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and the continent ["puis" for
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. The American register for Paris and the continent ["puis" for Europe ; register and Anglo-American news ; and Anglo-colonial world]. 1899-01-07.

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VOL. XXXI.—No. 1605.

PARIS, SATURDAY, JANUARY 7, 1899.

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HEALTH OF THE SIGNAL CORPS.

General Greely in his testimony before the War Investigating Commission said that while the Signal Corps had numbered about 1300 officers and men in the war, there had been but five deaths from disease, notwithstanding that its services had been particularly arduous in regions particularly dangerous to health. Asked how he accounted for this low rate of mortality, he answered that he impressed upon all officers at the outbreak of the war, the importance of taking care of the men, and told them that left to themselves new recruits were as careless and helpless as children in the presence of the possibility of disease. He attributed the happy experience of the Signal Corps to the energy with which its officers carried out his recommendations. As we obtain more light on the actual condition of the army, it becomes clearer that a great proportion of its misfortunes were directly traceable to the ignorance of officers and men of how to take care of themselves. They had a great deal to learn, and the war was over before they realized this truth. That reports as to the conditions of our camps contained exaggerations is becoming more and more evident. A surgeon, who recently testified before the Commission, stated that newspapers received at Miami contained statements that "scores" of soldiers were perishing every day in the camp there, whereas the whole number of deaths in the month of July was twelve, out of an average force of 7000 men present.—Boston Transcript.

RECOGNIZING THE "PHILIPPINES."

"So far as the Philippines are concerned," says Mr. David Starr Jordan in an article on "Imperial Democracy" in the *New York Times*, "the only righteous thing to do would be to recognize the 'independence' of the Philippines under American protection." Whom does Mr. Jordan mean by 'the Philippines'? "You recognize the Tagalogs and give them control of the Visayas, who distrust them? In Luzon will you recognize the 'independence' of negroes in the northern hills who harry the plains, or the valley tribes who are protesting against a Tagalog tongue in the Aguinaldo legislature, or the Chinese population in Manila, who are in terror of the grinding oppression and fear of other Malay Governments if the Tagalogs come in?" In Mindoro, does Mr. Jordan propose to recognize the armed and lawless tribes who have driven the peaceful rice cultivators to the hills and stopped the old rice exports of the island, or does he propose to give 'independence' to the interior? Is the Sultan of Sulu to be paid, as Spain paid him, to desert from piracy by a tribute of \$50,000 a year, or is the recognition of the 'independence' of the Philippines—all the group mind you—to leave the Malay pirates to be suppressed by Aguinaldo, 500 miles away? Who is to rule Mohammed Moro or Christian Tagal? If, in the support and free fight that follows our recognition of 'the independence of the Philippines,' foreigners are slain and foreign property injured, who pays and who is responsible? 'American protection' or Aguinaldo with his gold collar, or the Sultan of Sulu with his London-made crown which he took on his pilgrimage to Mecca the other day? Mr. Jordan proposes, it is true, "to lend the Philippines our army and navy and our wisest counsellors." But what is this but a Government annexation and rule? Is "our army and navy" to mind Aguinaldo and the Moslem Sultan, or Washington, or if Washington just wants to be the American protectorate (limited) to be drawn? Sovereignty is not a business that can be carried on upon the limited liability plan. Either having broken Spain, we leave the Philippines to barbarism, piracy and horrors inconceivable, or we give the group law, order and civilization. A Philippine people there is not, as Mr. Jordan must know. There is no "Philippine" rule, or nation, or tongue, or Government. When Mr. Jordan says that it is "righteous" to recognize the independence of the Philippines "he is juggling with terms and clouding judgment with vain words. In the Philippines there is nothing to 'recognize' but the national duty imposed by the providence of events which has left thirty warring, savage and piratical tribes with no power which can keep the peace, restore order and maintain civilization but the United States. Dodge this plain duty we cannot and will not."—Philadelphia Press.

Dr. Parkhurst is an American "ecclesiastical reformer." We do not know what ecclesiastical reforms he has effected, but that is his title, and he has views on public affairs. He deplores the victory of his country over Spain; he says that taking the Philippines is theft, and that he would rather be a Malay under Spain than an Indian under the American Government. And in that last sentiment he boldly expresses the feeling of the vast majority of the citizens of the United States. They would all prefer that he should be a Malay under Spain.—London Globe.

