CHARITY BALL ON THE ROLL AGAIN.

Society Turns Out to Pay Tribute to the Greatest of All the Virtues.

A GRAND MARCH OF TRIUMPH.

Counter Attractions Fail to Rob the Great Annual Event of Any of Its Pristine Glory.

NEVER A FAILURE; ALWAYS SUCCESS

The Big Metropolitan Opera House a Blaze of Light, a Bower of Beauty and a Maze of Dancers.

'Tis hers to pluck the amaranthine flower
Of Faith, and round the sufferers' temples bind
Wreaths that endure affliction's heaviest shower
And do not shrink from sorrow's keenest wind.

The one public social event which has the approbation and patronage of New York's most refined, cultured and wealthy people—that class represented by the ill chosen misnomer, yclept the 400—was held at the Metropolitan Opera House last evening.

The Charity Ball!

That is the talismanic term of the occasion which brings forth Fashion from her other foibles, sordid nature from the too close attention to money getting.

In these days of miscellaneous character, when our metropolis has become so cosmopolitan, nothing of a kind to attract the "best people" will succeed unless it be blessed with a list of patronesses whose names are synonymous with A1. Just the same as your tea or your coffee, your plate or your china must bear the stamp of the leading importers or manufacturers.

Lucky is it, then, that this great Charity Ball received proper recognition over thirty years ago, else it would have been dead and buried long ere this.

The proceeds of the ball go to a most laudable institution, the Nursery and Child's Hospital; and doubtless it was a coincident inspiration of the originators that the ball should receive proper christening, and that no suggestion of a

ALL FOR CHARITY.

bar sinister should ever attach to its escutcheon.

It seems like recalling an old, old story to speak of the success of the ball.

There is no record of a failure.

On one or two occasions the receipts fell off very largely, but then, as though some great social bull had appeared under the market, it took an upward tendency, and has maintained a general steadiness around par, with frequent extraordinary premiums.

Last night was no exception to the rule, notwithstanding that one of the richest families in the world was giving a very attractive *musicale*, to which a thousand of the *crême de la crême* had been invited.

Some charitable folks might hesitate to suggest that on Charity Ball night other social events should be laid aside.

And why not?

In the first place, the cause of charity should always be aided, and, in the second place, the Charity Ball is a characteristic feature of our metropolitan life, and should be made all the more representative of the best qualities we possess.

It is by our public events we are judged; not by our exclusive sets.

THE GRAND MARCH.

IN SPITE OF EFFORTS TO BE EARLY THE BALL OPENS AT THE USUAL LATE HOUR.

Somehow the rumor got abroad that for once in many years the ball would be set rolling—or marching—promptly at ten o'clock.

But alas for the credulity of the few! The many did not reach the scene until long after that hour, and, in consequence, it was nearer eleven o'clock when the doors were thrown open at the front centre of the house and in came the procession.

To those in the boxes who had long been gazing at that inflamed word, "Charity," standing in gas

NOT DANCING THIS EVENING?

jets at the rear of the stage, the grand entrée suggested the opening of the lions' gate in the ancient arena to admit of the slaughter of the innocents.

However, the illusion was dispelled at once when naught but social lions strode out and the only roar was that of Gilmore's brass band, which with Bernstein's orchestra afforded the musical stimulus of the evening.

There were no decorations in the ballroom, as has been the custom for years; but as I have intimated that time honored gas jet was present in large style and brought forth the remark that the house was as cold as the sentiment it represents is erroneously (at least on this occasion) supposed to be.

The stage was set as a woodland scene.

IN THE MARCH LINE.

Mrs. Edward Cooper led the march with Mr. Elbridge T. Gerry. Mrs. Cooper wore a French gown of pearl gray satin, brocaded in silver; low cut corsage, edged with silver spangled tulle; diamond necklace, crown and a lovers' knot of diamonds and pearls.

Mrs. Henry M. Day was with Mr. E. Oothout. Mrs. Day wore pink satin, en train, with side panels of crystal embroidered tulle; square cut corsage and short sleeves; pearl and diamond jewels.

Mrs. R. H. L. Townsend wore a French gown of heliotrope brocade, festooned with point lace; Indian jewels.

Mrs. E. Oothout was with Mr. Edward Cooper. Mrs. Oothout wore black lace, made with full train, square cut corsage, outlined with diamond stars.

Mrs. Forbes-Leith was with Mr. Du Vivie. Mrs. Leith wore blue satin, brocaded in roses and draped with mousseline de soir, diamond and pearl jewels. Miss Leith wore black net, demi-trained, trimmed around, low cut corsage, with blue chiffon, blue sash.

Mrs. Clarence Brainerd was with Mr. Knight Neftel. Mrs. Brainerd wore black chiffons made with low cut corsage embroidered in gold.

