Amnsements Co-Night,

ACADEMY OF MUSIC-French Cook's Ball. ACADEMY OF DESIGN-Water Color Exhibition. ACADEMY OF MUSIC—French Cook's Ball.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Water Color Exhibition.
BIGGO OPERA HOUSE—8—"Opheus and Enrydice."
CASINO—8—" The Merry War.
DALT'S THEATRE—8—"Seven-Twenty-Eight."
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—8—" Esmeralda."
HORTICULTURAL HALL—Flower Show.
MADISON CLUB THEATRE—3—Readings.
MADISON SQUARE TREATRE—8—"Alphoe Roses."
NEW-YORK COMEDY TREATRE—8—"Pin on the Bristol."
NEW-YORK COMEDY TREATRE—8—"Pin on the Bristol."
NERLO'S GRADEN—9—"A Wife's Peril."
STAR THEATRE—8—"Wanted a Partner."
THALLA THEATRE—8—"Wanted a Partner."
THALLA THEATRE—8—"Griseidis."
UNION SQUARE TREATRE—8—"Separation."
WALLACK'S THEATRE—8—"Deception."
WALLACK'S THEATRE—8—"That Man."
STR AVENUE THEATRE—8—"That Man."
STR AVENUE THEATRE—8—"That Man."
STR AVENUE THEATRE—8—"Confusion."
14TR STREET THEATRE—8—"FINIS IN Ireland."

Index to Aopertisements.

***************************************	Page. Co
Amouncements. 8 Banking Houses and Bankers. 7 Business Chances. 7 Business Chances. 7 Board and Rooms. 7 Copartnership Notice 7 Dancing Academics 7 Dynicem Notices. 7 Dynicem Notices. 7 Eressmaking. 7	Lectures & Meetings. 7 Miscollaneous. 8 5 Marriagra and Deaths 5 New Publications. 6 Ocean Steamers. 7 Professional. 7 Professional. 7 Real Estate. 7 Rooms and Flats. 7 Situations Wantes. 7 Streamboats and R. R. 7 Teachers. 6

Business Notices.

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New York Daily Tribune.

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THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FORFIGN.-A conference of Parnellites was held yesterday. === The British Government has approved the convention of M. de Lesseps with the steamship owners. ____ There will be a Napoleonic demonstration at the funeral of M. Rouher. Larsen Martensen, a Danish theologian, is dead. Explorer O'Neill has arrived at Mozambique.

CONGRESS .- In the Senate yesterday Mr. Logan presented a protest against the passage of the Fitz.

John Porter bill. —— In the Senate bills were reported favorably to prevent counterfeiting of the securities of foreign Governments; for the erection of a hall of records; to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy, and to establish a bureau of statistics of labor. = In the Senate bills were introfluced to enable the Territory of Dakota to form a Constitution; to provide statuary and historical tablets for the Saratoga monument. === In the House a bill was introduced by Mr. Morrison to reduce import duties and war tariff taxes. - In the House bills were introduced providing for an export tax on cotton; anthorizing the construction of a bridge across the Hudson River; making an appropriation for the Albany custom house; for a life-saving station at Gay Head; declaring Good Friday a legal holiday.

DOMESTIC .- The title of the Westinghouse Company to their air brake patents was disputed yesterday in court. = Five youthful burglars in Bridgeport confess to extensive crime. The Gay Head heroes have received money and medals from the Massachusetts Humane Society. = Twelve masked men in peaceful Ohio lynched a man for murder, === The secretary of the Bicycle League, who has quarrelled with the Springfield Club, is supported by the New-Haven = Joseph Cook paid a glowing tribute to Wendell Phillips. = The chairman of the Ohio an State Committee dissents from Foster's views about Arthur. - The Fall River strike promises to spread.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.-Two of Mr. Thompson's subordinates testified before the Senate Committee on Cities yesterday. ____ More testimony concerning the Sheriff's over-charges was given before Mr. Roosevelt's committee. === Eight of the Germanic's passengers arrived on the Britannic, ____ A seated verdict was ordered in the Hart-Townsend libel case. = Leon Cronson, the dishonest salesman of Goldsmith & Kuhn, was brought to the city. ___ The trustees of Dr. Newman's church held a meeting, ____ Matthew Arnold's religious opinions were criticised at the Baptist preachers' meeting. - The joint committee on the Adirondacks appointed a committee to urge legislation. The examination of Tappan on the charge of murder was continued in Jamaica. —— Harring-ton and Dr. Peacock were rearrested in Jersey City. Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (41212 grains), 85.85 cents. Stocks were active

and fluctuating and closed unsettled. THE WEATHER-TRIBUNE local observations in dicate cloudy weather, with light rain, followed by clearing and colder weather. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 36°; lowest, 29°; average, 3358°.