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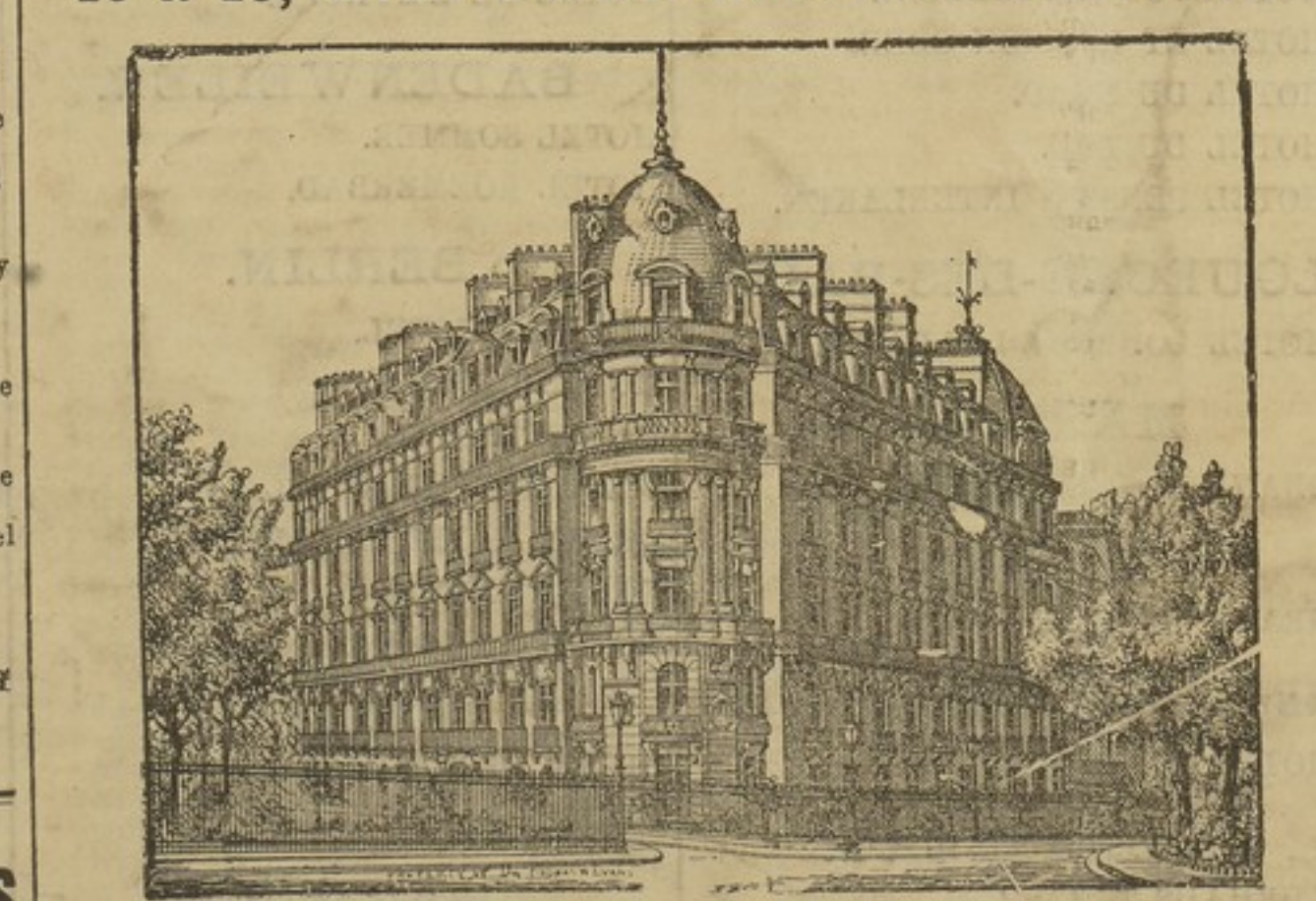
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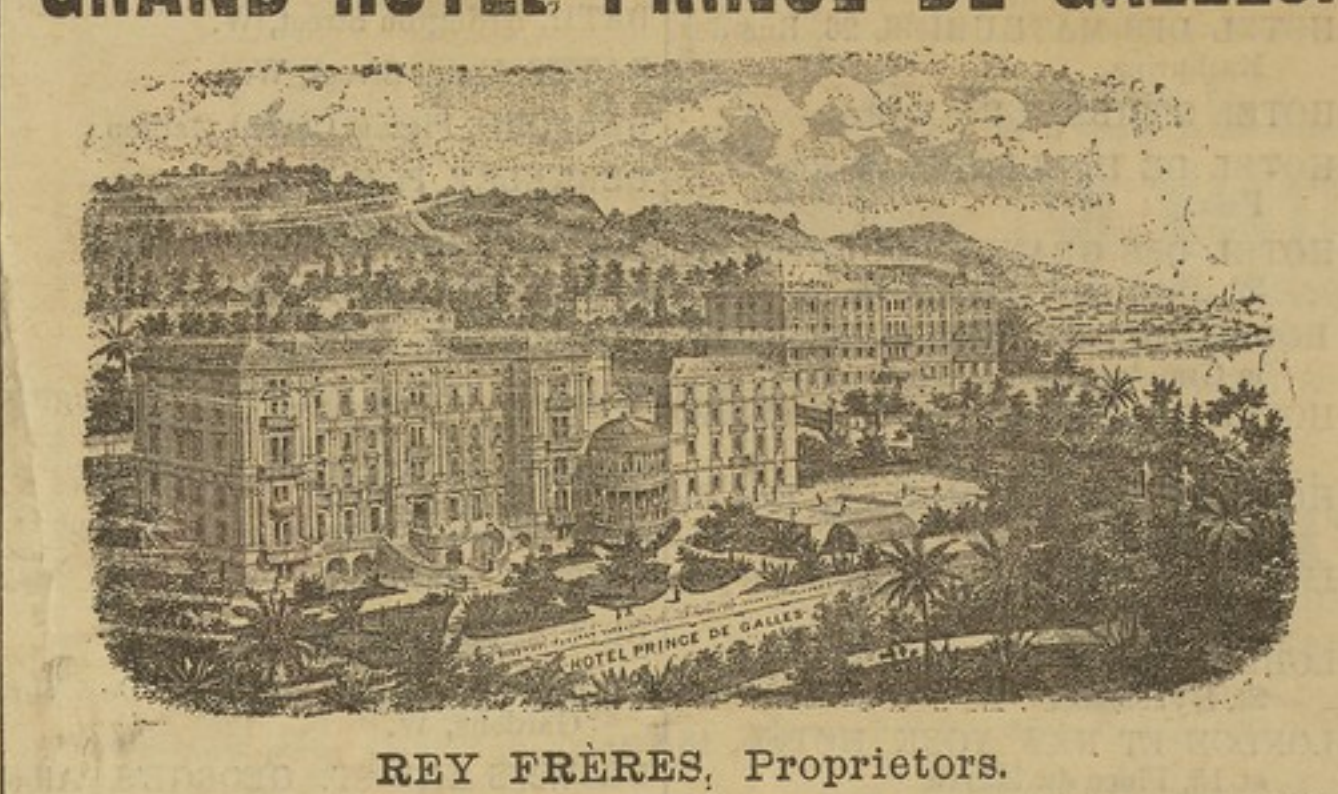


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The Morning News

TELEGRAMS.

LATEST AMERICAN NEWS.

(LONDON GLOBE.)
New York, January 5th.—The Peace Treaty, referred to the Senate's Committee on Foreign Relations, will not be reported upon until the end of the month. A protracted debate, in which the Treaty will be assailed by Democrats and non-expansion Republicans, will ensue; but ratification by more than two-thirds majority remains assured.

A caucus of leading members of the Democrats National Committee, just held at Chicago, at which Mr. W. J. Bryan was present, approved his platform for the Presidential election of next year. The silver plank was definitely defined by a declaration in favor of free silver coinage at a ratio of sixteen to one. Besides Silver and Anti-Expansion, the Democrats are putting in the forefront of their election policy an agitation for the universal application of the Anti-Trust Laws. This will raise against them the combined capitalist forces of the country, and will have the opposition of that vast mass of the people, who are not capitalists, but are interested in one or other of the innumerable trusts now operating in the face of the Anti-Trust Laws.

(LONDON TIMES.)
New York, January 5th.—The resumption of the meetings of the Joint High Commission is not attended with sanguine expectations as to the conclusion of a Treaty. Telegrams received from Ottawa by the official circle in Washington are disappointing as to the final acceptance by the Canadian Commissioners of a Treaty, which omits to satisfy the Canadian craving for full reciprocity, including free lumber and free fish. Since Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his colleagues on the Commission returned to Ottawa, they have been accused by members of their own party of allowing themselves to be over-reached by the American Commissioners.

The leading Canadian papers, Liberal and Conservative alike, express discontent with the form of treaty about to be considered by the Joint High Commission, on the ground that it settles the main questions which the American Commissioners desired to settle, and leaves out those in which the Dominion is mainly interested. Lord Herschell is held to have influenced the Canadian Commission to consider a partial and one-sided treaty, with a view to cementing the entente between London and Washington—in short, sacrificing Canadian to Imperial interests. However this may be, the fact is, that the prospects of a treaty, which the United States Senate

and the Canadian Parliament will accept are not promising. The American Commissioners are now reconsidering what measure of reciprocity they can concede, which would make a treaty more satisfactory to the Canadians, and would at the same time be accepted by the Senate.

(LONDON DAILY TELEGRAPH.)
WASHINGTON, January 5th.—The first official statement of the relations of this Government towards the Philippines, made in the instructions of the President sent to General Otis, is published to-day. It declares that the authority of the United States is exerted for the security of the persons and the property of the people in the islands and for confirmation of all their private rights and relations.

"We come, not as invaders or conquerors, but as friends," says the President, "to protect the natives in their homes, employments and personal and religious rights. Private property, whether belonging to individuals or corporations, is to be respected. The paramount aim of the military administration is to win the confidence, respect and affection of the inhabitants, assuring to them the full measure of individual rights and liberties, and proving that the mission of this Government is one of benevolent assimilation, substituting the mild sway of justice and right for arbitrary rule."

Senator Frye, of the American Peace Commission, stated in the Senate Committee to-day, that it was the understanding of the American Commission that the 'open door' policy be maintained with reference to trade in the Philippines as absolute, and that all other countries are to be given the same facilities with this in that trade.

The convention is strong in army and navy circles, that it is impossible to avoid a clash with the insurgents at Ilo-Ilo. The American commanders have strict instructions to avoid a conflict, if possible; but the news, that General Aguinaldo has gone there to take charge in person, is regarded here as meaning that it will be very difficult to prevent serious trouble. There is a strong conviction among the members of the Cabinet, that it would perhaps be better to have such a clash, because it would give the Filipinos a practical illustration of the power of this Government, but the President is willing to make any sacrifice to prevent such a result.

