SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon Carrent Topics-Complied Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

"INTERVIEWING,"

From the N. Y. Pribune. Unless an end is made of this impudent business, strangers of celebrity will avoid visiting America as surely as if Carlyle's stigma were indeed valid—as if we were in sober truth an aggregate of thirty million bores. A single bore is a visitation sufficiently appalling. Men flee from him as Tam O'Shanter fled from the Warlocks, or Orestes from the Furies. But how escape the onset of a legion? What refuge can one seek when they swarm about him "in multitudes like which the populous North poured never from her frozen loins?" If any one thinks the ex-perience a light one, let him go and get celebrated and try it; we predict that he will lose fiesh by the operation.

He will go to his inn, seeking there to take

his case, and will find a bore in his bedroom. Emerging therefrom in writh and dismay, he will find a bouquet of bores in his drawings room: seeking to flee, he will find all his avenues of escape blocked up by bores of such solid, immovable composure, that he will have to spring from the window or precipitate himself over some friendly balustrade. Should be chance, however, to emerge upon the open air without confusion or dislocation, be will find himself the target upon which casual bores from every point of the compass continually impinge. He will be intercepted upon the trottoir by some moist and shining bore, not exempt from the enlivening influence of beer, who, notebook in hand, will selicit his opinion upon difficult and embarrassing subjects. He will, perhaps, be bearded in the omnibus or cornered upon the Exchange, and solicited to drop a few observations. All his outgoings and incomings will be attended by troops and retinues of bores, and his casual utterances will be printed at length for the perusal of such bores as are not able to get at him. If, after these experiences, he does not regard renown itself as a bore, and pine for the sweet neglect which he knew in the days of his obscurity, he must be a person of exceptional toughness of five and thickness of cuticle.

While we commiserate in some degree the

helpless and abject wretchedness of the bored, our liveliest concern is for the borers. Do they rightly appreciate the attitude which they sustain before gods and men? We do not exclusively refer to the small subordinate bore who, pencil in hand, invades the bedroom; nor to the large authoritative bore who compels the smaller one as Jupiter compels his satellites. Neither chief nor subaltern have other motive than to procure and print such particulars concerning celebrated persons as they think their subscribers would like to read. They assume, and perhaps with some intelligence, that the majority of the American people exist in a state of prurient and writhing curiosity concerning every human creature whom circumstances have lifted into cusual notice. They should know the taste and temper of their own readers at least. How far does this prying and indecent enriosity which the smart and pushing editor strives to satiate extend? Is it a national attribute? Are we indeed not only a nation of bores, as the Chelsea Thersites pronounces us, but a nation of meddlesome, intruding gossips as well? The spectacle of a great commonwealth stapidly agog, its people for thirty degrees of longituce standing with their principal apertures ajar, waiting for the morning paper to see what the latest "distinguished foreigner," or the latest lion of home growth, has to say for himself, is not in the least sublimthe contrary, it is inexpressibly ridiculous and absurd. Webster told the assembled lieges of Rochester, that no people who, like them, had a waterfall sixty feet high ever lost their liberties, and we venture to intimate to a wider audience that no community which, on light pretexts, adopts this attitude of open-mouthed, goggling curiosity, ever preserved its dignity or the respect of mankind.

-Poor Father Hyacinthe would never have come to America for the sake of peace if he had known the habits of the typical New York reporter. The spies of the French police are not more persevering and abiquitous than the Behemians who have haunted him since Monday afternoon. Every step, every motion, every casual expression, everything that he has eaten and drunk, everything that he has read, every person whom he has seen, is set forth every morning in some of our city journals, for the gratification of an impertinent curiosity. But now a new terror has been added to his situation, and a new misery to human life. The reporters of the World have undertaken to tell Father Hyacinthe all about religion, and philosophy, and things, and the World has undertaken to print their very valuable remarks. On Tuesday, for instance, one of the many eminent divines employed by our contemporary in the reporting line instructed the distinguished Carmelite in the history and condition of religion in America, analyzed the character of the late Archbishop Hughes, kindly explained the meaning of Positivism and its relation to natural science, and informed the reverend father that there were only five religious sects in New York, namely, branches of the English and Dutch churches, Methodists, Baptists, and Presbyterians. Then he rebuked Father Hyacinthe for inconsistency, wanted to know what he meant it was to stultify oneself to say that abuses and infallibility can exist side by side." It is very precious, we know, and not to be got for the asking: but since Father Hyacinthe seems to have taken no part in the conversation, why should not the reporter hereafter kindly spare that gentleman the bother of an interview, and the next time he has anything to say just say it to the bed-

THE UNITED STATES AND CUBA.