The Senate Committee had before it yesterday two unprofitable witnesses. One was an Engineer of Sewers in the Department of Public Works and the other was the Superintendent of Boulevards and Roads. The most remarkable thing about their testimony was what they could not remember, and their inability to give an expert opinion on any point. Men who profit so little from experience that they are reluctant to tell how long it might take to build a hundred feet of sewer, and whose memories are so short as Mr. Towle's and Mooney's, may serve the Thompson purposes admirably; but they are not the kind of servants that the public wants.

The lynching mania which unfortunately has broken out so fiercely of late in the more thickly settled parts of this country, has now shown itself in Ohio-one of the last States of the Union in which it was to be expected. A young man was assassinated on Saturday night at Rendville, Perry County, but managed to say, as he fell into his wife's arms, "The Hickeys have killed me." On the strength of this assertion several men were arrested; but a mob broke into the magistrate's office, and taking the prisonersont, hanged one of them. Evidently, however, this Ohio mob had in it some tender-hearted men, for one of the prisoners begged so piteously for his life that he was spared. Doubtless the authorities of Perry County will do what they can to bring to justice the ringleaders in this outrage against law and order, and the fellow who escaped hanging ought to be a valuable witness against them.

The beauties of the tariff bill introduced in the House yesterday by Colonel Morrison are not apparent at first glance. Evidently the chairman of the Ways and Means Committee himself does not know exactly what they are. He says he shall set the experts in the Treasury Department to work immediately to find out. Colonel Morrison, however, " estimates" that this measure will reduce the tariff about 17 per cent. and, to make sure that there shall be a limit beyoud which its effect cannot go, he has inserted a clause preventing any reduction below the

whatever a further study of the bill may reveal, it may be described at present as a measure calculated to destroy the salt and pottery industries of the country ; to put a stop to lead-mining and copper-mining; to lower the wages of coal and iron miners and of operatives in cotton and woollen mills; and to make wool-growing unprofitable. The prospect of these changes will not spread rejoicing over the entire country | in the boroughs and the counties. So numerous -nor cement the Free Trade and the Protection wings of the Democratic party more firmly together.

The Suez Canal agreement which the British Government has just approved, and which M. de Lesseps will submit to the shareholders of the company for ratification to-day, deals only with the financial and commercial side of the Canal question. It is decidedly more liberal to English interests than the one which Mr. Gladstone's agents negotiated with the great French engineer last summer, and which was so quickly repudiated by the English merchants. Among the positive gains of this last understanding is the abolition of the pilotage fees. These amounted to \$250 on a vessel of 1,500 tons burden, and the income from this source was enough to pay the running expenses of the canal. The reduction in transit dues is also much more marked than in the July agreement, and probably will be acceptable to the shareholders. Seven new directors and a London office are also among the other concessions which M. de Lesseps has made. The question of a new canal or the enlargement of the old one is to be left to a committee of French and English engineers. The authorities at Cairo have not yet approved the document; but since Mr. Gladstone's Government has done so, the Khedive will hardly offer much objection to it.

If Mr. Hewitt were not a man of very peculiar mental qualities, one would be compelled to introduce him to the Democratic party as an entire stranger. Speaking of the Tariff bill, which Mr. Morrison and Mr. Hewitt have been incubating-and which is likely to fare about as badly as any other egg on which two rival hens try to set at the same time-Mr. Hewitt expresses the belief that it will be found so excellent that Republican members will not wish to vote against it. Is Mr. Hewitt's faith in his party really sublime? This bill, as it comes from the hands of Mr. Marrison, proposes a reduction of about 20 per cent on duties generally. But it also provides that no reduction shall go below the duties levied by the Morrill tariff of 1861. The first step, Mr. Hewitt says, will be to apply this beautiful "principle" to every item in the tariff, and "to correct any case in which it would be injudicious or in which it might be improved." In other words, the first step is to abolish the so-called "principle," and to make a new tariff throughout. We suspect Mr. Hewitt is right in supposing that this will be necessary, if the tariff bill is to be anything but a disgraceful hodge-podge. But it is precisely the most difficult of all tasks for which Mr. Hewitt supposes the Democratic majority is competent. Verily, such faith is rare!

RIP VAN WINKLE'S TARIFF.

What a beautiful "principle" it is to be sure, to cut off everybody's head 20 inches, provided that nobody shall be made shorter than Mr. Morrill was in 1861. This is peculiarly and delightfully Democratic. To come tailing along some years behind the Republicans is the one virtue of the Democratic party, but in this instance it is a little further behind than usual, Twenty-three years is a good while, to one who knows anything of the development of industries within the last quarter of a century. But our Democratic friends have so little conception of the changes that have been going on in the world that they doubtless are sincere in the belief that it is entirely safe to do exactly what the Republicans did twenty-three years ago. The country would be better satisfied if these would-be rulers would catch up a little more closely with the age in which they live. Ten or twelve years behind the age might answer but twenty-three! It reminds one of the conscientious but timid old surgeon, at the beginning of the war, in officers' school, who was asked the proper position of the surgeon in line of battle, and answered, very slowly and thoughtfully, "Opposite the centre of the battalion-three miles-to the rear."