In the Senate to-day, Mr. Cattier, Democrat, of Louisiana, delivered a speech in opposition to the pending Nicaragua Bill, directing his remarks especially to the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, and asserting that the bill seeks to do by indirection, what the Treaty specifically prohibits.

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AMERICA.

NEWS BY CABLE.

[N.B.—The AMERICAN REGISTER is the only newspaper in which travellers, arriving in Europe, can find a REPRINT of the American Correspondence published by REUTER and DALZIEL, the LONDON TIMES, STANDARD, DAILY NEWS, ETC., during THE WEEK preceding the day of its issue.]

(LONDON GLOBE.)

New York, December 30th.
The troops under the command of General Miller have landed near Ilo-Ilo, without opposition from the rebels now in possession of the town and fort. Secretary Alger says, he has had no advice from General Otis as to the prospects of a pacific occupation of Ilo-Ilo by the United States troops, but no fighting had occurred up to the date of the arrival of the American expedition, the 24th or 25th inst. There is an unusual absence of communications between Ilo-Ilo and Manila, which is adding to the anxiety in Washington as to the maintenance of peace. If General Miller is obliged to bombard Ilo-Ilo or carry it by force, the Filipino leaders at Malolos are sure to give the signal for a general rising against an American occupation.

In the President's circle it is said, that the Cabinet has under consideration a proclamation which the President now proposes to issue to the Philippines, declaring that the United States Government desires and designs to give them independence, and will as soon as order is established throughout the islands enable their people to obtain complete self-government. The Commission, which is proposed to undertake the provisional government will be a mixed military and civil body, and is to associate with itself if possible some representatives of the Filipinos.

Admiral Dewey, on the contrary, has continued confidence that only some degrees of tactical dealing with the insurgent leaders is required to preserve the necessary notion of the strength of the American force.

The strongly-expressed views of General Corbin and other military authorities on the necessity of keeping at least 50,000 men as a garrison in Cuba, is fortifying the agitation of the anti-imperialists. It is becoming evident that some 10,000 troops will be required to reinforce the 25,000 now on the road to the Philippines. If 50,000 must be kept in Cuba, and some 35,000 or 37,000 in the Philippines, the standing Army of 100,000 proposed in the Miles Bill will be insufficient for the new possessions. There is, in point of fact, a purpose delay in carrying out the orders disbanding 50,000 Volunteers.

General Wesley Merritt, Commander-in-Chief of the United States Army in the Philippines, who is at present in Chicago on his honeymoon, was interviewed to-day respecting the state of affairs caused by the surrender of Ilo-Ilo to the insurgents.

He says the news greatly surprised him, and he places the blame for the surrender upon General Rios. The report could not have held out for a considerable time, and General Merritt is inclined to believe that the Spanish Government deliberately ordered its surrender, in order to embarrass the American authorities in Manila, as well as the Government in Washington.

General Merritt is of opinion that there may be serious trouble with the insurgents.

(REUTERS AGENCY.)
New York, December 30th.
There was an active movement in Wall Street yesterday, largely due to a speculative bull movement. All prices closed strong, and the dealing for the day amounted to 714,000 shares.

If Chicago reports are to be trusted, the American Motor Agency has obtained through its president in Paris, the Count de Jotemps, an order for the annual supply of 1500 automobiles for ten years, the total covering an order of fifteen million dollars. To whom these 1500 auto-motors are to be disposed of, the Chicago Record, which may be the source of the news, does not say.

Another Chicago report is that the Air Power Company, in which the grain operator, Mr. Leiter, is said to be interested, is arranging to supply London and European cities generally with trains and drays driven by compressed air.

General Merritt has been officially relieved of his duty in connection with the Philippines and has been ordered to the command of the Department of the East in the United States.

(LONDON TIMES.)
PHILADELPHIA, December 30th.
A wave of intense cold is crossing the American continent. Temperatures of 30deg below zero are reported in Manitoba and Dakota. The wave reached St. Paul, Minnesota, to-day, the temperature falling 71deg, since yesterday— from 55deg, above to 16deg below zero.

Reports from Havana state that order prevails, and it is expected that the transfer of control and the hoisting of the American flag on New Year's Day will pass without disorder. The Cuban Patriotic League in Havana, after a protracted session, last night decided to yield to the desires of the American commanders and abandon the proposed celebration.

General Merritt was to-day appointed commander of the Military Department of New York, and General Shafter commander of the Department of San Francisco.

American troops continue to arrive at Havana; 12,000 are already there. Negotiations are proceeding in Washington for advancing money to pay the Cuban army so as to facilitate their disbanding, the advance to be charged against the Cuban revenues. The Treasury has \$3,000,000 of the emergency fund which may be used for this purpose, but the President has not yet consented, the advance to be charged against the Cuban revenues.

Advices from Washington to-day indicate, that the President opposes the proposal to pay the Cuban army, as he does not desire in any way to recognize it.

(LONDON MORNING POST.)
New York, December 30th.
There is a serious shortage of coal in New York, owing to the recent foggy and stormy weather preventing barges from arriving at the wharves. Their absence has in turn delayed outgoing ocean steamers.

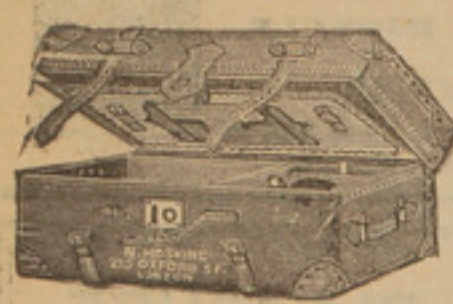
Mr. Gunther, United States Consul at Frankfurt, has had a conference with Mr. McKinley on the commercial relations of this country with Germany. It is believed that if negotiations with a view to reciprocity are opened Mr. Gunther will be successful.

Continued on page 7.