Mrs. John C. Westervelt wore mauve satin brocaded in hollyhocks, made with full train, low cut corsage bordered with chiffon, diamond necklace and comb.

Mrs. M. B. Cary was with Mr. Cary. Mrs. Cary wore a gown of white ottoman silk richly trimmed with point duchess, corsage bouquet of American beauty roses, diamond jewels.

Mrs. Knight Neftel was with Mr. Clarence Brainerd. White Russian net over satin; butterfly bows of gold in coiffure.

Mrs. Roger A. Pryor was with Mr. William Dodge. Mrs. Pryor wore black satin, embroidered in jet.

Mrs. J. D. Jones was with Mr. John J. Stewart. Mrs. Jones wore a gown of dark green velvet, *en train*, with a front of white satin embroidered in crimson tulips; point lace and diamonds.

Mrs. S. Michler wore a gown of black velvet, embroidered in jet, made with square cut corsage, corsage bouquet of violets; diamonds and opals.

Mrs. Burton Harrison was with Mr. H. W. Bibby. Mrs. Harrison wore a gown of black satin *en train*, trimmed around the square cut corsage with gold and green; necklace of pearls.

Mrs. R. Nicoll was with Mr. William Amory. Mrs. Nicoll wore pale green chiffon over satin, trimmed with bands of gold braid; pearl and diamond jewels.

Mrs. Ogden Doremus was with Dr. Doremus. Mrs. Doremus wore heliotrope velvet *en train* over heliotrope and gold brocade; pearl necklace and pearls in coiffure.

Among the pretty girls were Miss Fanny Pryor, who wore gold embroidered white chiffon, jewelled bodice and carried white camellias.

Miss Enos wore an Empire gown of mauve satin trimmed with white chiffon. Miss Natalie Enos wore a gown of pompadour brocade, the square cut corsage edged with chiffon; diamond ornaments.

Miss Nellie Paulmier wore pale blue ribbon striped tulle, with garlands of forget-me-nots; diamond jewels.

Miss Cornelia Redmond wore pale blue silk, edged about the square cut corsage, with point lace; diamond and pearl jewels.

Mrs. S. C. Hariot wore pale blue and crimson satin trimmed.

Mrs. Lloyd Brice looked very handsome in a gown of pearl gray satin richly brocaded in silver; diamond and turquoise jewels.

Mrs. John Calhoun wore a gown of silver blue satin embroidered in pearls and silver; diamond necklace.

Mrs. Tracy Harris wore a trained gown of white Ottoman silk trimmed with ruffles of white silk mull; pearl necklace and strands of pearls in coiffure.

Miss Louise Scott wore a dainty gown of white satin, covered with white tulle.

Mrs. Thomas Maddock wore an exquisite Marguerite gown of garnet velvet, made with full court train over a petticoat of garnet satin, embroidered in garnets set in gold; diamond jewels.

Mrs. Frederick Allien wore white lace, dotted with gold; diamond jewels.

Miss Clara Jay Williams wore an exquisitely simple gown of white silk. Her mother, Mrs. G. G. Williams, wore Nile green brocade, veiled in black lace; diamonds.

Mrs. James J. Coogan wore pale rose faille, trimmed with old point lace; diamond jewels.

Mrs. Stanley wore heliotrope satin, drapped with duchess lace; diamonds and pearls.

Mrs. H. Perkins wore maroon velvet en train, corsage trimmed with point lace; diamond jewels.

Mrs. Dexter Loomis wore orange moire satin, made with full court train and trimmed with crystal; diamond necklace.

Mrs. Pelham Clinton wore a gown of black velvet, en train, with diamond stars in her coiffure.

Mrs. John S. Wise, black velvet, made with full court train, petti coat of silver brocade; diamond necklace and comb.

Miss Eleanor Lee wore white silk veiled chiffon.

Miss Katharine Mitchell, of Louisville, Ky., wore

TIRED OUT.

white chiffon flecked with gold; square cut corsage, trimmed with lace and gold flowers.

Mrs. Howard Page wore a gown of yellow crêpe de Chine, en train, garlanded with black velvet flowers.

Miss Emmie Rawson, of Louisville, wore white crêpe and satin, made in Grecian fashion.

Mrs. C. S. Phillips wore reseda ottoman, made with demi train and trimmed with white chiffon.

Mrs. D. C. Pell wore white satin, en train, with front of gold embroidered tulle; square cut corsage edged with gold fringe.

Mrs. F. Norwood wore black net, made with demi-train, the V shaped corsage outlined with diamond stars.

ON WITH THE DANCE.

THE FLOOR COMMITTEE AND THE BOX HOLDERS.

Immediately after the grand march ("The Charity Ball," by Hartmann) the thousands of ladies and gentlemen on the floor suddenly sprang into action.

It was as though some secret electric spring had touched off a monster bouquet, causing its leaves to writhe and twist, to enfold and unfold with one another when the Andalucia waltz by Le Thiere had struck up.