Not having known what was going on since slavery rebelled and Democrats began burning powder, the Democratic party is excusable. But a party that is twenty-three years behind the age is rather too slow to govern. Industries have been revolutionized since Mr. Morrill's first tariff was enacted. In this and all other civilized lands, the very basis of manufacturing production has changed incalculably. Really, it would take more hard work to adjust an old tariff of 1861 to the present needs of the country than to frame a new one out of hand. But the poor Rip Van Winkles, who are rubbing their half-opened eyes, and gazing at a strange new world, and trying to be live Democratic statesmen at Washington, since they know too little of the age they live in or of the needs of modern industry to frame a tariff, think the country can get along well enough with the one the Republicans made in 1861, especially as it was never quite worn out. The trifling circumstance that the boy outgrew that suit of clothes, and has outgrown many others since, never occurs to these sleepy gentlemen. The suit must have fitted once, for the Republicans made it. Therefore, let us put it on again. Perhaps it may pinch in some places; if so, of course there are " overgrown monopolies " there, which must be cut off.

Such is the latest manifestation of Democratic statesmanship. As for Mr. Hewitt, he proposes to let out the old suit of clothes here, and patch it there, and so make it fit. The notion of making a new suit of clothes is not to be tolerated. That would involve going to a tailor. and there is not a man in the Democratic party who could cut a tariff to fit anybody or anything more modern than the resolutions of '98. Happy thought, therefore, that the Republican tailors did make up a tariff in '61 which was never worn out. Bring it in at once, and let us patch it. By stitching in a piece of the "furled anner." we can pass it off as a Democratic

THE SESSION OF PARLIAMENT, The session of the British Parliament opening to-day is fraught with political uncertainty. There may be a protracted struggle over a new Reform bill. Mr. Gladstone may again be required to draw upon the same resources of patience, perseverance and practical wisdom which rendered the passage of the Land act a personal triumph. The reduction of the franchise may be carried through the Commons only to be rejected by the upper House. There may be another season of legislative activity as busy and as successful as the last. Besides dealing demeanor punishable by fine or imprisonment with the franchise and admitting two millions to citizenship, Parliament may have leisure for reorganizing the government of London and the counties, and for passing several practical measures such as Mr. Chamberlain's Shipping bill. Then, again, these legislative proposals may be referred to in the Queen's speech only to be abandoned one after another under the

tariff secured by the Morrill act of 1861. But even possible that the session will end soon after it has once begun. The Tories are planning an early division on questions of Egyptian policy. The followers of Mr. Parnell may unite with them after failing to extort pledges from the Liberals; and the faint hearts among the Whigs may find it more convenient to desert their party on a foreign issue than to vote against a popular measure for equalizing suffrage and so doubtful are the contingencies of the session that it is neither prudent nor practica-

ble to forecast them. The career of Mr. Gladstone since the downfall of Lord Beaconsfield has been a striking illustration of the inability of statesmanship to follow personal inclinations. He had inveighed against the legislative inaction of the Tory Ministry and against the dangerous tendencies of their foreign policy. He had convinced the country that less activity was required abroad and vastly more of it at home. Yet when he became Premier he was unable to give to his administration that direction which would have been in line with his secret wishes and his public pledges. He could neither clear away the arrears of domestic legislation nor avoid foreign entanglements. He was forced to grapple with social revolution in Ireland and to settle the most harassing and perplexing questions of Imperial policy. The Afghan campaign had to be brought to a close; the Transvaal revolt had to be either suppressed or compromised; Cetewayo had to be restored to a Kingdom where he could not be allowed to defend himself; and the Egyptian campaign, involving an ultimate necessity for permanent occupation and administration, had to be fought, although with reluctance and self-restraint. Powerful as his ascendancy over his party has been, Mr. Gladstone has been compelled to do what he had no expectation of doing, and to leave undone what lay nearest to his heart.