A REGISTER OF EUROPEAN HOTELS

FRANCE.	FRANCE—continued.	ENGLAND.	SWITZERLAND.	SWITZERLAND—continued.	GERMANY—continued.	BELGIUM.
PARIS. CENTRAL HOTEL, 40, Rue du Louvre. GIBRALTAR HOTEL, 1, Rue St. Roch. GRAND HOTEL, 12, Bd. des Capucines. GRAND HOTEL DE RUSSIE, 2, Boulevard des Italiens. GRAND HOTEL DU LOUVRE, Place du Palais-Royal. GRAND HOTEL DE L'ATHENÉE, 15, Rue Scribe. GRAND HOTEL CONTINENTAL, Rue de Rivoli. GRAND HOTEL VIOLET, 7, Passage Violet. GRAND HOTEL SUISSE, 5, R. Lafayette. GRAND HOTEL DES PAYS-BAS, 32, Rue Laflitte. HOTEL DIÉNA, 28, Avenue d'Iéna. HOTEL DE L'ÉLYSÉE, 12, Rue des Saussaies. HOTEL PASQUIER, 11, Rue Pasquier. HOTEL DE FRANCE ET DE LORRAINE, 5, Rue de Beaune. HOTEL MODERNE, 8bis, Place de la République. HOTEL BRITANNIQUE, 20, Avenue Victoria. HOTEL BRISTOL, 3, Place Vendôme. HOTEL DE LONDRES, 5, Rue Castiglione. HOTEL ALEXANDRA, 16, Rue de la Bienfaisance. HOTEL DE L'AMIRAUTÉ, 5, Rue Dauphine. HOTEL ANGLAIS-FRANÇAIS, 6, Rue Castiglione. HOTEL DE BADE, 30, Boulevard des Italiens. HOTEL DE BAVIERE, 17, Rue Richer. HOTEL BEL RESPIRO, 11, Rue Lord Byron. HOTEL BERGERE, 30bis, Rue Bergère. HOTEL DE BOSTON, 22, Rue Louis-le-Grand. HOTEL DES CHAMPS-ÉLYSÉES, 2, Rue des Écuries d'Artois. HOTEL DE CHOISEUL ET D'ÉGYPTE, 1, Rue Dauphine. HOTEL DE LA CONCORDE, 6, Rue Richemont. HOTEL DES DEUX MONDES, 22, Avenue de l'Opéra. HOTEL DE L'EMPIRE, 7, Rue Dauphine. HOTEL DES ÉTATS-UNIS, 10, R. d'Antin. HOTEL DE FRANCE ET DE BATH, 239, Rue St. Honoré. HOTEL FRIEDLAND, 45, Av. Friedland. HOTEL HAUSSMANN, 192, Boulevard Haussmann. HOTEL DU HELDER, 7, Rue du Helder. HOTEL DE L'EUROPE, 16, R. du Helder. HOTEL DES ILES BRITANNIQUES, 22, Rue de la Paix. HOTEL DU JARDIN DES TUILERIES, 206, Rue de Rivoli. HOTEL DE LILLE ET D'ALBION, 223, Rue St. Honoré. HOTEL LIVERPOOL, 11, Rue Castiglione. HOTEL DE LONDRES, 5, R. Castiglione. HOTEL LORD BYRON, 16, R. Lord Byron. HOTEL MALESHERBES, 26, Boulevard Malesherbes. HOTEL DE MALTE, 63, Rue Richelieu. HOTEL DE LA MÉTROPOLÉ, 204, Rue Lafayette. HOTEL MEYERBEER, 2, Rue Montaigne. HOTEL D'ORIENT, 6, Rue Dauphine. HOTEL DE PARIS ET D'OSBORNE, 4, Rue St. Roch. HOTEL NORMANDY, 7, Rue de l'Échelle. HOTEL ET PENSION TÊTE, 9, Cité du Retiro. HOTEL DU CHEMIN DE FER DU NORD, 12, Boulevard Denain. HOTEL BRIGHTON, 218, Rue de Rivoli. HOTEL DE CASTILLE, 37, Rue Cambon. HOTEL ET PENSION PEREY, 35, Rue Boissy-d'Angas. HOTEL BINDA, 11, Rue de l'Échelle. HOTEL DU PRINCE ALBERT, 5, Rue St. Hyacinthe. HOTEL DU PALAIS, 28, Avenue du Cours la Reine. HOTEL BURGUNDY, 8, Rue Duphot. HOTEL VOLTAIRE, 19, Quai Voltaire. HOTEL RASTAULT, 4, Rue Dauphine. HOTEL RICHMOND, 11, Rue du Helder. HOTEL DE RIVOLI, 202, Rue de Rivoli. HOTEL DE ROME, 111, Rue St. Lazare. HOTEL DE LA TAMISE, 4, Rue d'Alger. HOTEL DU TIBRE, 8, Rue du Helder. HOTEL VENDÔME, Place Vendôme. HOTEL VOUILLERMONT, 15, Rue Boissy-d'Angas. HOTEL WAGRAM, 208, Rue de Rivoli. HOTEL ST. JAMES, 211, Rue St. Honoré. HOTEL D'ALBANY, 202, Rue de Rivoli. HOTEL DE LA GRANDE BRETAGNE, 14, Rue Caumartin. HOTEL BRADFORD, 10, Rue St. Philippe du Roule. HOTEL WESTMINSTER, 11 et 13, Rue de la Paix. HOTEL TERMINUS, Gare St. Lazare. HOTEL MIRABEAU, 8, Rue de la Paix. HOTEL DE FRANCE ET CHOISEUL, 239, 241, Rue St. Honoré. HOTEL DE CALAIS, 5 et 7, Rue des Capucines. HOTEL ST. PETERSBOURG, 33, 35, Rue Caumartin. HOTEL MAGELLAN, 59, Av. Marceau. HOTEL METROPOLITAIN, 8, R. Cambou. HOTEL MEURICE, 228, Rue de Rivoli. HOTEL BELLEVUE, 39, Av. de l'Opéra. HOTEL WINDSOR, 226, Rue de Rivoli. HOTEL BALMORAL, 4, R. Castiglione. HOTEL DE DIJON, 29, Rue Caumartin. ROYAL VILLA FAMILY HOTEL, 16, Rue Chaligny. HOTEL DIÉNA, 28, Avenue d'Iéna. HOTEL D'ALBE, 101, Av. des Champs-Élysées. HOTEL CAMPBELL, 61, Av. Friedland.	HOTEL LANGHAM, 24, Rue Boccador. HOTEL STE. MARIE, 83, Rue Rivoli. HOTEL DE LA TAMISE, 4, Rue d'Alger. HOTEL D'OXFORD ET CAMBRIDGE, 13, Rue d'Alger. HOTEL DES TUILERIES, 10, Rue Ste. Hyacinthe. HOTEL DE LA CONCORDE, 6, Rue Richemont. HOTEL DE LONDRES ET BRIGHTON, 300, Rue St. Honoré. HOTEL D'ORIENT, 6 et 8, Rue Dauphine. HOTEL FOYOT, 33, Rue de Tournon. HOTEL DE BOURGOGNE, 15, Rue de Bourgogne. HOTEL DES ÉTRANGERS, 24, Rue Tronchet. HOTEL BUCKINGHAM, 32, R. Pasquier. HOTEL ANGLAIS-AMÉRICAIN, 115, Rue St. Lazare. HOTEL DE LA PÉPINIÈRE, 18, Rue La Boétie. HOTEL VICTORIA, 17, Rue Castellane. HOTEL DES MATHURINS, 26, Rue des Mathurins. HOTEL SCRIBE, 1, Rue Scribe. HOTEL DE HOLLANDE, 20, Rue de la Paix. HOTEL DES GRANDS BOULEVARDS, 32, Boulevard Poissonnière. HOTEL JOLI SÉJOUR, 73, Avenue de la Grande Armée. HOTEL DES CAPUCINES, 37, Boulevard des Capucines. HOTEL DE LA TREMOILLE, Rue de La Trémoille. IMPERIAL HOTEL, 4, Rue Christophe Colomb. LONDON ET MILAN HOTEL, 8, Rue St. Hyacinthe. LONDON ET NEW YORK HOTEL, 13 et 15, Place du Havre. MME. GLATZ, 