MUSIC AND DRAMA.

The Frawleys Inimitable at the Theater and the Spirit of Life at the New Grand, the Week's Theatrical Attractions—Next Week the Salt Lake Opera Co. in a Revival of the Chimes of Normandy at the Theater and The Dazzler at the Grand—Footlight Flashes.

One of the notable local engagements of the present season has been that of the Frawleys at the Theater, this week. It was not an opportune time, however, as the near approach of the Christmas holiday detracted materially from the interest that would otherwise have been much greater. Frawley and Blanche Bates are dear, they have many friends in this city, who take a sincere interest in their personal career and consider their personal merits fully of great importance. With but a comparatively few years of her life behind her, Blanche Bates finds herself a leading light in her profession, sought after by discerning managers, who see in her an artist of real worth—an artist whose wishes might mean much to them and their theatrical ventures, all with the result that she has her choice of the best successes of the near future, as far as the world's goods are concerned. An accidental description of Blanche Bates's pleasing abilities would not be hard to write, she has expressive features, blameless taste, is well educated, musical, versatile, and above all, a good worker. All of these many good qualities she knows what is necessary for the success, having the happy faculty, one of rare value, of being her own critic. All of this is a source to Miss Bates and she is not afraid to be alone on occasions and devote her to additional study. There is one character she has to do justice to, the Shakespeare heroine, before whom all artists do hold in awe, the Juliet part, and in passing to the author's credit, and that individual is Amelia Bingham of New York. The unique upward mark by Blanche Bates did not escape her are and an example would be her Juliet was offered and accepted and the Sun is so pointed for discussion from the highest critics, the is still under contract with Daly and through his company she visited this and to fill the time with Frawley company. A short time ago the psychic of the half interest of Frawley and Blanche in the Frawley company, and at the expiration of her contract with Daly, which will be soon, she will then assume the role in modern company, which will from this on be known as the Frawley-Bates company. It has long been the desire of T. Daniel Frawley to visit New York with his western engagement and using from the elongated public here, the plausible that have followed him from the Pacific Frawleys. With Blanche Bates a member of it, and the acquisition of some new material to their wide range, it is a matter of pride to be known who it should not be able to stand the test, and is as much as it is Frawley's desire to conquer New York with his company as it is Miss Bates's desire to conquer. New York and the company are in sincerely hoped that the contract dreams may be realized. He has never been seriously considered as fitted for modern roles, but is so familiar with the drilling that is necessary to give others who assume them, that it is not surprising that in filling where he has become more proficient himself. He certainly deserves praise for his work in leading roles during the engagement here this week. Mrs. Frawley also hard-ly in his line, the heroes of a comedy part, being more suitable, it will stand another comedy, and way now of a light, or vole. Of the plays given during the week The Girl of the Golden West, Saturday night, takes first place. Anything by Henry Arthur Jones can be counted upon for strong situations and interesting dialogue, and The Dancing Girl is a combination of those features, this play gives a model that is impressive. The stress is not distributed the dancing girl is the leading character, ably supported by her Juliet's suitor, is one of the most realistic scenes that could well be imagined, and it was so well drawn by Miss Bates and Frawley as one by the hand would be. Every nervous nerve to be tired and carried out without a shock. It might well be supposed to be Dancing Girl. An Ideal conjugal Honeymoon is not a good opening bill for an engagement, though where several nights are put in on rehearsal, it could well be used, but never for an opening, where a good impression must be made. It is to be hoped that T. Daniel Frawley and Blanche Bates will successfully reach the goal they have started out for.

With two weeks' poor business done by the last two engagements at the New Grand, Manager Mulvey finds that he has run up against the streak of "bad luck" that goes hand in hand with the "luck" in theatrical business. One week of Panio Romano drew the patrons of the Grand well fairly distributed, the Spirit of Life was far and away better, and Christmas week has turned theatregoers into shoppers and the shows are reaping what the theatre-goers have sown. The Spirit of Life is a Combination of high class pictures and high kicking lines, the kind that drives gaiety burlesque into a frenzy of delight. They make impressions upon youthful minds that will always remain there. The matter will remember when benches instead of chairs were used in the Salt Lake Theatre in the early days, then constitutes, and going there to see a Christmas matinee performance of Pinafores. It was so thrilling to be peaceful mind, when the Indians rushed up with their silver painted tomahawks, to brain Captain Kerch, he could see would the scalps and hit was the bands, and there sound, and to manage related again, but at the best sign of a painted tomahawk, the benches resembled the mountains, and back that was seen to follow, from his terrified view. It is just such impressions as these that place of the kind make upon the impressionable, though the Blackbirds Dance very often praise those of mature age. Wm. Calder has made money out of The Spirit of Life, and he presents a very good popular priced show.