It was the hour for the dance, and the dance went on with great vim under the management of the following Floor Committee:—James M. Varnum, chairman; J. W. Beekman, Grenville Kane, Douglas Robinson, Jr.; Andrew W. Green, Bradish Johnson, Jr.; J. Talmadge Van Rensselaer, J. Ridgway Moore, Franklin Bartlett, Giraud Foster, Cassimir de Rham, John Jacob Astor, Robert L. Hargous, Henry W. Bibby, F. Diodate Thompson, J. Langdon Erving, Oliver Harriman, Jr.; Charles A. Munn, Robert T. Varnum, John P. Kingsford, John G. Beresford, Amory S. Carhart, Sidney Dillon Ripley, Francis T. Underhill, Frederic H. Allen, W. de Forest Manice, D. Augustus Clarkson, Hamilton Cary, P. Lorillard Ronalds, Richard A. Peabody, G. Creighton Webb, Asa Bird Gardiner, U. S. A.; William P. Gibson, U. S. A.; Lloyd Aspinwall, Fidelio S. Carter, U. S. N.; Arthur F. Schermerhorn, J. Henry Smith, Clarence W. Bowen, David Lapsley, Lucius T. Rossiter, Andrew A. Bibby, Hugh D. Auchincloss, Percy Bramwell, William Bard McVickar, F. Dwight Porter, F. Delano Weekes, Frederic R. Coudert, Jr.; Sidney J. Smith, Ernest Adee, Robert G. Hone and T. Suffern Tailer.

The box holders, as near as could be obtained, were as follows:—

Parterre—3, A. S. Del Pino; 4, Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock and Mrs. A. Ladenburg; 5, Mrs. A. C. Downing; 6, Mrs. F. R. Coudert; 7, Mrs. W. G. Schenck; 8, Mrs. J. J. Coogan; 9, Mrs. A. W. Balch; 10, Mrs. J. H. Schultz; 11, Mrs. S. C. Harriot; 12, Mrs. C. T. Yerkes; 13, Mrs. Pullman; 14, Thomas Stokes; 15, Mrs. Russell Sage; 16, W. G. Thompson, of Detroit; 17, Mrs. Henry Day; 18, Mrs. Charles Steele; 19, Mrs. G. G. Williams; 20, Mrs. S. V. Loeb; 21, Mrs. H. H. Cooke; 22, Mrs. Moir; 23, Mrs. F. B. Wallace; 25, Benjamin Wood; 26, Mrs. R. Hoe, Jr.; 27, E. C. Converse; 28, J. H. V. Arnold; 29, R. H. L. Townsend; 30, Mrs. A. C. Clarke; 31, F. S. Brown; 32, E. Frank Coe; 33, Mrs. Meeker, and 36, Mrs. John Townshend. First tier—39, directors of the Metropolitan Opera House; 40, Miss Howland; 41, Mrs. J. C. Calhoun; 42, F. H. Weekes; 46, J. M. Lewis; 47, Mrs. C. H. Ditson; 48, Mrs. F. Allen; 49, William Fahnestock; 50, Mrs. Roger A. Pryor; 51, Miss Krebs; 52, Mrs. W. G. Davies; 53, Mrs. S. Conde; 54, Mrs. J. C. Westervelt; 55, Mrs. J. E. Vail; 57, Mrs. C. C. Worthington; 58, Mrs. W. V. Brokaw; 60, Miss Furniss; 62, Mrs. Henry Parmelee; 63, Mrs. Henry Parish; 64, Miss Conkling; 65, Mrs. C. Sands; 66, Mrs. George Greer; 69, Mrs. W. Kingsland; 71, Mrs. Paul G. Thebaud, and 72, Mrs. Fred Goodridge.

Box 25 was occupied by Mr. Benjamin Wood, wife and daughter and Miss Merrick.

Captain Gilbert N. Wiltse, Mrs. Wiltse, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Pullman, Mrs. Admiral Braine, Miss Braine, Miss Bancroft, Miss Moren, Lieutenant Eaton, Dr. Pickerell and Dr. Keeney, of the United States Navy, were in a box.

A COMPLICATED FIGURE AT THE CHARITY BALL.

RECEPTIONS YESTERDAY.

Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt gave the first of two *soirées musicales*, at their home on Fifth avenue, last evening. Over one thousand invitations have been issued and the guests present last evening are expected on Tuesday, the 13th. Mr. Walter Damrosch, with the Symphony Society, rendered a delightful programme.

Mrs. J. A. Scrymser, of No. 107 East Twentieth street, gave the first of four Tuesday evenings in January last night. Pinard served and Lander played for the informal dancing.

JUSTICE WALSH'S MARRIAGE.