45, Rue de Clichy. ROYAL HOTEL, 43, Av. Friedland. SPLENDID HOTEL, 1, Avenue Carnot. VILLA BEAUJON, 8, Rue de Balzac. VILLA CHATEAUBRIANT, 11, Rue de Balzac. AIX-LES-BAINS. GRAND HOTEL D'AIX. GRAND HOTEL DE L'EUROPE. SPLENDIDE HOTEL. HOTEL DU NORD ET DE LA GRANDE BRETAGNE. HOTEL BEAU SITE. GRAND HOTEL METROPOLE. GRAND HOTEL D'ALBION. SAVOY HOTEL. HOTEL DAMESIN ET CONTINENTAL. GRAND HOTEL DU PARC. INTERNATIONAL PALACE HOTEL. GRAND HOTEL BEAU SÉJOUR. GRAND HOTEL DU LOUVRE. GRAND HOTEL BRITANNIQUE. HOTEL CHATEAU DUREUX ET DES ANGLAIS. BIARRITZ. HOTEL D'ANGLETERRE. BEAULIEU. GRAND HOTEL DES ANGLAIS. HOTEL METROPOLE. CANNES. THE BEAUSITE AND ESTEREL HOTELS. DIEPPE. HOTEL ROYAL. GRAND HOTEL DES BAINS. GRAND HOTEL. HOTEL DES ÉTRANGERS. LYONS. GRAND HOTEL. GRAND HOTEL DE L'EUROPE ET METROPOLE. GRAND HOTEL COLLET ET CONTINENTAL. GRAND NOUVEAU HOTEL. HOTEL DE L'UNIVERS. MARSEILLES. HOTEL DE GENEVE. GRAND HOTEL DE BORDEAUX ET D'ORIENT. HOTEL DU PETIT LOUVRE. MENTON. HOTEL BALMORAL. HOTEL D'ANGLETERRE. MONACO. HOTEL DE LA CONDAMINE. MONTE CARLO. GRAND HOTEL VICTORIA AND GRAND HOTEL PRINCE DE GALLES. THE GRAND HOTEL. HOTEL DES PRINCES. NICE. HOTEL DE FRANCE. HOTEL GRANDE BRETAGNE. GRAND HOTEL MILLIET. HOTEL DES ILES BRITANNIQUES. COSMOPOLITAN HOTEL. GRAND HOTEL D'ANGLETERRE. THE GRAND HOTEL. ROUEN. HOTEL DE PARIS. TROUVILLE. HOTEL DEL ROCHES-NOIRS. HOTEL DE PARIS. HOTEL BELLEVUE. VICHY. HOTEL DES AMBASSADEURS.	LONDON. ADELPHI, Adam Street, W.C. ALBEMARLE, Piccadilly, W. ALEXANDRA, Hyde Park Corner, S.W. ALMOND'S, Chifford Street, W.C. ANDERTON'S, Fleet Street, E.C. ARUNDEL, Victoria Embankment. ASKEY, Belgrave Street, W.C. ATKINSON'S, Thavies Inn, Holborn, E.C. AUDLEY, Mount Street, W. AVENUE, Shaftesbury Avenue, W. AVONDALE, Piccadilly, W. BAILEY, Gloucester Road, S.W. BALDWIN, Dover Street, W. BARKSTON, South Kensington. BARNETT'S, Craven St., W.C. BARTLETT-MORLE, Jermyn Street. BATH, Arlington Street, W. BATT'S, Dover Street, W. BEDFORD, Piazza, Covent Garden. BERKELEY, Piccadilly. BERNERS, Berners Street, W. BINGHAM, Euston Square, N.W. BLACKBURN, Holborn, E.C. BOLTON MANSIONS, South Kensington, S.W. BRIDGE HOUSE, London Bridge. BRIGHTON, Euston Road, N.W. 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AIX-LA-CHAPELLE. HOTEL DU GRAND MONARQUE. HOTEL NUELLENS. HOTEL DE LA ROSE. HOTEL DUBIGK. ROYAL UNION HOTEL. AUGSBURG. HOTEL DEI MORGEN. BADEN-BADEN. VICTORIA HOTEL. HOTEL DE HOLLANDE. HOTEL COUR DE BADE. HOTEL DE L'EUROPE. HOTEL DE RUSSIE. GRAND HOTEL BELLEVUE. HOTEL MINERVE. HOTEL STEPHANIE. HOTEL D'ANGLETERRE. HOTEL DE LA VILLE DE BADE. HOTEL DE FRANCE. FREIBURG-IM-BRISGAU. HOTEL DE L'EUROPE. BADENWEILER. HOTEL SOMMER. HOTEL ROEMERBAD. BERLIN. CENTRAL HOTEL. HOTEL DE ROME. PALAST HOTEL. WESTMINSTER HOTEL. GRAND HOTEL BELLEVUE. KAISER HOTEL. HOTEL NATIONAL. BREMEN. HOTEL DE L'EUROPE. HILLMAN'S HOTEL. CARLSRUHE. CASSEL. HOTEL KING OF PRUSSIA. HOTEL DE CASSEL. HOTEL SCHIRMER. DARMSTADT. HOTEL DARMSTAEDTER HOF. HOTEL TRAUBE. DRESDEN. HOTEL BELLEVUE. HOTEL DU NORD. GREAT UNION HOTEL. HOTEL DE L'EUROPE. HOTEL DE SAXE. HOTEL BRISTOL. GRAND HOTEL. HOTEL ALBERTSHOF. SENDIGS EUROPÄISCHE HOTEL. WEBER'S HOTEL. EMS. HOTEL D'ANGLETERRE. FOUR SEASONS HOTEL. HOTEL DARMSTADT. FRANKFURT. SWAN HOTEL. 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NASSAUERHOF. SCHWALBAH. HOTEL VICTORIA. HOTEL TAUNUS. HOTEL ALLERSAAL. DUKE OF NASSAU HOTEL. HOTEL METROPOLE. STRASBOURG. HOTEL NATIONAL. HOTEL DE LA VILLE DE PARIS. HOTEL D'ANGLETERRE. STUTTGART. HOTEL MARQUARDT. HOTEL ROYAL. HOTEL VICTORIA. WIESBADEN. ROSE HOTEL. HOTEL DE NASSAU. HOTEL KAISERHOF. HOTEL QUATRE SAISONS. HOTEL VICTORIA. HOTEL DU PARC.	ANTWERP. HOTEL ST. ANTOINE. GRAND HOTEL. BRUSSELS. GRAND HOTEL. HOTEL DE BELLEVUE. HOTEL MENEGELLE. HOTEL DE FLANDRE. OSTEND. MERTIAN'S HOTEL. HOTEL DES ANGLAIS. SPA. HOTEL DE FLANDRE. HOTEL DE L'EUROPE. HOLLAND. AMSTERDAM. AMSTEL HOTEL. HOTEL DE L'EUROPE. BRACK'S DOELLEN HOTEL. LA HAGUE. HOTEL DES INDES. VIEUX DOELLEN. ROTTERDAM. VICTORIA HOTEL. AUSTRIA. BOTZEN. HOTEL VICTORIA. BUDA-PEST. ROYAL GRAND HOTEL. GRAND HOTEL HUNGARIA. CARLSBAD. ANGER'S HOTEL. ROSCHE'S HOTEL. HOTEL KROH. HOTEL DE RUSSIE. GRAND HOTEL PUPP. GRAND HOTEL DE HANOVRE. HOTEL BRISTOL. HOTEL CONTINENTAL. KOENIG VILLA. VILLA SCHAEFFLER. FRANZENSBAD. KOPP'S KENIGSVILLA. GRAND HOTEL KAISERKRON. INNSBRUCK. HOTEL DU TIROL. HOTEL DE L'EUROPE. HOTEL KREID. HOTEL GOLDEN SONNE. LINZ. HOTEL NEUBAUER ZUM ROTHEN KREBS. MARIENBAD. HOTEL KLINGER. MERAN. GRAND HOTEL. HOTEL HABSTURGERHOF. HOTEL ERZHERZOG JOHANN. PRAGUE. HOTEL SCHWARZE ROSS. HOTEL D'ANGLETERRE. HOTEL MONOPOLE. SALZBURG. HOTEL DE L'EUROPE. HOTEL COUR D'AUTRICHE. ELECTRICITY HOTEL. VIENNA. GRAND HOTEL. CONTINENTAL HOTEL. HOTEL IMPERIAL. HOTEL BRISTOL. HOTEL KAISERINN ELISABETH. HOTEL DE LA COUR D'AUTRICHE.	