On Monday evening next the Salt Lake Opera company will revive The Chimes of Normandy. This is the most tuneful opera of the light company's repertoire, that is, the music is light and catchy and very popular, perhaps kind to that of the Quaker order, or in the Queen's Lace Handkerchief. When the Salt Lake Opera company presented the Chimes in Ogden a short Thanksgiving day, Miss Louise Levy took the role of Germaine, and so delightfully was it done, that people are looked for from here on Monday night. It will be the first time Miss appeared locally in opera, since her return from a year's stay in London, where she went to get the finishing touches on the training of her voice. The rest of the company, we are in good hands, and a very good performance is assured.

The Dazzler, the same jolly, musical farce-comedy, that was here earlier in the season, will make a return visit next week appearing at the New Grand, in Cosgrove & Grant's comedians will be found back the same merry company of clever, farcical and specialty people, that was here before, but there is also two new faces, the same bows embellished with many new sings, dances and specialties, and not a few new gowns for the ladies. The outlook at the dazzler which will the sound note, usually signed the patronize engagement, and the audience is the enjoyment of her engagement.

We ask, then, the people of America to believe that the music and sweet-scented of Mr. Sousa and Mr. Herbert pressed upon them from this side are absolutely genuine and sincere. A leading statesman and a leading English poet at Boston have lately spoken of America the land of courting for new empire on sound and strong lines. Mr. Chamberlain, in his powerful appeal in the Christmas number of Scribner's, points out to the people of the United States how their new empire, instead of proving a burden on those who gave it, for the welfare of the commonwealth, may prove a source of strength and of public virtue. Benjamin Kidd, in his lately issued "The Gospel of Efficiency," just published in the Macmillan company, takes up the same theme, with a humor, humility and sincerity as does Chamberlain, and points out which a modern people should deal with tropical dependencies. These two articles, Mr. Chamberlain's and Mr. Kidd's, quite largely from Mr. Kidd—taken together, may be said to constitute England's appeal to America. It is the appeal of the mother to her daughter, and if it fails our Americanism will be, not that this country has suffered, but that our own flesh and blood have suffered the same fate of their parents in the responsibilities and duties of a wider outlook, moral and political.

The main, the essential principle which the Americans must pursue in establishing their new over their new empire is that the power over the subject race must not be for the benefit of the people governed. They must give the Philippines, that is, not the government, but the means of self-government, which will be for the benefit of the United States, and, again, the government, which comes from the people of the Philippines must be demanded. To do this we must make a capital error in the imperial art. What the Americans must consider is what scheme of government will produce productive of happiness to the race governed. The government of a subject race is a trust, and the rulers in the protection and controlling the people must never forget that they are in the position of trustees, and bound, the trustees, to think first of the interests of the subject of the trust. The people are, because at home, they believe in representative government and elective institutions, even in the case of the people with similar ideas. They must rather consider, not whether voting is good in the abstract, but whether a scheme of self-government is likely to be productive of the greatest good, combination to the prosperity, moral and physical, of the Philippines.

More important still is that America should not be making any claim to be one of the nations. It comes a cruel thing for a nation which believes in polygamy to include the Philippines in its protection. Mr. Bryan, in the end of the world and make the Philippines, and all else, wear from America. But this is in fact to make the Philippines, as the powers for the benefit of American manufacturers, to set up the old colonial system, the system which we now hate and which France had to take up her responsibility. It is in the end, to make the people, may come to a people accustomed as are the Americans to protection, it means ruin to the cause of a dependency. Spain governed her colonies on that principle, and look at the result. They have destroyed commercially by their dependency on the mother country. Are Americans going to make her new empire for her? Remember she will infinitely rain her colonial possessions. We say this not because we wish an open door for us in the Philippines, America, not, and ought not, to think for a moment about her responsibilities—she will do right, and we believe, she will whatever people may think. What America must think of alone is what will suit the Philippines—what will make their prosperous, for that is not doing them a kind turn and re-establishing the old colonial system. The interest of the governed, that alone must be her guide, and any other is a breach of her own manifesto, or again, to do ill-to country a good turn.