From the N. Y. Times. The other day the Mayor of New York granted the use of the City Hall for the purpose of celebrating what some one with unconscious irony called the anniversary of Cuban "independence." The casualties on that occasion were as serious as on almost any of the Cuban "battle fields," for a good many weak nerves were shaken, and one man had his arm shot off. So ended the rejoic-

If the Cuban party in this city are satisfied with the ascertained results of fourteen months "hard fighting," it is not for us to object: but we have a right to renew our protests against the United States Government being held responsible for the issue of the insurrection. The Cubans complain of the coldness of our people towards their cause. They have no reason for doing so. There has been no lack of popular sympathy with them in their attempts to work out merchants throughout the Territory to pur-

their independence, but, on the other hand, chase their goods of "Zion's Mercantile Co-no considerable party in this country is in favor of our Government being made a cat'sfavor of our Government being made a cat'spaw of by Cuban "patriots," who talk very loudly about fighting for freedom, but do not seem much disposed to join in the fight. The United States could not permit itself to be dragged into a war with Spain, and stultified in its own sets towards the rest of the world, at the instigation of an irresponsible clique, working in the dark, and unable to show that the people of Cuba either encourage or approve of their under-

The Government has done no wrong to the Independence party, and still less has it given Spain any cause of offense. If England had acted towards us in reference to the ex-Confederacy as we have acted towards Spain in reference to Cubs. we should have been quite content. We have defeated every effort that has been made to infringe our neutrality. We have stopped vessels reported to be fitting out for service against Spain, without waiting for indictments such as were preferred by our Minister in England against the Alabama, prior to her escape from Liverpool. The Government has done all that a Government could do to frustrate violations of international law, and there is no reason to suppose that General Prim and his colleagues, or the

Cortes, take a different view of its course. General Sickles has been severely attacked for placing an "indiscreet and meddlesome" iplomatic note in the hands of the Spanish overnment. But the Cabinet at Washington are better able to judge whether the Minister's language was "indiscreet" than outside observers can possibly be, and it is satisfied that he has not acted in a way to compromise the country. We all know that General Sickles is a diplomatist made, not born. His judgment may not be intallible. But even if the tone of his note was as bad as his assailants allege, it was withdrawn, and there was an end of it. The Spanish government made no complaint about it, but on the contrary replied to it in a courteous spirit, and thanked General Sickles for his proffer of "good offices, which, in fact, was originally prompted by the Spanish government. It does not appear that our Minister in any way exceeded his instructions.

The United States Government has, then, been just to all parties in this difficult affair. and Secretary Fish has done nothing to provoke those hostile criticisms of which the secret enemies of the administration make him the object. He has strictly adhered to the only policy which the nation could pursue with honor. The Cubans are as much at liberty as ever they were to achieve their independence, if they covet it. But the voice of their great cities is still silent, or is raised against the insurrection. Cubans who appear to be disinterested observers say that the insurrection is only supported by the class which has everything to gain and noththing to lose by social disturbances. The demand for "recognition" is therefore weaker than ever it was, and although it is quite possible that a resolution or two may be introduced into Congress next session in favor of our Government extending belligerent rights to the insurgents, it is quite certain that the matter will rest there. The administration will not be forced into a false position to please a few hot-brained enthusiasts, or a handful of adventurers.

WHAT THE CANADIANS HAVE TO SUFFER.

From the N. Y. Heraid. The people of the New Dominion have been frequently invited to come into the Union and be thus completely reconstructed as free American citizens under the flag of the United States. We have ourselves advised them to this step on many and divers occasions, and have been rejoiced, on account of the Canadians themselves and their worldly future, to hear frequently and from reliable sources that our advice has been favorably received generally in the territory. The complete fruition has, however, been always retarded by some outside foreign event, such as the arrival of Prince Arthur, the tour of the Mohawks to meet him, a plan of some English loan to the Grand Trunk Railroad. or the arrangement of a visit of the entire Anglo-Canadian Cabinet to London, where its members are, for the most part, merely permitted to warm themselves-Canadians can do it after the home cold-in the outside corridors leading to the Foreign Office, Downing street.

This is really to be regretted; for the Canadians may just as well have an American citizen vote, with the fun, and, perhaps, profit of casting it, as be made to take an involuntary part in all our great election contests, Presidential and in New York city and State, without any collateral advantage. They are in this difficult and embarrassing situation just at present. We, are about to have "a good time" at our election next month, and ust for the reason that we are, the "Toronto neld battery is ordered out," and "kits" and "provisions" and "guns" and "stores" fit for the use es a fine army are lying about that city for miles. Compowder is handled as if it were perfumed snuff; Kingston is in arms, and every young British trumpeter on this side the ocean is lawy practising to sound the "advance" and "Starge" for the use of the regular troops, booting out the "retreat" for the locals and volunteers. Two royal gunboats, fully armed and equipped, are running round the lakes: the militia are hurrying off to Goderich, while Prince Arthur has assumed a sort of anyhibious and neutral position on the Lower Ottawa.

Here we have a regular Canadian flurry, and all because New York is about to have by such conduct, and politely remarked that | an election, and that certain Irish-American gentlemen are very anxious to be elected, requiring only a little more cash just "to carry course we don't object to having this kind of the thing right through. They appear likely to have it, and a good deal of it, too, soon, as they have chartered and armed the gunboat Sunburst-"what's in a name?"-to be despatched to Canada to look for it and carry it back-all in Canadian silver. Much better for the Canadians if they were in the "ring themselves, as they will be some fine morning

or other. What ticket will they hold? "PROTECTION" IN UTAH.