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HEALTH OF TROOPS IN THE FIELD.

War Department officials are much sur-

prised and gratified by the great reduction

in the death rate among the troops serving in

the Philippines, Cuba and Porto Rico. In

the past week only two deaths occurred

among the forces here, and around Manila, and

one of these was the result of an accident.

The other was from typhoid fever. Major

General Henry, in command of the forces in

Porto Rico, reported to-day that Sergeant

Thomas D. Varley of Company Eleventh

Infantry died of typhoid fever on Saturday.

It was the first death of a soldier in Porto

Rico for a week. General Otis's despatch

said that no deaths had occurred since the

death rate in the province of Santiago de

Cuba has also been reduced to one or two a

week, and there have been no reports of

deaths among the troops in other parts of

Cuba for several days.

The military authorities are unable to tell

the reason for this remarkably low rate of

deaths among soldiers in the field. It is said

by old campaigners and students of military

history that nothing like it has been known

to exist among troops engaged in field

service. The decrease is generally attributed

to improved living conditions and the

weather, but the War Department officials

say that the rate is lower than that of troops

in barracks in their own country, with every

facility for keeping them healthy and con-

tented. There are 7000 United States soldiers

in Porto Rico, more than 20,000 in the Phil-

ippines, and several thousand more in Cuba,

including those in Santiago province. Some

of these troops are occupying barracks, but

the greater number is living under tents.

The most remarkable decrease is in the Phil-

ippines, where the death rate last week was

one ten thousandth of 1 per cent, for the

total number of troops. The Department is

looking forward with a great deal of interest

to the medical reports from the Philippines,

which will come by mail.—Washington

Despatch, December 10th.

OUR YEAR OF A HUNDRED YEARS.

A comparison of the territorial area and the

national influence of the United States with

those of 1798 will show the vast material and

moral advance which this country has made

in 100 years. In the historical books of 1798

does not figure with any prominence, but in

reality it is an important landmark in the

country's expansion. It was still only a young

years ago that the provisions of the treaty of

peace with England in 1783 were fully and

finally carried out. For fifteen years after

that date the United States territory was

to secure the boundaries guaranteed in that

agreement, was obstructed by two nations,

England and Spain. The British held pos-

session of posts at Niagara, Detroit and

other places in United States territory on the

northern frontier, until Jay's treaty, which,

among other things, provided for their

evacuation, went into operation in 1796, and

even then the work of abandonment was

carried on with a slowness which was

exceedingly exasperating to the people of

the United States.

With Spain, however, the United States

had much more trouble in securing its treaty

rights and under the agreement of 1783 than

it had with England. Then, as now, Spain

was slow in granting the justice and de-

mand by any other nation, and in that

particular crisis the situation for this country

was rendered doubly embarrassing by the

fact that Spain was still only a young

country, and that the United States was

only an insignificant spot on the map

and had no rights which any of the great

nations felt bound to respect. Spain in-

tended that the Florida region which she

gained from England during the war of the

American Revolution, and which extended

west to the Mississippi, was as far north as

the mouth of the Yazoo, about the parallel of

32deg. north latitude, which would make the

southern line of the United States on the

Mississippi and at the Gulf of Mexico.

Both England and the United States, on

the other hand, insisted that this country's

southern boundary went down to latitude

31deg. At last the protest and threat of

the United States and Spain's dangers in the

Napoleonic wars then under way compelled

Spain to accede to the American demand.

Spain did this in the treaty of San Lorenzo

in 1795, which was ratified by the Senate in

1796, but 1798 arrived before the Spanish

flag went down in Natchez, the dispute

and the Stars and Stripes went up. Then

fifteen years after the treaty of independence,

which had a hundred years ago, the title of the

United States to all the territory between the

Atlantic and the Mississippi and from the

Great Lakes to the Florida line was defi-

nitely confirmed.

America's situation in 1898, materially and

morally, makes a striking contrast with that

of 1798. On the day when Goyos's forces

lowered their flag in Natchez and sailed

down to New Orleans, the person who stepped

below the southern line of Georgia, into the

lower end of what is now the State of Mis-

sissippi, or who crossed the Mississippi River,

would be in a foreign land. We were sur-

rounded on three sides by powerful nations.

England was north of us as now, and Spain

was south and west of us, as she held Florida,

which comprised the present State of that

name and a strip westward along the

southern line of what are now the States of

Alabama and Mississippi to the Mississippi

River, and she had all the region west of the

river. The population of the country was

about 5,000,000.

The Louisiana cession and all the other

annexations were at the distance

Nobody could have foreseen at that time

that the narrow strip of populated area east

of the Alleghenies, with the scarcely less

diminutive stretch of wilderness between

those mountains and the Mississippi, would

ever reach the Gulf of Mexico and the

Pacific. Much less could anybody have fore-

seen then that this country would annex all

of Russian America, absorb all the islands of

value in the Gulf of Mexico, and acquire

possessions scattered through the Pacific

extending almost to the continent of Asia.

The growth of America from an area of 827,

000 square miles and a population of 5,000,000

in 1798 to an area of 3,900,000 square miles

and a population of 85,000,000 in 1898,

attended as it has been by a rise from a position

in which its enmity had no menace for

even the feeblest of foreign States to one in

which its friendship is sought by the most

powerful nations of the earth, represents a

physical and moral advancement without

parallel in the annals of the world.—St. Louis

Globe Democrat.

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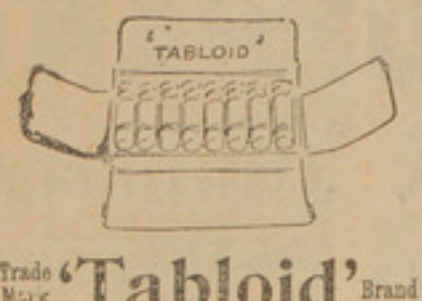
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LONDON AMUSEMENTS.

(UP TO DATE).

(By our own Correspondent).

Mr. Penley, who made a large fortune by his acting in an indifferent farce without literary merit, called "Charley's Aunt," made the piece go by the droolery of his acting, and that alone—has taken the Royalty Theatre for a season, and brought out a capital three-act play, called "A Little Ray of Sunshine." It is full of fun and comical situations, and is acted with spirit by Mr. Penley, who takes the central character, a well selected company. "A Little Ray of Sunshine" is needed in London during this dreary weather, and Mr. Penley supplies it, paradoxically, at night, when sunshine naturally is out of the question. I remember seeing him in a very funny play, some years ago, at the Comedy Theatre, written by Harry Nichol, and called, "Jane," which would best revival. If I remember aright Miss Lottie Venn also appeared in it, and the two comedians made the piece go with explosions of genuine mirth.

The stupendous Christmas entertainment at Olympia of Barnum and Bailey, is at its height, and enormous crowds of visitors, both town and country folk. It is certainly a wonderful show as regards quality and quantity. "A Day at Coney Island" is one of this season's novelties. It is an aquatic sketch—a broad canvas immediately in front of the scenery having been provided for the performers, who include high divers, ornamental water divers, water-skis, log rollers, water cyclists, and proprietors of all sorts of singular odd-looking craft. One diver descends from an elevated platform in a blaze of squibs. There is a walrus hunt that creates much excitement. There are three rings with equestrian entertainments of an excellent character, such as is seen only in circuses of the first-class, like the Wolfers and Shakespeares. There are athletes, riders, rope walkers, acrobats, jugglers and contortionists of every kind and pattern. The horses are wonderfully trained, seventy of them appear at one time in a most interesting act. The curious collection of freaks, as usual, are a commanding source of attraction, and have a division all to themselves. The Press bureau of Olympia is under the direction of Mr. R. F. Hamilton, of the New York Press Club, and he manages his department with remarkable skill.

LITERARY NOTES.

"Great Books," by Rev. F. W. Farrar, D.D., is a highly sensible and excellently expressed essay on general reading, and criticisms of Dante, Milton, Bunyan and Shakespeare, are included in the volume, which is well adapted for a gift to any one who loves reading, or even thinks he loves it.