Curiously enough, the real principle of colonial government was never better expressed for popular use than by a great American—General Grant. Mr. Chamberlain quotes from Gen. Grant a striking passage which, while assuming our system of governing dependencies, says that the true system, Federal and governs for own colonies, particularly those embracing the people of different races from her own, before this any other nations, she is just to be conquered, but gives the benefit of labor to the islands. She does not seem to look upon the islands as outside possessions which she is at liberty to work for the support and aggrandisement of the home government. Great, in fact, was that England surmounts, and, we should add, only succeeds, because she has an colonial home for her empire. No doubt the people of England do not realize this consciousness, when they say we must act justly and fairly to the empire. No doubt, also, we blundered in our system little by little rather than had it in an instant grasped.

Still, the Times remains that what keeps our empire together, what gives us a really also hold of administrators, what saves us from revolt, and what is a great extent consolidates our home politics, is the fact that "the subjects of the government" is our rule of empire. If America knows that is mind the path difficulties which she now dreds will disappear, she will find the issue—West Point, as the beginning will give her years of good administration and will find also that the government of dependencies will not corrupt, but will purify, her own administration. We say that Mr. Cooper is not to have demanded to the President, but India was the cause of England. We have not mistaken and been to make, and must but a very reckless to have would ever have made such a statement. India is a great, or if you will a terrible, responsibility, but who can say that a man who accepts an opinion must and parrots it out faithfully is carried through? Men are for an opinion, and for the lack of responsibility. They are "drowned and in their wake." of real difficulties with which it struggle. Dressed upon it, the Indian Mutiny, the Indian government constantly consulted secretary, in their own material prosperity and made every one and better, subject therein. With the assurance that as success crowns would more increased confidence in America. Mr. Chamberlain drew very well. He shows that our politics has been purified and made more secure as the empire has increased. And Alas we now note that Mr. Chamberlain also touches upon the dangers and questions the decision of his success. If the Americans are to pay good attention to their administration they will deliver extremely rare statesmanship and a new chapter in the book of corruption. They will be made on a very high standard, more at stake as considerable in their imperial and economic, and they will only be able to point up a Fabian name those good people enough to attract really a great, and valuable service to the world, and demand a very popularity.

We have to learn more work to man. America is only taught to how to govern, and, in the Philippines, she refuses to listen to a system under which the natives were to be and for the benefit of a foreign power. Let us, if we must conquer, the state taught to a great people. The good for the good of those for the good of the people. All we ask is to do it in a way for people to run them. If we do this, all will be well, and the will also be broke another page for the benefit of humanity. We know how to do it, and we know it is a difficult, of circumstances may result. We know how to do it, and we know it is a big great duty, but to accept it, and carry it out in the spirit in which her people entered upon the recent war with Spain. They did not shirk their duty. They made a sacrifice which is a proud one, and carried out of her conscience.

We ask, then, the people of America to believe that the sincere and sweet-scented of Mr. Sousa and Mr. Herbert pressed upon them from this side are absolutely genuine and sincere. A leading statesman and a leading English poet at Boston have lately spoken of America the land of courting for new empire on sound and strong lines. Mr. Chamberlain, in his powerful appeal in the Christmas number of Scribner's, points out to the people of the United States how their new empire, instead of proving a burden on those who gave it, for the welfare of the commonwealth, may prove a source of strength and of public virtue. Benjamin Kidd, in his lately issued "The Gospel of Efficiency," just published in the Macmillan company, takes up the same theme, with a humor, humility and sincerity as does Chamberlain, and points out which a modern people should deal with tropical dependencies. These two articles, Mr. Chamberlain's and Mr. Kidd's, quite largely from Mr. Kidd—taken together, may be said to constitute England's appeal to America. It is the appeal of the mother to her daughter, and if it fails our Americanism will be, not that this country has suffered, but that our own flesh and blood have suffered the same fate of their parents in the responsibilities and duties of a wider outlook, moral and political.