From the N. Y. World. Brigham Young a latest failure illustrates the blessedness of the protective policy in trade, To replenish his treasury, the Mormon prophet last winter organized "Zion's Mercantile Co-operative Institution," so miscalled in order to cheat the sense as well as the pockets of its victims. Of the institution, Brigham got himself elected president and several length dignitaries of the Church elected officers. i sen wholesale mercantile establishments were organized by the institution in Salt Lake City; shares were put up at \$100 each; every Mormon merchant in the city was required to subscribe; and in this way a corporation of capitalists, instead of a cooperative association of consumers, existed under the control of Brigham Young. Eorthwith the flat went forth from Brigham, as the head of the Church, requiring Mormon retail merchants in Salt Lake City and Mormon

such merchants at their stores. An absolute, sweeping edict was issued by the prophet. prohibiting Mormons from buying of a Gentile merchant snything whatever. And spies were sent abroad to see that the will of Brigham Young was conformed to in all these respects. Mark the result. The cumbrons character and expensive management of the institution have prevented it from affording any advantages to the people. The Gentile merchants have been able to "undersell" it; many Mormons have secretly continued their purchases at the Gentile stores; and those who dare not so violate the law have restricted their purchases, and complain bitterly of the institution and its high prices. Consequently, neither the wholesale nor the

retail stores of the institution have paid expenses; many of the latter have been forced to close; and the whole forced to close; and the whole institution is largely indebted to Chicago merchants. With the unequalled power of the Mormon Church at his command, and every facility for testing the virtue of an absolute government monopoly, Brigham Young has failed, it seems, to demonstrate that there is in such monopoly any virtue or profit. Private enterprise and the nece sities of the people have got the better of him and his scheme. If the scheme had been really a co-operative instead of a brazenly proscriptive one, it would probably have fared no better. Mr. Connolly, the envoy of the English trades-unions, testifies that women and their fondness for "shopping" are the great impediments to the success even of distributive co-operation in England. If this s true, how would these impediments be multiplied in Utah! By what process could the many wives of Mormon be coerced to bide by the counter of a saintly bazaar, when haply more variegated sashes and brighter ribbon were dangling opposite in the show-window of an apostate or a Gentile?

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ARSETS OF THE COMPANY,
November 1, 1858.
November 1, 1858.
10-40s
120,000 United States Five Per Cent. Loan,
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1881. 120,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1831.

50,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan (for Pacific Raifroad).

200,600 State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan (for Pacific Raifroad).

125,000 City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax).

50,000 State of New Juraey Six Per Cent. Loan.

20,000 Penn. Rail. First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds.

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25,000 Western Penn. Rail. Mortgage Six Per Cent. Econds. (Penn. Railroad garantee).

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90,300'00

21,000'000

20,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Cent.
Loan.

7,000 State of Tennessee Six Per Cent.
Loan.

15,000 Germantown Gas Company, principal and Interest guaranteed by City of Philadelphia, 200 shares Stock.

10,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 200 shares Stock.

5,000 North Pennsylvania Railroad Co., 100 shares Stock.

20,000 Philadelphia and Scathern Mail Steamship Co., 80 shares Stock.

207,300 Loans on Board and Mertgage, first Leans on City Properties. 11,300'00 207,900,00

\$1,109,900 Par. Market value, \$1,180,235-25 Real Estate. Real Retate

Sills receivable for insurance made.

Balances due at agencies, premiums on marine
policies, accuned interest, and other debts due
the company.

Stock and scrip of sundry corporations \$5156.

Estimated value.

Cash in bank Cash in bank. \$116,150'08 Cash in drawer. \$13'65

Thomas C. Hand, John C. Davis;
Joseph H. Seal, Henry Sions, Samuel E. Stokes, Henry Sions, William C. Ludwig, George G. Leiper, Henry C. Dallett, Jr., John D. Taylor, George W. Bernadon, William G. Bonlion, John D. Taylor, George W. Bernadon, William G. Bonlion, John D. Taylor, George W. Bernadon, William G. Bonlion, John D. Taylor, George W. Bernadon, William G. Bonlion, John D. Taylor, George W. Bernadon, William G. Bonlion, John D. Taylor, George W. Bernadon, William G. Bonlion, John D. Taylor, George W. Bernadon, William G. Bonlion, John B. Semple, "THOMAS C. HANII, President, John C. DAVIS, Vice-President, HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary, 10 6 Thomas C. Hand,
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Cash Assets, July 1, 1889.

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\$762,177.43.

and for the first fifteen days of October, \$412,024, in-TOTAL FOR THE MONTH OF \$825,000.

The First Mortgage Bonds of the Company amount to \$28,818,000, and the interest Hability to \$1,728,960 gold, or about \$2,334,096 in currency. It will be noticed that the present earnings provide an ample fund for the payment of this interest and leave a large surplus.

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