What promises to be a notable wedding will take place at St. Agnes' Roman Catholic Church, corner of Hoyt and Sackett streets, Brooklyn, on Wednesday evening next, when Police Justice John Walsh will be married to Miss Maggie Cook, a well known society belle of South Brooklyn.

GREENE—FISHER.

Miss Elizabeth Stella Fisher, daughter of Inspector Oscar M. Fisher, of the United States Custom House, was last evening married to Mr. Edward Sherman Greene, son of James Monell Greene, of Brooklyn, at the Hanson Place Methodist Episcopal Church. The marriage was followed by a reception at the residence of the bride's parents, No. 255 Cumberland street, the happy couple leaving late in the evening on an extended tour through the South and Western States.

MICHAEL—LEVY.

Miss Louisa Levy, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. S. Levy, was married last evening at her home, No. 155 West Ninety-fourth street, to Emanuel Michael.

KELLY—BOYLEN.

Mr. John Kelly, of Camden, N. J., and Miss Ella Boylen, of Burlington, N. J., were married in St. Paul's Church, Burlington, yesterday morning. The bridal trip will include all points of interest in the South.

PADEN—CLEMS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., Jan 6, 1891.—Miss Nina May Clems, a prominent society lady, daughter of Captain Clems, clerk of the Circuit Court, and Mr. Doremus Paden, of the First National Bank, were married this afternoon. They left for New York on a bridal tour.

AN EDITOR MARRIES AN HEIRESS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 6, 1891.—Benjamin H. Ridgely, editor of the *Truth*, was married to Miss Kate Eaches, a noted heiress of this city.

HARRISON DINES HIS CABINET.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6, 1891.—The President and Mrs. Harrison gave a dinner to the members of the Cabinet at the White House this evening. The parlors and state dining room were handsomely decorated for the occasion with choice cut flowers of rare variety, potted plants and palms. The guests were:—

The Vice President and Mrs. Morton, the Secretary of State and Mrs. Blaine, the Secretary of the Treasury and Mrs. Windon, the Secretary of War and Mrs. Proctor, the Attorney General and Mrs. Miller, the Secretary of the Navy, the Postmaster General, the Secretary of the Interior and Mrs. Noble, the Secretary of Agriculture and Mrs. Rusk, the Speaker of the House and Mrs. Reed, Senator Allison, Senator and Mrs. Dawes, Senator Plumb, Senator and Mrs. Gorman, Senator and Mrs. Evarts, Senator and Mrs. Gray, Representative Holman and Mrs. Holman, Representative Springer and Mrs. Springer, Representative McComas and Mrs. McComas, Representative Owen and Mrs. Owen, Representative Cogswell and Mrs. Cogswell, Mr. Murat Halstead, Mr. and Mrs. McKee, Mrs. Russell Harrison, Mrs. Dimmick and Mrs. Wilson, of Philadelphia.

HOLLAND SOCIETY DINNER.

Two particularly interesting features will mark the dinner of the Holland Society, to be held in the Lenox Lyceum on January 13.

One will be the innovation of serving refreshments to the ladies in the boxes, which will be reserved for them, instead of leaving them to the mere enjoyment of the tobacco smoke and eloquence as heretofore.

The other feature will be a duel in oratory between George William Curtis and Chauncey M. Depew over the Delfshaven controversy, Mr. Depew defending the conduct of the Hollanders toward the Puritans and Mr. Curtis dilating upon the statement so vigorously revived at the recent New England Society dinner that the Hollanders were far from hospitable hosts. Some very spirited discussion is expected.

Other speakers will be Abram Lansing, of Albany; Sinclair McKelway, R. B. Roosevelt, Charles P. Daly, Edward Ellsworth, Mayor of Poughkeepsie, and Charles H. Winfield.

A THOUSAND HOMELESS.

FIRE DRIVES TENEMENT DWELLERS IN BAYONNE FROM THEIR HOMES.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD]

BERGEN POINT, N. J., Jan. 6, 1891.—Fire in a densely populated Hungarian tenement section of Bayonne to-night left nearly one thousand Hungarians homeless, while five thousand of those people were driven nearly wild with excitement.

The persons deprived of their homes had been quartered in three double wooden buildings.

Most of the Hungarians were at home. The fire started at five minutes past six o'clock in a little dry goods store on the first floor of a double three story tenement owned by Stephen Folsom. This building, with a similar one owned by Bernard Freidman, and a double four story tenement adjoining owned by William H. Watters, were wholly consumed, with nearly all their contents.

The thousand people lived there like animals, existing mainly on rye bread and stale beer. Another double four story tenement in course of erection by Mr. Watters was also destroyed.

The houses are probably worth $35,000, and are nearly covered by insurance. The Hungarians lost nearly everything. All insisted upon staying in the burning houses to save their property. Policemen drove them out by force. No one was injured among the tenants, although three firemen had narrow escapes from suffocation.

How the fire started is a mystery. Marcus Greenburg, the storekeeper, was insured. Shelter was provided by Chief of Police John B. McNeil.