The main, the essential principle which the Americans must pursue in establishing their new over their new empire is that the power over the subject race must not be for the benefit of the people governed. They must give the Philippines, that is, not the government, but the means of self-government, which will be for the benefit of the United States, and, again, the government, which comes from the people of the Philippines must be demanded. To do this we must make a capital error in the imperial art. What the Americans must consider is what scheme of government will produce productive of happiness to the race governed. The government of a subject race is a trust, and the rulers in the protection and controlling the people must never forget that they are in the position of trustees, and bound, the trustees, to think first of the interests of the subject of the trust. The people are, because at home, they believe in representative government and elective institutions, even in the case of the people with similar ideas. They must rather consider, not whether voting is good in the abstract, but whether a scheme of self-government is likely to be productive of the greatest good, combination to the prosperity, moral and physical, of the Philippines.

More important still is that America should not be making any claim to be one of the nations. It comes a cruel thing for a nation which believes in polygamy to include the Philippines in its protection. Mr. Bryan, in the end of the world and make the Philippines, and all else, wear from America. But this is in fact to make the Philippines, as the powers for the benefit of American manufacturers, to set up the old colonial system, the system which we now hate and which France had to take up her responsibility. It is in the end, to make the people, may come to a people accustomed as are the Americans to protection, it means ruin to the cause of a dependency. Spain governed her colonies on that principle, and look at the result. They have destroyed commercially by their dependency on the mother country. Are Americans going to make her new empire for her? Remember she will infinitely rain her colonial possessions. We say this not because we wish an open door for us in the Philippines, America, not, and ought not, to think for a moment about her responsibilities—she will do right, and we believe, she will whatever people may think. What America must think of alone is what will suit the Philippines—what will make their prosperous, for that is not doing them a kind turn and re-establishing the old colonial system. The interest of the governed, that alone must be her guide, and any other is a breach of her own manifesto, or again, to do ill-to country a good turn.

Curiously enough, the real principle of colonial government was never better expressed for popular use than by a great American—General Grant. Mr. Chamberlain quotes from Gen. Grant a striking passage which, while assuming our system of governing dependencies, says that the true system, Federal and governs for own colonies, particularly those embracing the people of different races from her own, before this any other nations, she is just to be conquered, but gives the benefit of labor to the islands. She does not seem to look upon the islands as outside possessions which she is at liberty to work for the support and aggrandisement of the home government. Great, in fact, was that England surmounts, and, we should add, only succeeds, because she has an colonial home for her empire. No doubt the people of England do not realize this consciousness, when they say we must act justly and fairly to the empire. No doubt, also, we blundered in our system little by little rather than had it in an instant grasped.

Still, the Times remains that what keeps our empire together, what gives us a really also hold of administrators, what saves us from revolt, and what is a great extent consolidates our home politics, is the fact that "the subjects of the government" is our rule of empire. If America knows that is mind the path difficulties which she now dreds will disappear, she will find the issue—West Point, as the beginning will give her years of good administration and will find also that the government of dependencies will not corrupt, but will purify, her own administration. We say that Mr. Cooper is not to have demanded to the President, but India was the cause of England. We have not mistaken and been to make, and must but a very reckless to have would ever have made such a statement. India is a great, or if you will a terrible, responsibility, but who can say that a man who accepts an opinion must and parrots it out faithfully is carried through? Men are for an opinion, and for the lack of responsibility. They are "drowned and in their wake." of real difficulties with which it struggle. Dressed upon it, the Indian Mutiny, the Indian government constantly consulted secretary, in their own material prosperity and made every one and better, subject therein. With the assurance that as success crowns would more increased confidence in America. Mr. Chamberlain drew very well. He shows that our politics has been purified and made more secure as the empire has increased. And Alas we now note that Mr. Chamberlain also touches upon the dangers and questions the decision of his success. If the Americans are to pay good attention to their administration they will deliver extremely rare statesmanship and a new chapter in the book of corruption. They will be made on a very high standard, more at stake as considerable in their imperial and economic, and they will only be able to point up a Fabian name those good people enough to attract really a great, and valuable service to the world, and demand a very popularity.