The opening of the new session affords another illustration of this caprice of fortune. He has the reduction of the franchise well in hand, and has a budget of important domestic measures in reserve; but the complications in the Upper Nile are threatening to thwart his plans. A catastrophe at Suakim or Khartoum, or the murder of Gordon in the Nubian desert or bevond Berber, may drag him along a path from which he instinctively recoils.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM IN NEW-YORK. The State Civil Service Commissioners have ubmitted their first annual rejort. It demonstrates that the last Legislature when they came to legislating on Civil Service Reform were, to say the least, inefficient. The law under which the Commissioners act is by no means what it ought to be. So far as it relates to the cities of the State it is a failure. There is doubt in regard to its meaning. It can be interpreted in such a manner as to become a nullity. The Roches'er Union, one of the most prominent Democratic newspapers of the interior, in speaking of the aw remarks: "So far as the authorization to Mayors of cities is concerned, that has yet to prove itself worth a straw." The provisions relating to the State offices work much better. The chief criticism that can be made upon the measure in this particular is that it was carefully provided that it should not take effect until the State officers elected in November had been afforded an opportunity to bag the customary patronage. That is, the act by its terms was to become a law after the xpiration of eight months from the expiration of the present session of the Legislature-eight months from May 4. The result was that the State officers whose term began on January 1 had until the 4th of the month to make appointments and removals under the old system. We believe that all of them with the exception of Controller Chapin availed themselves of their

The report of the Commissioners contains suggestions in relation to the amendments that ought to be made to the law. The chief of these is that the competitive system be made compulsory upon cities. As the law now optional. tands the system is simply This Republican Legislature can be trusted, we think, to overhaul the law and put it in good working shape, free from all ambiguities. It is becoming clearer every day that bona fide Civil Service reform has little to hope for from the Democratic party. The recent defeat of Mr. Pendleton proved that. So, too, it is proved by the attitude of leading Democratic papers in our own State. They are not speaking of the reform to commend it. The Albany Argus recently remarked: "It is a matter of importance to find 'out whether the rank and file of parties care "anything about the Civil Service reform prin-

ciple. No evidence exists that they do." Papers that are bent upon throwing cold water on a cause always talk in just that way. Other papers do not, and as a rule they are Republican papers.

OMNIPOTENCE BY ACT OF THE LEGIS.

LATURE.

There are legislators who seem fixed in the belief that every ill afflicting humanity, with the possible exception of storms, earthquakes, and some few forms of disease, can be cured by law. "Be it enacted," in the estimation of these statesmen, is a formula of almost universal application and irresistible potency. It will abolish poverty, equalize society, correct abuses, abate nuisances, prevent annoyances, comfort the poor, and restrain the avarice of the rich. If the world is not yet reformed, if there is still hardship and selfishness among men, if wages are low and competition is cruel, it is because there are not enough laws. Let us repeat the magic words, "Be it enacted," a few thousand times more, and the golden age will

A few days ago the Legislature undertook to ameliorate the condition of car drivers and conductors by forbidding them to work more than a certain number of hours a day, even if they were willing to; refusing to see that if the work of one man were divided between two the wages would be divided also. Just now one class of the eigar-makers are denouncing the Legislature and the Court of Appeals because a State law forbidding another class of cigar-makers to work in the houses where they live has been declared unconstitutional. This was a law passed at the bidding of a tolerably prosperous body of workingmen and their employers. to shut off the competition of poorer workingmen in the same trade, and no sensible economist ever supposed that it could stand or ought to stand the test of a legal examination.

A bill to abolish ticket-speculators has now been introduced at Albany which errs, just as a hundred similar measures have erred, by making a futile attempt to restrict individual liberty in buying and selling. It makes it a misor both for "any person" to sell a theatre ticket for more than the regular box-office price. If Smith, wanting a ticket which Brown has secured, offers a premium for it, Brown is to be guilty of a misdemeanor if he accepts the offer. and the least penalty which the Court may impose upon him is a fine of \$100. This is forbidding a man to sell his own property at the | Europe, and 131 from Paris, Berlin, Vienna, Rome, pressure of obstruction and partisanship, or in price which a purchaser is anxious to give for Constantinople, Cairo, and other capitals. An averconsequence of foreign complications. It is it. It is compelling him to sell, if he sells at age of a column and a half to each letter would

course such an arbitrary interference with freedom of contract would never be sanctioned by any legal tribunal; nor is there the slightest probability that it cou'd be enforced. Why should it be enforced, if the bargain is not against public morals and buyer and seller are both satisfied with it?

The clamor for legislative prohibition of ticketspeculation is a striking illustration of the fallacy of government omnipotence. A theatre-ticket is not a necessary of life, which people must have. It is a luxury which is always worth just what people are willing to pay for it. When a manager advertises a certain price at the boxoffice and allows speculators to take up the best seats for the purpose of charging a premium on them, he does not invade vested rights; he is guilty only of lying by implication and of annoying a considerable part of his customers. But the practice which is an annoyance to some is a convenience to other buyers. If it were not, the speculators would fail. Lying is not an offence which legislatures can undertake to punish by fine and imprisonment. Neither has a man any business to run to the Legislature for relief because he is "annoyed." Certain regulations for the sale of tickets at all places of public assemblage are legitimate police measures; they are required in the interests of order. It may be quite proper therefore to insist upon a conspicuous announcement of the prices of admission. But when the Legislature enacts that a man who has bought a thing shall not sell it again at a profit if he can, it is surely running very wild.