"Lucky Bargee" is a curious English story by Harry Lander, which interests one in spite of its improbability. It is a vigorous book, the principal characters of which are rough watermen, fighters and sailors, but it is a clean book, nevertheless, with a healthier atmosphere than most society novels. Published by the Appletons.

The current number (554) of the semi-monthly *Revista Contemporanea*, one of, if not the most important literary and scientific Madrid reviews, contains besides a number of interesting contributions by Antonio Lopez Pelaez, José María Echarri, Gervasio Fornier, Champeffort, Ricardo Gil, a biographical article, entitled "Dos Belleras y Cosas de España y América," from the fountain pen of no less a writer than General Lucio V. Mansilla.

In "Historic New York," edited by Maud Wilder Goodwin, Alice Carrington Royce, Ruth Putnam, Eva Palmer Brownell, schools, doctors, newspapers, prisons, family names, slavery as it was, Tammany, the Bowery, Green, the neutral ground, Breckinridge, and the battle of Fort Mifflin, and the topics of this second series of the Half-Moon Papers. They are amply illustrated, and are sold separately or in a box with the first volume.

A very beautiful two-volume edition of Cooper's famous novel, "The Last of the Mohicans," has been issued by the Macmillan Company, with twenty-four full-page colored illustrations by H. M. Brock. Cooper's vivid and stirring descriptions are one of the most delightful of American novels, and he covers a field which has hardly been touched by any one else. We are glad to see this attempt to bring his works more prominently before the present generation of readers.

"Our Navy in the War with Spain," by John R. Spears, is the counterpart of Mr. Davis' "Cuban Campaign," and is a work of a practical journalist trained to see everything. This is written by a man who has studied vessels of all kinds, and of the United States Navy in particular, who knows them, loves them, and writes of them with as much enthusiasm as if they were living creatures. The two books supplement one another perfectly, and this alone is enough to make every American reader a patriot.

"Great Words from Great Americans," by Paul Leicester Ford, is an excellent gift-book for youth in danger of overlooking Washington's Farewell Address; of thinking that the Declaration of Independence says that all men are born free and equal, although the words are really taken from the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts; or of talking of politics before they know the Constitution from the amendments. Mr. Ford has made an excellent selection among the most valuable papers, and the book is illustrated with excellent portraits and other pictures.

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MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

The Ambigu announces the first representation of "La Micoche" for Wednesday next.

"Parisiana-Royce," after having been performed upwards of fifty times, is more popular than ever.

At the Opera Mlle. Delma sang the leading part in "Samson et Dalila" for the first time last night.

M. George Feytaud's new piece, "La Dame de chez Mame" will be brought out at the Nouveautés next week.

The Nouveau Théâtre announces the first performance of M. Pouvillon and d'Artois' "Le Roi de Rome" for this evening.

"Veronique" at the Bouffes Parisiens turns out to be as great a popular success, as did "La Mascotte" and "Miss Helyett."

The Comédie Française has begun rehearsals for the early revival of Balzac's "Le Méridien," in which the title part will be in the hands of M. Fréville.

The revival of Beethoven's "Fidelio" at the Opera Comique on Friday of last week, proved to be a most interesting event, and a great success for Mme. Rose Caron.

At the Cluny "Charmant d'Amour" will next Thursday be succeeded by M. M. Hennepin and Mlle. four-act vaudeville opéra "La Poudre Blanche," music by M. Roger.

Mme. Sarah Bernhardt returned here from her successful Southern tour on Thursday morning. Since the lighting apparatus at the Théâtre des Nations cannot be completed before the 15th inst., she will still give eight representations of "La Dame aux Camélias" at the Théâtre de la Renaissance, the first one of which was given last night.

Those who were fortunate enough to attend the Grand Festival given at the beautiful Salle du Concert-Jardin d'Acclimatation, on New Year's day, enjoyed a great treat. The concert was given by the orchestra of the Opera, under the direction of M. Lafitte, assisted by artists from the Opera and Miss Ellen Yaw, the California soprano. Miss Yaw's reception was particularly enthusiastic. In the midst of her aria from "La Traviata" the audience broke into such continuous applause, that the young artist was not able to proceed for some time. Miss Yaw won the hearts of the Parisian public, not only by her beautiful voice, but also by the perfect ease with which she sings. M. Lafitte is a delightful director.

There will be matinees to-morrow, Sunday, at the Comédie-Française, Opéra-Comique, Odéon, Théâtre de la Renaissance, Gymnase, Nouveautés, Variétés, Porte-Saint-Martin, Bouffes-Parisiens, Palais Royal, Ambigu, Folies-Dramatiques, Gaîté, Comédie Parisienne, Théâtre de la République, Nouveau Cirque, Cirque d'Hiver, Folies-Bergère, Casino de Paris, Olympia, Parisiana, Scala, Eldorado, Les Mathurins, Les Capucines, Les Funambules, Ba-Ta-Clan, Petit Concert, La Boule, La Carillon, La Cigale, and Moulin Rouge. The musical entertainments of the afternoon are at the Châtelet, Colonne, Concert, with selections from Mozart, Henri Rebad, J. S. Bach, with MM. Eugene Ysaey and Pugno as instrumentalists; and at the Cirque des Champs Elysées, the twelfth anniversary concert, with selections from Schumann, Beethoven, Jules Bouval, Saint-Saëns, Wagner, L. Delibes, with M. Cosma as vocalist, and M. Brandokoff as violinist.

ART NOTES.

At the American Art Galleries, New York, in the first hall of the month the Powers collection of works of art from the Powers Art Gallery at Rochester will be exhibited, and sold at Chiswick Hall about the middle of the month. There are nearly 300 pictures, several pieces of statuary, and the great hall clock by Cornu, which was made for the late A. T. Stewart and purchased by Mr. Powers at the Stewart sale. Among the pictures are many fine examples of the work of Old Masters, including, Vibert, Jules Breton, Diaz, Zamacoa, Bonheur, Brozik, Munkacsy, Hagberg, Fassin, Weeks, Eastman Johnson, Huntington, Murphy, Gérôme, J. de Penne, Horatio Walker, Schreyer, Kraus, Boughton, Troyon, Rosa Bonheur, Groux, Julien Dupré, Piloty, Bunner, Leubuscher, Constant, Corot, Bridgman, Dabene, and Adrien Moreau.

Carlton T. Chapman, the well-known painter of battleships, is exhibiting at the National Academy of Art a collection of sixty-three paintings of Santiago, the fight with Admiral Cervera's fleeing squadron, the wrecked Spanish battleships and cruisers, the capture of the Spanish flag, Juan de Fuerte, Rio, Ponce, Key West, Caimanera, Balquidar, and other places form the subjects of the pictures, and life on board the ships while the blockade duty is presented in a series of interesting illustrations. One striking composition, with the title, "The Ocean View," shows the fleet anchored at a sixteen knot pace, bow on to the spectator, and throwing the water high about her prow as she forges through the waves. Many of the pictures are of a high order of art, and the collection is sufficient to warrant a public exhibition.

The New York Portrait Show, as a whole, is most attractive. The pictures number considerably over three hundred, and as the great majority of them are of women, one can hardly fail to find a portrait of some actual artistic worth. Owing chiefly to the industry of our visitors from abroad, there are many paintings that have not been seen before, and one can spend several hours in the place with pleasure and profit. Over one hundred modern artists have pictures on the walls, and in their list are found nearly all the leading portrait painters of today. Among Americans are John W. Alexander, with five canvases; Cecilia Beaux, with three; Carroll Beckwith, with six; William H. Hunt, with three; George C. Porter, with five; Benjamin O. Porter, with nine; John S. Sargent, with three, and his wife's portrait still to come; J. Alden Weir, with three; and Eastman Johnson, with one. Of foreigners there are Duran, Madrazo, Boldini, Chattran, Bouguereau, Cabanel, Constant, Dagman-Bouvet, Torn, de la Gandara, and Van Buren.