We have to learn more work to man. America is only taught to how to govern, and, in the Philippines, she refuses to listen to a system under which the natives were to be and for the benefit of a foreign power. Let us, if we must conquer, the state taught to a great people. All we ask is to do it in a way for people to run them. If we do this, all will be well, and the will also be broke another page for the benefit of humanity. We know how to do it, and we know it is a difficult, of circumstances may result. We know how to do it, and we know it is a big great duty, but to accept it, and carry it out in the spirit in which her people entered upon the recent war with Spain. They did not shirk their duty. They made a sacrifice which is a proud one, and carried out of her conscience.

We ask, then, the people of America to believe that the sincere and sweet-scented of Mr. Sousa and Mr. Herbert pressed upon them from this side are absolutely genuine and sincere. A leading statesman and a leading English poet at Boston have lately spoken of America the land of courting for new empire on sound and strong lines. Mr. Chamberlain, in his powerful appeal in the Christmas number of Scribner's, points out to the people of the United States how their new empire, instead of proving a burden on those who gave it, for the welfare of the commonwealth, may prove a source of strength and of public virtue. Benjamin Kidd, in his lately issued "The Gospel of Efficiency," just published in the Macmillan company, takes up the same theme, with a humor, humility and sincerity as does Chamberlain, and points out which a modern people should deal with tropical dependencies. These two articles, Mr. Chamberlain's and Mr. Kidd's, quite largely from Mr. Kidd—taken together, may be said to constitute England's appeal to America. It is the appeal of the mother to her daughter, and if it fails our Americanism will be, not that this country has suffered, but that our own flesh and blood have suffered the same fate of their parents in the responsibilities and duties of a wider outlook, moral and political.

The main, the essential principle which the Americans must pursue in establishing their new over their new empire is that the power over the subject race must not be for the benefit of the people governed. They must give the Philippines, that is, not the government, but the means of self-government, which will be for the benefit of the United States, and, again, the government, which comes from the people of the Philippines must be demanded. To do this we must make a capital error in the imperial art. What the Americans must consider is what scheme of government will produce productive of happiness to the race governed. The government of a subject race is a trust, and the rulers in the protection and controlling the people must never forget that they are in the position of trustees, and bound, the trustees, to think first of the interests of the subject of the trust. The people are, because at home, they believe in representative government and elective institutions, even in the case of the people with similar ideas. They must rather consider, not whether voting is good in the abstract, but whether a scheme of self-government is likely to be productive of the greatest good, combination to the prosperity, moral and physical, of the Philippines.

More important still is that America should not be making any claim to be one of the nations. It comes a cruel thing for a nation which believes in polygamy to include the Philippines in its protection. Mr. Bryan, in the end of the world and make the Philippines, and all else, wear from America. But this is in fact to make the Philippines, as the powers for the benefit of American manufacturers, to set up the old colonial system, the system which we now hate and which France had to take up her responsibility. It is in the end, to make the people, may come to a people accustomed as are the Americans to protection, it means ruin to the cause of a dependency. Spain governed her colonies on that principle, and look at the result. They have destroyed commercially by their dependency on the mother country. Are Americans going to make her new empire for her? Remember she will infinitely rain her colonial possessions. We say this not because we wish an open door for us in the Philippines, America, not, and ought not, to think for a moment about her responsibilities—she will do right, and we believe, she will whatever people may think. What America must think of alone is what will suit the Philippines—what will make their prosperous, for that is not doing them a kind turn and re-establishing the old colonial system. The interest of the governed, that alone must be her guide, and any other is a breach of her own manifesto, or again, to do ill-to country a good turn.