CODDLING.

"God bless Billy McGlory!" exclaimed a temperance orator last Sunday evening. "God bless Billy McGlory! He has a great soul." In the prayer-clause of this speech we all concur. We do not wish Billy McGlory to be damned, and we hope that God will bless him and everybody else. But the statement that the proprietor of Armory Hall has a great soul seems to have been made upon scarty evidence. There is no reason to think that he was in possession of that article when his place was pulled last week, or even up to the moment of his conviction; and if he has acquired it in the Tombs the transformation in his character must be one of the nost marvellously rapid changes on record. Far be it from us to question the puritying power of sincere repentance. Still we may be pardoned for suggesting to earnest and somewhat over-enthusiastic missionaries that the time for consecrating Mr. McGlory to the

apostleship has not yet come.

The sinner in question appears to be very sorry that he has got into jail, and very sorry, as well as greatly surprised, that he cannot get out; and he is profuse in promises of reform, conditioned, if we understand him, upon his speedy liberation. Mr. Gibbs, the president of the Manhattan Temperance Association, is going to try to secure his release " for the good that he will do" in the character of a reformed ruffian. We are inclined to think that McGlory will do more good by serving his sentence. He insists that he has not been so very bad. He has been anxious for some time to get away from the deadly traffic in "table beer" and the society of young ladies accomplished in "the high kick act "; but he has been entangled, as he declares, by capitalists and respectable members of society who would not let him reform. If McGlory is let out, Mr. Gibbs thinks that he will show these men up. Perhaps so; but Mr. McGlory's conversation does not indicate that consciousness of sin or that poignant self-reproach which ought to accompany the conversion of a great soul. The type of offender who blames somebody else for his sins and is sorry that he has got into trouble, and would like to be immediately taken out of jail and made a deacon in the church, is common enough in all prisons. Mr. Gibbs makes a blunder which a great many well-meaning men have made, to the detriment of their favorite reforms and the discredit of religion. He declares that his interesting penitent "has retrieved the past." how? And what does Mr. Gibbs know about the disposition of this interesting penitent, who, having outwitted the police for a long term of years, is presumably able to fool a conventicle? Nobody questions the duty of Christian sympathy and help for the wicked who propose to reform; but the haste of some goodygoody people to begin coddling McGlory before

A VEAR OF JOURNALISM.

he has exhibited any higher feeling than self-

commiseration is silly and disgusting.

The annual INDEX to the daily files of THE TRIBUNE is an impressive exhibit of the development of American journalism. It furnishes an an alysis, at once orderly, elaborate and complete, of the contents of a single newspaper during a year, It reveals the thoroughness and skill with which the news of each day is collected at home and abroad: the intelligence with which it is sifted, and the orderly way in which it is arranged and presented to the public; and the variety and range of the topics which are discussed in various departments It affords convincing evidence of the complex agencies and comprehensive scope of the journalism of the time. We wonder if there be any writer for the press, jaded though he may be with the ceaseless labor of his calling, who can study this record of a year's work in journalism without having a feeling of honest pride in his profession.

The preface to the new issue of THE INDEX is the exhaustive summary of the events of the year, which THE TRIBUNE, publishes on the last day of December. This review includes the circuit of the world's history from the United States to the European capitals, Cairo, Tonquin and Australia. It is a skeleton key for unlocking the files of the year, the contents of which are analyzed in detail in the main body of the work. This comprises 90 double-column pages, containing an average of 150 reference lines and dates to the page, or an aggregate of 13,500 for the entire INDEX, all alphabetically arranged from the A.B.C. Union of Grocery Clerks to Zwingli's Birthday. The thoroughness of the compiler's analytical work and the simplicity of his system of indexing enlarge the usefulness of the work, inasmuch as a large mass of telegraphic and political information appears simultaneously in all the newspapers of any pretensions, and a complete index to one is a partial index to all. This is a point to be strongly emphasized, because we have learned from many years of experience how great is the saving in labor effected by this INDEX.

THE INDEX not only discloses manifold variety in the great staples of news, criticism and editorial comment, but the processes of eclecticism, by which certain classes of intelligence are favored whereas other kinds are either sparingly used, or excluded altogether. There is a cheap and disreputable order of journalism that appeals to the lowest instincts and passions of newspaper-readers. THE TRIBUNE has no ambition to excel in the collection of criminal news and nasty scandals; and The INDEX proves that its daily practice is on a level with its principles. For example, there were 228 bits of eriminal intelligence reported in its columns last year, including 33 shooting cases, 95 murders, 28 hangings, and 70 suicides. Many of these were brief accounts sent by wire from other cities, and 35 columns is a liberal estimate for the aggregate space occupied during the entire year by this class of news. On the other hand, there were printed during the same period 339 foreign letters, including 152 from our regular London correspondent, 56 from Mr. Porter on the industrial condition of