Among recent arrivals in New York are Michele Gordigiani, an Italian artist, whose portraits are well known in the United States, and who is now exhibiting at the National Academy of Art. The younger Gordigiani has made his home in America for three years, and his wife is a Philadelphia woman. The son also is a portrait painter, and has been studying in the studio of Duse, the actress. He has also under way, in Baltimore, a large portrait of Cardinal Gibbons. Michele Gordigiani is the recognized colorist of Italy. The last thirty years he has painted every member of the royal family of that country, as well as the Prince of Wales, the Queen of Serbia, and other royal personages. The latter Alfonso XII. of Spain gave him a sitting. There are many dozens of Gordigiani's portraits in the cities along this coast, and it is proposed to gather them, together with his exhibition in New York, together with portraits and other pictures by Eduardo Gordigiani. The younger Gordigiani's studio in the Carnegie building will shortly be reopened, and the father also expects to open a studio in the neighborhood.

If we should sell the Philippines for any price that we pay, we are not morally bound to divide the profits with Spain?—*New York Evening Post*. What is the use of such deliberate misrepresentation? It is that or else colossal ignorance.—*New Haven Register* (Dem.).

JARDIN ZOOLOGIQUE D'ACCLIMATATION. The following is the programme of the concert to take place to-morrow, Sunday, January 8th, at 2.30 o'clock in the afternoon. First part: 1. Espana, rhapsodie, Chabrier; 2. Fragments de l'Alceste, G. Bizet; 3. Airs: Hongrois, pour le violon, Bruch; 4. Scènes Napolitaines, La Procession—6. Le Violoncelle—c. La Fête, Second part: 5. "Guillaume Tell," G. Rossini; 5. Ouverture; 6. Romance, Mme. Lureau-Escalas; 7. Duo du 2e acte, Mme. Lureau-Escalas and M. Escalas; 8. Trio, M. M. Escalas, Donalier and Escalas; Conductor, M. J. Lafitte, de l'Opéra.

PARIS LOCAL.

The annual *neuvaine* de Sainte Genevieve at the Church of St. Etienne du Mont, which is connected with the traditional story of the Place du Pantheon, commenced last Tuesday.

The Empress Eugénie, accompanied by Mene, and M. de Francosch, and M. de Francosch, much improved in health, left for the afternoon for her Villa Cyrios, at Cap Martin.

The Municipality of Paris has commissioned M. Formige to furnish a design for the monument, which the city is to erect in the Place Lachaise for the unidentified victims of the Charity Bazar catastrophe.

In view of the fact that M. Levasseur, Member of the Institute, has just been made president of the National Society for the year, the President of the Society in 1900, the former Prime Minister, vice-president, the latter, according to statutory rule, will be the president of the Society in 1901.

President Félix Faure on Wednesday morning received and accepted an invitation to be present at the annual ball of the "Saint Cyrille."

In the afternoon, accompanied by General Baillié, he went to the residence of the former Prime Minister, vice-president, the latter, according to statutory rule, will be the president of the Society in 1901.

New Year's receptions were held last Monday by the United States Ambassador and Mrs. Minor Gilman and her son, at residence in the Rue de Villejust, from 4 to 7 p.m.; and by Consul-General and Mrs. J. K. Gowdy, 125 bis Rue de la Pompe, from 3 to 7 p.m. Amateurs were largely attended by the members of our American colony.

General Lucio V. Mansilla, the well-known statesman and writer, for the past few years one of the prominent members of the Argentine colony here, has this week been telegraphically informed of his appointment as Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary of his Government at the Court of Berlin, St. Petersburg and Vienna.

The following is the programme of this evening's first Opera Ball, viz.—illumination of the loggia and trumpet call of St. Hubert at 10 o'clock; musical novelties by the orchestra at 11; at half past 11 o'clock, a waltz, polka, and mazurka; and singing by a chorus of 200, under the conductorship of M. L. Ganne; at 12 o'clock a fairy dance; at 12.15, the grand finale, the waltz, polka, and mazurka; and singing by a chorus of 200, under the conductorship of M. L. Ganne; at 12 o'clock a fairy dance; at 12.15, the grand finale, the waltz, polka, and mazurka; and singing by a chorus of 200, under the conductorship of M. L. Ganne.

The journalist and literary world of France has met with a loss in the sudden death on Wednesday of a well-known writer, Hervé, best known to Parisians as the able director of *Le Soleil*, at the age of sixty-four years. He was a native of the island of La Réunion, but resided in Paris for many years, and entered the journalistic career when barely eighteen years of age. In politics he was throughout his life a pronounced monarchist, and the last stage of his career was at Orleans. He was elected a member of the Academy in 1886. His funeral takes place this morning from the Church of Saint Augustin.

Among the prominent arrivals this week are: Baron L. von Loevenstein; Count Nicholas de Grabbe, of St. Petersburg; Sir Edward and Lady Colebrooke, from Monte Carlo, at the Hotel Ritz; Count Otto Brandis, Austrian Ambassador to Portugal; Lord Vivian, from London; Sir Thomas and Lady Carmichael, from London; and Prince Colored-Mansfeld, from Vienna.

The usual official New Year's reception by the President of the Republic commenced about ten o'clock in the forenoon, and with an interval of about an hour at noon, continued until 4 o'clock p.m. At 10 o'clock the President of the Republic, accompanied by the members of the Cabinet, drove over to the left bank of the Seine, to the wishes to the Presidents of the Chamber and Senate, returning about noon. At 2 o'clock the grand *défilé* began with the introduction of the President of the Republic, by the calls of the Members of Parliament, the deputations from the Army, Navy, the Magistrates, Clergy, Council of State and public institutions, and the brilliant procession ending at 4.30 p.m.

Count and Countess Dole de Castellane (née Gould), who have already installed themselves in some of the rooms of their palatial residence in the Avenue de la Grande-Bourgade, gave a singular but for all that very pleasant and comfortable house-warming on Monday afternoon. They invited not only the architects, contractors, and the tradesmen, but also artists and workmen, with their wives and children, for the purpose of wishing them a happy New Year. There were altogether about a thousand guests, and the room was filled with children, for whom in the prettily decorated hall, finished vestibule, gallery and saloons, tables, with Christmas trees on them were set loaded with gifts and presents. "Punch and Judy" show for the juveniles was provided. Assisted in their charitable work by 9th and 10th regiments of the 1st and 2nd regiments, the hosts, to the sounds of music by a 12-piece band, distributed the presents to the delighted crowd. It was a decidedly novel and original idea, and the result was a very pleasant and comfortable house-warming on Monday afternoon.

On the strength of the old adage, "All is well that ends well," the close of the old year certainly proved to be anything but a success. Last night, Sunday, New Year's Eve, was without exception the worst night we have had thus far this winter, considering the anything but agreeable combination of rain, snow and high wind. The rain, which began about 10 o'clock, continued until about 4 o'clock p.m. Monday was again a rainy, blustering day, and the downpour of rain, together with the bursting of the water pipes, caused serious damage in various parts of the city. Not only were many cellars flooded, but the work on the shore railway on the left bank of the Seine, and the work on the right bank, that the necessity of rebuilding a large part of the road in the city is seriously opened up. Take it all in all, the beginning of 1899 was anything but a success, and the old year certainly proved to be anything but a success.

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