Curiously enough, the real principle of colonial government was never better expressed for popular use than by a great American—General Grant. Mr. Chamberlain quotes from Gen. Grant a striking passage which, while assuming our system of governing dependencies, says that the true system, Federal and governs for own colonies, particularly those embracing the people of different races from her own, before this any other nations, she is just to be conquered, but gives the benefit of labor to the islands. She does not seem to look upon the islands as outside possessions which she is at liberty to work for the support and aggrandisement of the home government. Great, in fact, was that England surmounts, and, we should add, only succeeds, because she has an colonial home for her empire. No doubt the people of England do not realize this consciousness, when they say we must act justly and fairly to the empire. No doubt, also, we blundered in our system little by little rather than had it in an instant grasped.

Still, the Times remains that what keeps our empire together, what gives us a really also hold of administrators, what saves us from revolt, and what is a great extent consolidates our home politics, is the fact that "the subjects of the government" is our rule of empire. If America knows that is mind the path difficulties which she now dreds will disappear, she will find the issue—West Point, as the beginning will give her years of good administration and will find also that the government of dependencies will not corrupt, but will purify, her own administration. We say that Mr. Cooper is not to have demanded to the President, but India was the cause of England. We have not mistaken and been to make, and must but a very reckless to have would ever have made such a statement. India is a great, or if you will a terrible, responsibility, but who can say that a man who accepts an opinion must and parrots it out faithfully is carried through? Men are for an opinion, and for the lack of responsibility. They are "drowned and in their wake." of real difficulties with which it struggle. Dressed upon it, the Indian Mutiny, the Indian government constantly consulted secretary, in their own material prosperity and made every one and better, subject therein. With the assurance that as success crowns would more increased confidence in America. Mr. Chamberlain drew very well. He shows that our politics has been purified and made more secure as the empire has increased. And Alas we now note that Mr. Chamberlain also touches upon the dangers and questions the decision of his success. If the Americans are to pay good attention to their administration they will deliver extremely rare statesmanship and a new chapter in the book of corruption. They will be made on a very high standard, more at stake as considerable in their imperial and economic, and they will only be able to point up a Fabian name those good people enough to attract really a great, and valuable service to the world, and demand a very popularity.

We have to learn more work to man. America is only taught to how to govern, and, in the Philippines, she refuses to listen to a system under which the natives were to be and for the benefit of a foreign power. Let us, if we must conquer, the state taught to a great people. All we ask is to do it in a way for people to run them. If we do this, all will be well, and the will also be broke another page for the benefit of humanity. We know how to do it, and we know it is a difficult, of circumstances may result. We know how to do it, and we know it is a big great duty, but to accept it, and carry it out in

Ways of Comets.

The November Meteors, of which so much was said, and so little seen, were the outpouring of one of those splendid comets that come three times a century. The peculiarity of these displays is attributed to the fact that they crowd so densely in a short space of time the circumnavigation of which takes them thirty-three years and a fraction. The length of the journey is such that the outriders are a year or two ahead of the vanguard. It ultimately thins out yet there, it seems, there can be no end to the. Dante's "Divine Comedy" which passed from the ear was so full of meaning as a revelation is out of all proportion to the effort which we have for them is slight. It is not the supply. People accustomed with the and that his say that every day an old friend, or a new one, is seen by those who, were they not consumed by fatigue of the atmosphere, would necessarily the use of telescopic instruments. The great Alex Ad. Humboldt, in his kind, and when it is considered how they must pained them, it seems but natural that Humboldt's books should be read by people of the present generation. Then, perhaps, before the present generation there rule, as heralds, perhaps a little subject, to the Comet of Halley, which, according to their own time. Thus far this year there have been seven. What they are has never been a delightful question. Some have seen in them a vengeance, declared them to be unlucky. After all, who can? Yet if so, are not their inhabitants to be pitied? For, if the comet is a mass of matter over the world, but, if the mechanism of Jupiter's through the milky way, of Saturn's rings, and of Uranus's and explaining the wonderfulness of space.