all, at a price fixed by somebody else. Of | yield an aggregate of 568 columns of foreign correspondence and cable letters, as an offset to 35 col- the sliver is worthless for the purpose of redeeming umns of crime. At the same time there were 450 any outstanding obligations of the Treasury, the reviews of books, aggregating as many columns, in addition to about 70 columns of minor literary news; 144 dramatic and 166 musical notices, exclusive of brief paragraphs; and 78 articles of art criticism. In the departments of criticism there were about 650 columns as an offset to the meagre

exhibit of crime previously mentioned. Gratifying as are the reflections which the present sue of THE INDEX inspires, our chief purpose in directing attention to it is to recommend it to journalists, librarians, lawyers, politicians and busines men generally, as a reference book of marked utility. It is one man's work from the beginning to the end of the year to compile the record. The record is printed for the benefit of members of THE TRIBUNE staff, and a small edition is placed at the disposal of readers who preserve their daily files, and others who desire to use it. The price of THE INDEX is fifty cents.

DEATH OF M. ROUHER.

The death of M. Rouher cannot be said to be a political event. He retired from the French Chamber of Deputies three years ago and ceased to exert any influence even within the narrow circle of the Bonapartist faction. He had been willing to retain the leadership of a hopeless cause so long as the Prince Imperial was alive, but when Prince Plon-Plon, the bombastic and poor-spirited creature whom he had always despised, became the head of the Imperial family, he withdrew sullenly from public life to die in obscurity. M. Rouher was not a patriot, but he had many excellent traits and constancy was one of them. The downfall of the Bonapartes only strengthened his attachment to them. Adversity quickened his ardor and inspired him with something like political genius. As Minister and vice-Emperor he had only won a reputation as a useful but rather heavy-witted statesman. As leader of an unpopular faction in the Assembly, he had a genuine success. He recruited the ranks of his party; he made it an effect tive force in Reactionary councils, and succeeded in repressing the violence of political brawlers and blackguards like Cassagnac.

M. Rouher was probably the ablest and most onscientious of the Ministers of the Second Empire. Napoleon III. delighted in keeping his own counsel and in astonishing his Ministers by sudden surprises and transitions of policy. If he had any confidential adviser, it was M. Rouher; and for this reason: he was suspicious of every one else, but he could not distrust the loyalty of this faithful family servant. The Auverguat lawyer loved the Bonapartes, father and son, and served them with a personal fidelity and unselfish devotion which distinguished him from the throng of time-serving courtiers and selfsecking adventurers of the gilded Empire. When the father died in exile, the political fortunes of the son were jealously guarded. He was the Empress's most faithful adviser and was consulted in regard to the boy's education. He even recommended the fatal adventure in South Africa which ended so disastrously, reasoning that if the forunes of the family were to be restored the young Pretender must show evidence of military spirit in the Zulu bush was enacted the old servant's him. It was no longer in his power to serve those he loved, and he disappeared from the scene.

Some of these days when Carter Harrison has eisure, perhaps he will be good enough to tell us why January went by this year undecorated by one of the Iroquois Club's banquets. Was the experience of last year-but perhaps we have touched upon a subject which Mr. Harrison would prefer not to

The commitment of children by police justices to haritable homes and institutions in this city is a ubject that ought to undergo thorough inquiry Nearly \$1,500,000 is annually taken from the City Treasury and the Excise Fund for the maintenance of children committed in that way. In quite a number of cases investigated last year by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children it to Arthur. was found that parents, to save expense to themselves, have succeeded in getting their children maintained in asylums at the cost of the city. One man, Barnett Isaacs, had his four children committed to institutions at a yearly cost of \$440 to the city, and then he married again, and undertook the support of a second wife. In another case aman who had been only two months in this country had his two children supported out of the City Treasury, and then married again. These cases merely serve to illustrate the system. The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children has done a good work in investigating some of these cases, but it is clear that the necessity for this enormous outlay and the methods by which the money is in all cases expended ought to be inquired into. Each institution is governed by a special law, and the city authorities are required to pay over the money without in any way being able to scrutinize or control its expenditure.

A letter of Roscoe Conkling's is being circulated in which he quotes with unqualified approval this remark of Zeno's: "Tell your master that you saw a gray-haired old man in Athens who knew enough to hold his tongue." We cannot now recollect when Zeno flourished, but it must have been after the 16th of May, 1881.