NOVEL HIGH MASSES IN ORIENTAL TONGUES.

St. Peter's Catholic Church the Scene of Three Celebrations of the Feast of the Epiphany.

LATIN, SYRO-GREEK AND OLD SYRIAC

Picturesque Dark Skinned Worshippers in the Gaudy Colors of Their Native Land—The Departures from the Services as Usually Conducted Here.

The feast of the Epiphany was celebrated in an exceedingly solemn as well as novel manner yesterday in St. Peter's Catholic Church, in Barclay street. Three high masses were celebrated, each in a different language and rite. This was the first time such a thing has occurred in a Catholic church in the United States.

The first mass was at nine o'clock, and was celebrated in Latin and according to the rite of the Latin Church by the Rev. Thomas F. Myhan, of St. Peter's Church. This mass was attended by the usual congregation of the church and the children of the parochial schools. The choir was composed of the boys and girls of the schools.

At ten o'clock mass was said according to the Syro-Greek rite by the Rev. Father Abraham. There were about three hundred swarthy Syrians present when the priest came out to say mass. The majority of the Syrians were men. They were dressed in all sorts of costumes, from that of the day laborer to that of the dude. The clothing of the women still bore some resemblance to the picturesque costumes of their native country. They wore the gaudiest combinations of colors. The majority wore head coverings of white lace.

PRETTY WHEN YOUNG.

Taking them collectively the young women were handsome, while the old women were repulsively ugly. The men were a forbidding looking lot, suggestive of the Italian Mafia and the Corsican vendetta. The men all sat together, in the best seats near the altar, while the women sat together behind them.

The difference most apparent between the Latin and Syro-Greek rites is in the vestments of the priest. He wore a long, purple cloak, liberally ornamented with gold braid, over his alb instead of a chasuble. On the back of the cloak was a gold Greek cross. The priest stood in the middle of the altar when saying mass. The chalice and the gold plate bearing the bread were placed on the left or gospel side of the altar, and remained there covered until the consecration. Three male chanters stood on the right of the altar and chanted the mass alternately with the priest. At the first gospel the priest took his stand at the foot of the altar and held the Bible in front of his face, while a boy stood behind him holding a candle, and a prayer was chanted by the chanters, the responses being made by one of the worshippers.

THE ELEVATION.

At the consecration the chalice and plate were removed to the middle of the altar. Here the priest poured the wine and water into the chalice himself, instead of going to the side as in the Latin mass and having that ceremony performed by an assistant. He then broke the wafer of leavened bread, which was square in shape instead of round as in the Latin rite. It was broken into particles and then placed in the chalice, which he covered with the plate during the consecration. In place of ringing the bell the priest tapped the lower part of the chalice with a small gold spoon to warn the people that the most solemn part of the mass was being performed. There was no elevation of the Host or chalice, such as immediately precedes the communion in the Latin mass.

Five persons received communion—three women and two men. The priest gave each a particle of the bread and a small quantity of wine, as much as could be held by the spoon. The spoon was a small gold one, with a cross shaped handle. Immediately after partaking of the Sacred Host the women drew their scarfs over their faces and knelt in prayer for a moment and did not uncover their faces until they returned to their seats.

There was no ablution of the fingers after communion as in the Latin mass.

THE HOLY WATER.

At the end of the mass a large tin pan, filled with water, was placed on a chair in the middle of the sanctuary. The priest held a piece of palm in his left hand and a small crucifix in his right. He read a prayer. Then, as one of the chanters chanted a prayer, the priest made the sign of the cross over the water three times, dipping the crucifix into the water after each time. He then dipped the palm into the water and sprinkled the congregation with it. The water was then placed outside the railing of the altar and two small glasses were put into it. After the priest left the altar the congregation came forward and each one took a sip of the water, and, crossing themselves, made a genuflexion and left the church. The language of the mass was old Syriac and old Greek.

At eleven o'clock mass was celebrated according to the Maronite rite, the old Syriac language being used entirely in the mass, except that the priest read the Gospel in old Syriac with his back to the people. When he had finished one of the congregation, who acted as acolyte, read it to the people in Arabic.

LIKE THE LATIN RITE.

There is very little difference between the Latin and Maronite rites from a layman's point of view. The vestments worn by the celebrant, the Rev. Father Peter, were the same as those worn by the Latin priest, except that they were yellow in color.

At the beginning of mass the Bible was placed at the Gospel or left side of the altar and remained there during the whole of the service. One old man acted as chanter. There were no communicants at this mass. There were no essential points of difference between the masses that I could observe after the communion. The wafer of bread was round and unleavened, the same as used by the Latin Church. Communion, I was told by a priest after the mass, is received by the communicants standing instead of kneeling.

THE SYRIAN WORSHIPPERS.