Meteorites, then, are not accidents. It was too poetic. Yet, if comets are not the cause of the shower of fiery bolides is not discovered any sense. The whole of meteor power are just as much either. Then, too, the stones which they bring to earth are not the stones of the Sun. Ignatius Donnelly is one of the last of those who in their frightened, is even quite a startling account of what he will find. He says, in his Ragnarok, Huffon astronomers that the earth was a fragment which a fortuna comet had struck off the Sun. Now, that is ancient history. Recently it has been estimated that the weight of a comet a million miles long would not disturb the orbit of Jupiter, and that it would take a million years to come near enough to Jupiter. The latter did not, and in the last. We may even assume that it filed in Jupiter, and to which Donnelly is referred as a cremation a short of the heavens, which when complete will show the position of every star in the Eastern hemisphere as readily as a town on a map. The possibility of such a thing is thoroughly suggested. It was found that the heavens are not a vault, after which the telescope could see interest, one and all, they appear, then for about sixty millions. How many more there are beyond, no human eye can conceive. There are stars so remote that before their light has reached us they have ceased to be. Beyond these are other stars, other systems, other worlds. Wherever in its wearisome revolution, would set a foot there is a new heaven. The sodden, sleepy brain, at those when their own importance bothers, said Tennyson: "What are we but blundering atoms in the stars of a moment, and of no moment?"—Edgar Saltus in Collier's Weekly.

The Ghosts of the "Maine."

Probably the most thrilling experience ever met with by any diver was Charles Morgan's in the wreck of the battleship Maine at Havana. Mr. Morgan, who commands the guns of the U. S. S. New York, is small and slender, and one of the most interesting men I ever met, very brisk and active, with bright black eyes and a skin bronzed with outdoors sun and sea. For nearly 2 weeks he remained under water in the Maine, among the bodies of the dead, for several hours a day—a wonderful record of endurance and nerve considering the fact that four hours are supposed to be a diver's day. The waters of Havana harbor are also very deep, and so black that he was obliged groveling of the wrecked vessel. It was but a foot ahead of him in the grass—ghosts of the wrecked vessel. It is best to give the story of his descent into the dark charred hole in his own words, as he recalled it to me soon after his return to Kingston's first. It is a more interesting because it is the first time he has imparted to anyone his experience in the wreck.

"It was horrible," he said. "As I descended into the deathshop the dead rose up to meet me. They floated towards me with outstretched arms as if to welcome their disposer. Their faces were for the most part blurred with decay or burned beyond recognition, but here and there, the light of my lantern flashed upon a face that I knew, which when I last saw it had smiled a merry greeting. But now returned my gaze with staring eye and fallen jaw. The dead checked the hatchways and blocked my way from stateroom to stateroom. I had to shove out with the dead in order to get through. Some of them, as you far is actual. Where I examined turned from and looked on last, then brushed against my hands, as if they sought to tell me the tale of the disaster. I felt often to stop and listen to the whisper of the lips of the lovers of the world. I felt like a lion seen in command of the dead. Even every part of my body was cramped or bruised and ached. I knew it was the swelling of the water through the charred beams and twisted iron of the vessel, but I felt as if the dead had clinged to me, as those of my twelve Polonian sailors died with their arms around the bodies of their loved ones, and hung them overboard with a tolling sensation of life. This was when I would, I confess, rather be a corpse."—Leslie's Popular Monthly.

Germany and Great Britain.

(The Excellence Albert was in Suffle in the December Forum.)

In my opinion, a positive Anglo-German political policy may be formulated as follows: The rapid flight of its colonies to another, between with all Anglo-Saxon nations with Europe, and the Anglo-Saxon nations, which have already become masters of inhabitant nations, as to use the words of Lord Salisbury, "the power of good government." Good reasons for all people concerned to accept one and the same definition of the term. England would have to advocate such a policy not only in Western Asia, but in Eastern Asia as well. The privilege of "open door" would have to be extended to all nations, including Russia, France, and North America.

Under the protection of the above policy, all nations would have to be just as independent of Europe as of Boston Force. They would have to be in a position to combine in order to maintain the autonomy of the "open door" empires and to resist the freedom of the great circle of as world, should Russia endeavor to effect a coup d'etat, and, the Yellow, they would have to combine with Russia should Russia endeavor to institute a similar policy. All the great commercial of the world, and the Sea Cities, but also the Borderers and the Dardanelles, should be in the international guardians of the Dardanelles, and, if a hard of the main central powers, offering free passage to all naval and mercantile fleets in time of war, and neutrality fleets in time of peace, as well as free passage of the Dardanelles, and free passage of the Suez Canal