During most of the day yesterday the stock market was strong, with prices rather above those of Saturday, though at times there was such sellings as to indicate either free realizations or a renewal of the bearish raids. The advance from the lowest point has now been nearly 5 cents on the par value averaging all active stocks, and about 7 per cent on the market value, since January 21. On thatday, the lowest prices of January were made, and forty most active securities averaged \$65.76, against \$68 80 at the close of last year for the same stocks. On Saturday and again yesterday the average price of the same stocks was about \$70 75. It was noted, too, that there was unusual difficulty in buying any considerable amount of good railroad bonds, and some close observers said it had not been as hard to get bonds at any time for five years. This, if it remains at all the fact, would indicate a material change in the prospect.

The "grand old name of gentleman" has been soiled with an ignoble use" once more. The prize-fighter Sullivan was hissed at San Francisco ecause he did not "knock out" his opponent. Whereupon he addressed the audience, saying, Them that hisses is loafers. I am a gentleman." And he offered to "slap the ear" of any loafer who would be magnanimous enough to own that he had hissed. We should like to have the views of Mr. Matthew Arnold upon Mr. Sullivan's estimate of himseif.

We hope that the persons interested in the passing of the international copyright bill will not make the mistake of accepting a bad or an imperfect bill with the expectation of amending it by fresh legislation at some future time. The greatest difficulty in the way of the reform is to get the attention of an indifferent and uninstructed Congress, and whatever measure of relief the authors obtain now they will have to put up with for a long time. If they go to Congress again with a supplementary bill they will be told that the National Legislature has already relieved them, and that they are unreasonable and insatiable. The Dorsheimer bill contains, unless it has been changed in committee, one highly objectionable provision limiting foreign copyright to the life-time of the grantee,-a provision which, as we have shown, makes the measure absurd and useless. Unless this fatal clause can be eliminated it is better to let the bill fail, and to try again another day,

On Monday the depletion of the gold reserve in the Treasury went on, but a little more rapidly than usual. The Treasury holding of legal-tenders decreased \$416,132, which means, of course, that it had put out to be redeemed hereafter notes to that amount previously held in the Treasury. In like manner, it put out \$173,610 certificates more than it took in, making an merease of \$589,742 in its liabilities, But against this it increased its stock

of gold only \$134,531 and of silver \$415,828. As debts have really increased \$455,000 more than the means of payment. It is just this change which causes distrust in financial circles.

According to Mr. Powderly, of Scranton, the Knights of Labor particularly object to the Hungarians, and want the importation of these and other laborers prohibited. To appreciate these demands one has only to remember that the "Knights" aforesaid, and nearly all other trades-unionists in this country, are mainly persons of foreign birth who have found hospitality on American shores, and now want to bar the doors against other immigrants who seek the same advantages and benefits. They have been imported themselves, so greatly to their benefit that they want a monopoly. But the hospitality of the United States was not extended especially to these precious persons; nobody particularly wanted them. What this country does want is citizens who have manhood enough to desire that other men may share their blessings. It is not going to bar the doors in order to give to the immigrants now here any exclusive privileges.

PERSONAL.

Mr. Edwin Booth and his daughter will spend some weeks in the early spring at their Newport

Mr. Blaine does no literary work in the evening, out devotes the time to social intercourse with his friends, and usually retires at an early hour.

During the past year or two Wendell Phillips kept his pen busy, and it is believed that he has left some manuscripts of great interest. He never became fully at home in his new house, but longed for the familiar old rooms on Essex-st.

Don Nicholas Pierola, formerly Dictator of Peru, arrived in the city yesterday from Liverpool with his brother, Don Carlos Pierola. The brothers have been travelling in Europe, and spent a part of the winter in Paris. In a few days they will start for

"Bob "Ingersoll apparently wishes the poor to have his gospel of unfaith preached to them without money and without price. At the close of his lecture in Greeley, Col., recently, he called the nanager aside and asked: "How many poor people do you think there were here to-night?" "About ten," after a brief calculation. "Well, then," handing out a ten-dollar bill, "please take this and give their money back to them."

The widow of Representative Mackey of South Carolina is apparently a pure Caucasian, but there is, it is said, a mixture of African blood in her veins, Some years age Senators Angus Cameron, Teller and Kirkwood dined at her house in South Carolina, and she entertained them with marked intelligence and culture. When the guests departed, Senator Cameron said to his companions: "Do you know that the lady who has so charmingly entertained us is what they call down here a 'dam nigger' ?" Teller and Kirkwood were astounded, and were with difficulty convinced that such was the fact.

Of Solicitor Rayner, who refuses to liceuse a woman to be master-or mistress, rather-of a steamboat, because of his "great regard," "sincere devotion," and "admiration for the female character," and his "elevated conception of its dignity and personal courage and dash. When the tragedy and loveliness," Mis Emma Janes writes to The Eoslon Transcript: "Mr. Rayner was a table boardheart was broken. Public life ceased to interest | er at the Ebbitt House during a portion of the long time I was myself a boarder there. He at that time had cheap lodgings outside, and his wife and daughter, then a young lady of age to mingle in society, and since married, shared his economical domiciliary arrangements, but were boarded by this admiring and appreciative defender of their sex at a modest boarding house, while he aired his official dignity, solitary, at a hotel table. That's the kind of an admirer and defender he is."