There is a colony of Syrians numbering between five and six hundred located in this city in the lower parts of Greenwich and Washington streets. The majority of them come from Jerusalem and its environs and are Catholics. They are almost equally divided between followers of the Syro-Greek and the Maronite rites. About eighteen months ago the followers of the Syro-Greek rite applied to Rome through their Patriarch in Jerusalem for a priest to celebrate mass in this city for them according to their own rite. The Rev. Father Abraham was sent here. He obtained permission from the Rev. Father McGean, pastor of St. Peter's Church, to say mass in the basement of his church. He has been celebrating mass there ever since.

This left the Maronites out in the cold. They had no choice but to attend either the Latin or the Syro-Greek mass. A short time ago they made application to Rome for a priest of their own. In answer to their appeal Rome sent the Rev. Father Peter to this city to minister to their needs.

A NEW CHAPEL.

The Maronites have shown themselves to be full of energy and more enterprising than their fellow countrymen, as they have already set about providing a chapel for themselves. They have hired a store at No. 26 Rector street, between Washington and West streets, and are fitting it up as a church. It is to be ready next Sunday.

Both of the priests on the mission, Fathers Abraham and Peter, have long patriarchal beards. Neither is married. The rules of both orders permit the marriage of priests before they are ordained deacons, but the bishops and other superior officers of the rites are elected from the unmarried priests.

"A. CRANK, ESQ."

HE VISITS WALL STREET AND SCATTERS MONEY AMONG THE BROKERS.

It was about ten o'clock yesterday morning when the strange conduct of a well dressed and solemn looking middle aged man in front of the Sub Treasury building attracted the attention of passers-by in Wall street. The stranger climbed upon the base of Ward's statue of Washington on the Sub-Treasury steps, stooped down and kissed the bronze feet of the Father of His Country, and then taking off his overcoat he wrapped it carefully round the legs of the figure.

"George's legs are cold!" he explained to the wondering crowd which had by this time collected.

Then the solemn man solemnly descended from the pedestal, and leaving his overcoat around the statue's legs he crossed the street to the Stock Exchange. He went upstairs to the visitors' gallery and a few moments later the brokers on the floor below were amazed to see a solemn looking personage taking bills and small change out of his pockets and scattering them upon the heads of the brokers assembled on the floor of the Exchange.

When the stranger's supply of money gave out—he didn't have more than a few dollars—it is said he took out a bundle of papers. These he tore into little bits and threw among the Stock Exchange members.

"These are five dollar bills for the poor brokers," he said.

By this time the actions of the lunatic had been brought to the attention of some of the officers of the Exchange and two messengers were sent to remove the would-be philanthropist, who attracted so much attention that business was almost suspended. The gray-coated attendants were just in time to prevent the visitor from throwing his watch and chain after his money to the "poor brokers."

The stranger was induced to leave the building quietly, and was last seen being assisted into his overcoat, which some one had persuaded him to resume.

When asked his name the man said he was "A. Crank, Esquire."

He was taken to the Tombs Police Court and remanded to Bellevue Hospital for examination as to his sanity.

CANCER RESPONDS TO LYMPH.

TUBERCULAR DISEASES CERTAINLY NOT THE ONLY ONES TO GIVE REACTIONS.

Perhaps the most interesting experiments now making with the curative lymph are at the New York Cancer Hospital, where Dr. George F. Shrady yesterday administered his third series of injections. Whatever may be the outcome of the present investigations there is proved already this fact—that the lymph's reaction is not limited to organisms which are subject to tuberculosis. This undeviating response to tubercular diseases has been claimed even by Koch to be one of its chief elements of value as a diagnostic. Dr. Shrady's patients, however, show that in cancer, which is admittedly not of tubercular origin, reactions are produced—reactions, too, of such profound extent that there have been few lupus cases which have responded to treatment so actively.

Yesterday there were four out of the ten patients now treating by the Koch lymph who were re-injected. Four cases of interior cancer were not given any of the lymph, because the reactory effects of the last injection of the fluid were not of such marked extent as to warrant any further experiment at present. One case of lupus was re-inoculated with four milligrammes, showing since the last injection on Saturday decided indications of change.

The two cases of epithelioma of the face, which have been already referred to in the HERALD, yesterday showed astonishing changes. One of them had bled considerably from the surface, while the other showed so high a temperature and one so continuous that Dr. Shrady did not think it advisable to make any repetition just yet of the inoculation of last Saturday. These cases of epithelioma or skin cancer are technically regarded as incurable, though in early stages the disease has been removed with the knife.

There were in addition to these cases three patients with cancer of the breast who were re-inoculated, each one of them having shown within the last three days indications which go to prove that reactions can be obtained in this class of cancer cases quite as readily as in tubercular cases. Dr. Shrady continues to refuse to regard these cases as proving anything besides the mere fact that the lymph produces reactions in diseases other than of tuberculous origin.

