rather more than his peer in these qualities.

THE NEW YORK CITY POST OFFICE.

Some inveterate and inevitable jobber has his eye on our new Post Office. He feels disgusted to see such a magnificent structure going on so handsomely without putting a cent in his private pocket, and he is determined to stop it or harness on his plan. Such we take to be the meaning of the resolution offered in the House by a man from Nevada, instructing the Post Office Committee to inspect the Post Office operations, and report if they are corrupt. The work is, if possible, to be delayed till the jobber manoeuvres his committee.

A GOOD POINT WELL MADE.

The Recorder, in deciding a case involving the routine of administration in the Board of Commissioners of Emigration, has decided that commissioners do not perform their duties as the law requires when they sign papers in blank, but that they must give every case a personal supervision. To act upon this decision will make the duties very onerous, but it will doubtless be necessary wherever the action is expected to be binding legally.

It appears by a telegram from Rome that the Pope has changed his views with regard to the Pontifical succession. When the Ecumenical Council was about being inaugurated Pius the Ninth expressed a desire that if he should die during the session of the Council his successor should be declared by acclamation, in the presence of the assembled prelates, by the Cardinals, instead of following the usual, though not obligatory, custom of electing the Pope by ballot in secret conclave. He has now issued a decree that in case of his death the Council shall be dissolved, and the Cardinals shall elect a successor to the chair of St. Peter in the usual way. The idea that the Pope intended the council of bishops assembled in Rome to have any voice in the election of his successor is erroneous. None but the dignitaries composing the College of Cardinals have any right to vote for the election of a Pope, but they might have carried out the Holy Father's wishes by declaring his successor openly and by acclamation in the presence of that mighty assembly of a thousand prelates, gathered from all quarters of the earth. The election of a Pope has always been a political game, after all, in which Austria, France and Italy played their parts against each other. America may be in the next time.

THE POPE, HOWEVER, FOR SOME REASON HAS ALTERED HIS MIND UPON THE QUESTION.

It may be that he intends to create a few more cardinals, and as the American bishops are said to be very friendly to his Holiness, a few red caps may be dispensed among the archiepiscopal sees of the United States, Canada or South America. But it is not likely that Pope Pius will depart this life during the session of the Council—for he is hale and hearty still—unless, indeed, it be prolonged for ten or a dozen and a half years, like the Council of Trent, in 1545. The question of succession is therefore not likely to trouble the cardinals just yet.

THE QUESTION OF THE PAVEMENT OF THIS GREAT THOROUGHFARE WAS UP IN THE BOARD OF ASSISTANT ALDERMEN ON MONDAY.

The question of the pavement of this great thoroughfare was up in the Board of Assistant Aldermen on Monday in the shape of the remonstrance of a citizen against paving it with wood. We do not believe that concrete pavement for that street has had anything like a fair or satisfactory trial. It has failed in circumstances that would have insured the failure of almost any pavement known. It was ignorantly and badly put down. It was put down apparently in ignorance of the principles upon which such a pavement must depend for its success. Elasticity, for instance, is one of the necessary elements of such a pavement. Yet here we find it laid upon a solid stone pavement, and thus placed upon a firm, unyielding base, as if in order that the wheels passing above might cut it up the more effectually. It was badly put down, because the materials were not of the best quality, and in its preparation the exact point of consistence was not nicely hit. At the same time we are not sure that any comparisons between Paris and this city as to the use of this pavement are at all proper: for in Paris its success is in great part due to the more perfect arrangements of the city government and the consequent greater attention given, not only to choosing good pavements but to keeping them in constant repair when down. Pavements that would fail anywhere else would succeed in Paris, from the simple fact that the city has a pavement organization always on duty, such as should have been established here when the supervision of the pavements was given to the Croton Aqueduct Board. Taking, therefore, the general view of the merits of pavements as those merits can be realized here, we incline to the opinion that a wooden pavement on Fifth Avenue would be better than the present one at its best, and as between the Stafford pavement, which seems highly successful where we have it, and the Nicholson, which has many failures in the city, we should judge the former to be decidedly the best.

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THE TWO MEN DISMISSED FROM THE POLICE.

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SENATOR SUMNER ASKING FOR THE LATEST CORRESPONDENCE ON THE SUBJECT.

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REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF REVENUE.

The annual report of the Special Commissioner of the Revenue, which was recently submitted to Congress, and which has been heretofore noticed in our columns, is now laid before us in the form of a neat pamphlet. Mr. Wells treats not only the subject of revenue fully, but gives us a comprehensive treatise on the industry, trade, commerce and progress of the republic. His figures will prove both interesting and suggestive, though in some instances they need explanation and qualification.

HE STARTS OUT WITH THE FACT THAT THE REVENUE RECEIPTS OF THE TREASURY HAVE BEEN LARGELY IN EXCESS OF THE EXPENDITURES EVERY YEAR SINCE THE TERMINATION OF THE WAR.