TALKS ABOUT TOWN.

HIS PRESIDENTIAL TICKET. Judge Frederick G. Gedney .- I think Edmunds and Linoln would be an excellent ticket, and one that we could win with. Mr. Edmunds is an able statesman, and Lincoln would be popular with the Germans. The German vote is a very peculiar one. The Germans always vote together. They went solidly for Tilden. The have great veneration for the name of Lincoln. I am not opposed

FREIGHTS FOR THE PACIFIC. Captain John Waterhouse, of the elipper ship J. B. Packard.—Freights are unusually dull at the principal Atlantic and Pacific ports. On January 1, 1883, there was at San Francisco shipping amounting to 56,675 tons a waiting cargoes. On January 1, 1884, there were 163, 248 tons in the harbor. Tuese figures show very plainly the state of the market on the Pacific coast. On the Atlantic coast business ts somewhat better. My ship has been lying here since December, awaiting a cargo for San Prancisco. It is now loaded with about 3,000 tons freight and we will probably sail to-morrow. The passage will occupy 118 to 125 days, according to the luck we have in rounding Cape Horn.

A PASTORAL TRANSFER IN THE CITY.

The Rev. Alfred H. Moment.-I signified my willingness to accept the care of the Seventy-seventh Street Church before it was organized, but of course I cannot do it formally until the Presbytery at proves my resignation of the Spring Street charge on February 4. The Presbytery rarely consents to transfer a paster from one church to another in the same city, but its action in this case is a mere matter of form. I can say that it will approve the

THE PUBLISHERS OF SCHOOL BOOKS. Charles N. Taintor, school-book publisher. - There are only about twenty-five firms in this country that make a business of publishing school books. They do a business of perhaps \$8,000,000 a year. If one-fifth of the popula-tion is of school are and a portion of that fifth does not attend school, there cannot be more than 8,000,000 school children in the country. The allowance of \$1 a year for the books of each scholar is a fair estimate. The profits are not as large as is supposed, as an expenditure of several hundred thousand dollars is sometimes necessary before there is any profit from a series of geographies of readers. Only three of the school-book publishing houses are south or west of Philadelphia and Baltimore. New York has almost all the business except for one firm in Cincinnati. Two-thirds of the school-book business is done by five firms. Of these, Van Antwerp, Bragg & Co. of Cincinnati, and Ivison, Blakeman, Taylor & Co., of this city, probably each do a business of over \$1,500,000. A. S. Barnes & Co. may be put down at \$1,300,000. Of the other firms many probably do not average \$50,000 a year. It may cost each of the larger firms \$200,000 a year for agents and other expenses under the "introduction account."

THE STRIKE AT FALL RIVER. R. J. Wingate, cotton commission merchant.-The cotton market at present is steady, but awfully dull. The general outlook for trade, with the recent depression in the stock market, and the strike in the Fall River mills ts not promising. I don't see why the spinners should be so thoughtless as to strike now, when the is such a general depression; they will probably find that after the loss of several weeks' employment they will have to return at their old wages, and will really be that much out of pocket. Even should they get the advance after being on strike three or four weeks, they would not make up what they had lost in a year.

PUTTING IN SECOND-CLASS CABINS.

R. J. Cortis, Manager of White Star Line. - Although the addition of an intermediate or second-class cabin to the addition of an intermediate of second-class capin to the Adriatic is a new departure on our line, there is no doubt of its success, and that we will have to make the alterations on all of our steamships. We have not done this at the expense of our first-cabin accommodations, nor could we afford to. The demand for first-class passes. sage is increasing rather than falling off, and we have singly taken that part of our steerage which was on the main-deck and converted it into a spacious dining-saloon with commodious and comfortable state-rooms to meet a demand that has been growing upon us. The demand heretofore has been for first-class and steerage accommodations only, but a large number, who before could only afford to pay steerage rates, feel that their success bere warrants a little better fare, though they cannot at ford to take first cabin. For \$40 they can have a berth in a state-room, dine in a saloon as comfortable, if not so luxuriously furnished, as that provided for first-class passengers, and have other comforts and exclusiveness that is impossible to obtain in the steerage.

DEVELOPING THE ORE REGIONS. Professor J. M. Tiernan, of Oregon, minera ogist.—We Western people worked gold and silver and other mines legitimately for years and years. We didn't know wha stock-jobbing was, or what the term meant. It was Eastern men who originated the idea of making money on paper. The Chicago or New-York people, when you talk mines to them now, say, "Stock it and put it on the market." Gold, silver and other ores are the wheat and cora -the sole products-of vast sections of our Western country. They are capable of the highest development and reatest returns as honest enterprises.