THE TREATMENT OF CANCER CRITICISED.

Concerning these experiments the New York *Medical Journal* says this week:—

The experiments now in progress must be carried on for months before they can lead to any really profitable literature, and for this purpose it is to be hoped that the supply of the Koch liquid can be kept up. There seems to be some uncertainty on this point, and that renders it unwise, we think, to devote any of the stock on hand to such random experiments as that of testing its action in cases of cancer. It is stated that such experiments are being made, and that their object is not so much to give the victims of cancer the benefit of the possibility of a curative action as to test the question of the dependence of cancer on a micro-organism. The application of such a test argues a presumption on the part of the experimenter, not only that the Koch liquid acts on bacilli directly—an assumption positively at variance with Koch's own idea—but also that the cancer microphyte, if there is one, will give rise to the same reaction as is seen in tuberculous subjects on the employment of Koch's treatment. Without denying the possibility that one or both of these assumptions may turn out to be correct we believe the possibility to be so slender that the inquiry seems a waste of time as well as of a material difficult to obtain.

In regard to this, it must be remembered that Dr. Shrady only consented to inoculate the patients at the Cancer Hospital at their own earnest solicitation, and whatever may have been the prospects of such treatment the reactions certainly have shown such phenomena which, to use Dr. Shrady's own words, are "curious and interesting—but not hopeful." This element of hope, however, may be strengthened upon a continuance of the inoculations.

KOCH'S SYRINGE LOSING ITS POPULARITY.

There is a growing disposition among some of the American physicians to put away the Koch syringe and to use the widely accepted hypodermic syringe in its place. The German practitioners still cling to the Koch treatment in all its phases, including the syringe with its rubber bulb and its ground glass joints. Commenting upon this, the *Medical Journal* says:—

It is reassuring also to observe signs that the Koch syringe is being laid aside. We are unable to see that it has any advantages over the ordinary subcutaneous syringe, and it appears to be less suited to measuring the amount of liquid thrown in at each injection. Admiration for Professor Koch and a disposition to follow his methods precisely in matters of detail need not restrain one from discarding his syringe, for an instrument essentially the same was used in France many years ago as an aspirator for withdrawing the lymph from vaccine pocks. The piston syringe is handier and, we believe, quite as readily disinfected.

KOCH'S RIVAL.

FAVORABLE RESULTS OF DR. SHURLY'S TUBERCULOSIS CURE REPORTED.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 6, 1891.—Dr. E. Fletcher Ingalls, of this city, reports good progress with the use of the tuberculosis cure of Dr. Shurly, of Detroit. He has fifteen patients under treatment, and during the two weeks he has been using the cure he says signs of improvement are visible in every case. He said to-night that unless he was mistaken Dr. Shurly had discovered a specific for the most dreaded of all known diseases. Some of his patients, he said, were in the last stage of the disease, all of them having tuberculosis in a pronounced form. One patient who two weeks ago was wasting rapidly, now coughs a great deal less. Another patient, who ten days ago was breaking down very fast and losing flesh, besides exhibiting other terrible signs of disease, has gained two pounds under the new treatment.

Dr. Ingalls says he believes firmly in Dr. Shurly's treatment, as there is no danger in the administration of the iodine and gold chloride. The iodine kills one of the animal poisons and the gold chloride the other, there being two kinds of ptomaines in tuberculosis.

KOCH LYMPH AT UTICA.

UTICA, N. Y., Jan. 6, 1891.—Two patients, a man and a woman, were treated with the Koch lymph at St. Luke's Hospital, in this city, this afternoon. The woman is about forty years old and suffering from lupus. The man is forty-two years of age and in an advanced stage of tuberculosis. The lymph was secured by Dr. Willis E. Ford, medical director of the hospital, from Dr. Jacobi, in New York. Only a small quantity of the lymph is in possession of the hospital, probably not more than ten drops.

THE PARTY'S OPPORTUNITY.

Never print a paid advertisement as news matter. Let every advertisement appear as an advertisement—no sailing under false colors.—*Charles A. Dana's Address to the Wisconsin Editorial Association, Milwaukee, July 24, 1888.*

"I heartily wish," said ex-Judge Noah Davis, when asked what he thought of the HERALD's nominee for the Senate, "that the democratic party had the wisdom to take advantage of its opportunity and send Charles A. Dana to the Senate. He would make a Senator in whom the whole State could take pride. Personally, I have no reason to feel well disposed toward him, for his paper has often pitched into me, but that does not prevent me from appreciating his great ability, his high integrity and his tremendous force of character. I am a republican, as everybody knows, but I have no hesitation in expressing the opinion that Mr. Dana, who, as everybody knows, is a democrat, would make an admirable Senator."

PATRONAGE OF THE BOARD.