He starts out with the fact that the revenue receipts of the Treasury have been largely in excess of the expenditures every year since the termination of the war, and that the wealth of the country has been greatly increased. "In short," he says, "the experience of another year reaffirms the principle before announced, that the progress and growth of the country, through its elements of vitality—viz., great national resources and an inherent spirit of energy and enterprise in the people—is, in a great degree, independent of legislation and of the impoverishment and disorder which the occurrence of a long war has necessarily occasioned." Adverting to the happy condition of the people at large he says:—"There are few who, exempt from physical ailment, need hunger from scarcity of food or be idle for the lack of some opportunity for remunerative employment." These are facts which are attested by the experience of all. Still, Mr. Wells re-echoes the old resumption and contraction dogma, and, in face of the facts he presents showing the wonderful progress and prosperity of the country under a paper currency, makes the contradictory assertion that this state of things is a "false appearance of wealth and vigor; that it has been succeeded by a condition of depression; that contraction of the currency, direct and undisguised, is the one necessity of the situation, the only remedy for existing evils, so far as the currency has relation to them, and that the nation cannot emerge from its embarrassments and difficulties until the makers and administrators of the law have the honesty and courage to take it (contraction) up and carry it forward to the end." Here is a curious medley of ideas about prosperity and suffering, about progress and depression, which shows that Mr. Wells' abstract theories are stronger than facts or his judgment.

THE COMMISSIONER HAS SOME SCINTILLATIONS OF LIGHT ON THE TRUE CAUSE OF THE DIFFICULTY IN THE WAY OF RESUMPTION OR OF MAINTAINING A SPECIE BASIS, COULD RESUMPTION BE FORCED.

He admits that "there is no such thing possible as the resumption and continuance of specie payments with a continuance of the abnormal system of foreign trade and exchanges against us." He says, truly, "we settle the adverse balances by the purchase in the first instance of bills of exchange on England, paying a banker's profit, and probably effecting such a purchase at a greater or less extent by selling at a discount the nation's obligations of indebtedness." In another place he estimates our foreign indebtedness at \$1,465,500,000. A thousand millions of this, he states, are in United States securities. At an average of six per cent we have to pay to Europe an annual interest of near eighty-eight millions of dollars. Estimating the total balance against us, and taking the account of the United States with foreign countries for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869, as the basis of his calculation, he makes out that we have to pay, probably, at the present time an average of two hundred and ten millions per annum to balance the account with foreign countries. Among the items enumerated are twenty-five millions in specie spent by Americans abroad and twenty-four millions as excess of freights carried in foreign bottoms. Of course there is not specie production enough to settle this adverse balance, and therefore our bonds and other securities continue to go abroad to make up the large annual deficiency.

MR. WELLS' REMEDY FOR THIS STATE OF THINGS IS CONTRACTION OF THE CURRENCY, TO FORCE SPECIE PAYMENTS, AND CHEAP PRODUCTION, IN ORDER THAT WE MAY BE PUT ON A FOOTING IN THE MARKETS OF THE WORLD WITH THE CHEAP LABOR PRODUCTS OF OTHER NATIONS.

But what will our farmers and laborers generally say to this extraordinary proposed remedy? Can they be put on a footing of competition with the pauper and ill-paid laborer of the Old World? Is that the price we are to pay to reach specie payments? We do not imagine the products of the country would be increased, and, as a consequence, the exports, by such low prices as Mr. Wells wants to bring us to. On the contrary, we think a large portion of the crops, particularly in the West, would rot on the ground. It would not pay to gather and transport them. Any sudden or great change in the present condition of the currency or of the price of gold could not fail to be terribly disastrous. We see indications of this in the present decline of gold. The government itself, with all its desire to reach specie payments, has become alarmed. The only true and safe policy is to let things alone, and to leave the laws of nature and trade to solve the problem of a currency circulation or a specie basis. We have, as Mr. Wells admits, been wonderfully prosperous under our system of currency, and, as to the excess of importations and the balance of trade, they will adjust themselves in due time.

MR. WELLS MAKES AN ASTOUNDING STATEMENT OF THE COST AND DESTRUCTION OF THE WAR.

He says the amount will reach near nine thousand millions of dollars in all, including the actual expenditures on both sides and the destruction of property. But he seems to forget that a large portion of this amount entered into the various industries and improvements of the country and has become permanent wealth. He speaks properly in glowing terms of the surprising recuperation of the South, and he might have given our fellow citizens of that section full credit for their industry, intelligence, energy and good disposition under the extraordinary circumstances in which they were placed. The Commissioner makes the gross annual product of the country at present almost seven thousand millions of dollars, of which nearly half is from agriculture. The total valuation of property he estimates at over twenty-four thousand millions of dollars, which, notwithstanding the cost and destruction of the war, would be an increase of about sixty-five per cent for the last decade. There are many other valuable statements and some good suggestions in