Captain Francis J. Twomey, the veteran chief clerk of the Board of Aldermen, announced yesterday the following disposition of the patronage falling to the lot of the Council Chamber:—Bartholomew Donovan, Michael F. Gannon, James S. McGovern, William J. Sohn and Martin J. Coffee to clerkships paying $1,200 per annum; Michael C. Padden, librarian, at $1,000, and Charles H. Moran, Philip Straub, Jr.; Bernard O'Neill and Patrick J. Mee as engrossing clerks, salary $1,000; William H. Rurode and John H. Bergen, messengers, at $900.

The lucky Aldermen who secured the above prizes by lot are Messrs. Bailey, Brown, Lynch, Clancy, Harris, Murphy, Mead, Flegenheimer, Duffy, Morris, Ryder, Noonan and Moebus, who father the clerks in the order named.

STREET CLEANERS AT WORK.

Commissioner Beattie's force of "broom and bag" men, reinforced by sufficient funds, started out on their special mission yesterday. This force carries a broom and hand bag and invades the aristocratic quarters only, where they gathered scattered litter from the streets. It is also the duty of this force to note any dereliction on the part of housekeepers in properly locating their garbage barrels.

Miss Westover, the Commissioner's private secretary, declared yesterday that on Saturday the department removed nearly seven thousand loads of ashes and garbage, a feat almost unequalled in the history of the bureau.

The secretary further declared that complaints, which were numerous before the first of the year, had now almost entirely ceased.

ANOTHER TRAP TO GRAB PENNIES FROM THE POOR.

The "Golden Cycle" Scheme, Which Holds Out the Promise to Return $700 for $150 in Seven Years.

DELUSIVE FINANCIERING

Its Promoters but No One Else Likely to Get Much Out of the "Order of International Fraternal Alliance."

Since the HERALD's exposure of the hollowness of the "Maturity Loan and Saving Fund Association," with offices at No. 822 Broadway, a number of inquiries have been made of the HERALD about other and similar associations.

It is not the first time the HERALD has been asked to investigate for the public. In the spring of 1889, when the HERALD investigated the "Order of Financial Union," a queer concern that sprang up in New Jersey, a number of letters were sent to this office for information about societies which are still struggling along.

One of the latest inquiries is about the "Order of International Fraternal Alliance, Class of Golden Cycle."

It will be noticed that these co-operative societies delight in high sounding titles, and that the great majority of the societies originate in Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

The "International Fraternal Alliance" was incorporated in Baltimore in June, 1888, and reincorporated in January, 1889. The central office in this city is at No. 8 Union square, and the manager there is S. Glenson, who is the secretary and treasurer of the "Maturity" concern, already exposed.

Mr. Glenson is averse to giving information to the press, or, as he said to me last week, giving the HERALD points to be attacked upon. People had gone into the scheme, however; were ready to give their experience.

AFTER THE PENNIES OF THE POOR.

This "Alliance," like a good many others, is angling after the pennies of the poor.

This "Alliance" calls itself a "paternal endowment benefit order," and its prospectus says:—

The paternal system stands in the front rank for security, and more especially for its startlingly low prices or costs, and no one with an ounce of brains can deny that an endowment benefit is not as susceptible to satisfactory accomplishment (sic) as any other.

Its officers, or, to use its own phrase, "cabinet officials," were for 1890 as follows:—

William Baumgarten, president; "Hon." Charles L. Wilson and William Horwood, vice presidents; Charles C. Stieff and James F. Reynolds, secretaries; Charles E. P. Brewer and F. Kirk, treasurers—all supposed to be of Baltimore.

The "Alliance" claims to operate in thirty States and to have 225 "assemblies."

The "golden cycle system" is so beautiful that its perusal would take away the breath of a bank president. One of the statements made is:—

This order operates on the axiom "that the whole is equal to its parts," and, of course, vice versa also.

The servant girl I saw paying money at No. 8 Union square did not, probably, understand this bit from Euclid, but the managers thought it would seem well in the prospectus.

Policies, it appears, are issued in amounts according to the age of the applicant and the promoters say, "If a policy can be paid in full at a certain time it can be paid just as well in sections at reasonable intervals"—in other words, you count your chickens before they are hatched, as will be shown by and by.

A STARTLING RUN.

Policies run for the startling period of forty-nine years, divided into seven year periods. They are written for $700 "renewable after each period without new application or fees therefor." Here is the table:—

Ages.	*Renewal Amount of Policy.*	*Number of Seven Year Periods Payable In.*
17 to 25	$4,900	7
25 to 32	4,200	6
32 to 39	3,500	5
39 to 46	2,800	4
46 to 53	2,100	3
53 to 60	1,400	2
60 to 67	700	1

Amount payable each seven year period, $700.

It will be seen that when a person has gone through the "golden cycle" the member will be either sixty-six or seventy-three years old to have drawn anywhere from $4,900 to $700.

WHAT IT COSTS.

What will it cost you for your first $700