

Announcements.

ADBEY'S THEATRE—2-8—Don Quixote. ACADEMY OF MUSIC—2-8—The Sporting Duchess. AMERICAN THEATRE—2-8—A Runaway Girl. BIJOU THEATRE—2-8—The Night Glee. BROADWAY THEATRE—2-8—The Excellency. CARNEGIE HALL—2-8—Piano Recital—8:15—Concert. CASINO—2-8—15—The Wizard of the Nile. COLUMBIA THEATRE—2-8—Ups and Downs of Life. DALY'S THEATRE—2-8—Transit of Leo. EDWARDS THEATRE—2-8—Camille. EMPIRE THEATRE—2-8—8:15—8:45—Shore Acres. GARDEN THEATRE—2-8—Trilby. GARRICK THEATRE—2-8—50—The Witch. GRAND OPERA HOUSE—2-8—8:15—8:45—Raymond. HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—2-8—8:15—Princess Bonita. HERALD SQUARE THEATRE—2-8—8:10—The Heart of Maryland. HOVEY THEATRE—2-8—8:30—The Gay Parisians. HOVEN PLACÉ THEATRE—2-8—8:15—A Home with Three Angels. KOSTER & BIAL'S—2-8—8:15—Vaudeville. LUXEM THEATRE—2-8—8:15—The Home Secretary. MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—2-8—8:15—The Grand Opera. METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—2-8—Grand Opera. OLYMPIA—2-8—8:15—Vaudeville. PALMER'S THEATRE—2-8—8:15—The Shop Girl. PROCTOR'S THEATRE—2-8—8:15—The Strange Adventure of Miss Brown. STAR THEATRE—2-8—8:30—County Fair. ST. E. 107th ST.—10 a. m. to 10 p. m.—Exhibition.

Index to Advertisements.

Table with 3 columns: Page, Col., and Page, Col. listing various advertisements and their locations.

Business Notices.

Roll Top Desks and Office Furniture. Great Variety of Style and Price. T. G. SHELLEY. No. 111 Fulton-st., N. Y. TRIBUNE TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS. Single copy, 5 cents. Daily, 7 days a week, \$1.00. Weekly, 10 copies, \$1.00. Monthly, 30 copies, \$3.00. Foreign postage extra. BRANCH OFFICES. 127 Broadway, corner 14th st. 129 Broadway, corner 15th st. 131 Broadway, corner 16th st. 133 Broadway, corner 17th st. 135 Broadway, corner 18th st. 137 Broadway, corner 19th st. 139 Broadway, corner 20th st. 141 Broadway, corner 21st st. 143 Broadway, corner 22nd st. 145 Broadway, corner 23rd st. 147 Broadway, corner 24th st. 149 Broadway, corner 25th st. 151 Broadway, corner 26th st. 153 Broadway, corner 27th st. 155 Broadway, corner 28th st. 157 Broadway, corner 29th st. 159 Broadway, corner 30th st. 161 Broadway, corner 31st st. 163 Broadway, corner 32nd st. 165 Broadway, corner 33rd st. 167 Broadway, corner 34th st. 169 Broadway, corner 35th st. 171 Broadway, corner 36th st. 173 Broadway, corner 37th st. 175 Broadway, corner 38th st. 177 Broadway, corner 39th st. 179 Broadway, corner 40th st. 181 Broadway, corner 41st st. 183 Broadway, corner 42nd st. 185 Broadway, corner 43rd st. 187 Broadway, corner 44th st. 189 Broadway, corner 45th st. 191 Broadway, corner 46th st. 193 Broadway, corner 47th st. 195 Broadway, corner 48th st. 197 Broadway, corner 49th st. 199 Broadway, corner 50th st.

ington dispatch, which includes also an outline of the brief prepared in behalf of Mr. Dupont. A perfectly clear case is thus made out for him, and the refusal to admit him to his full rights will be a palpable denial of justice.

The Excise Committee of the Chamber of Commerce is laying out a generous programme in order to secure the discussion of the questions of excise legislation in a comprehensive fashion. In general the questions assume two forms. One relates to the sale of liquor under careful restrictions on Sunday. The other involves a general excise law for the State. The various matters to be considered under each head have been carefully outlined, and the committee is ready to enter on the discussion of them at its next meeting, which will be held on Friday next. The work which it is doing cannot fail to be of great advantage to the Legislature when the excise question is taken up at Albany.

All right-thinking persons will rejoice in the decision of the American Red Cross to undertake the work of relieving the distress of the wretched Armenians. This decision was announced by Miss Clara Barton yesterday, and that brave and self-sacrificing woman is preparing to start for the East at an early day to take charge of the difficult and laborious work in person. The estimates made by the Red Cross on a conservative basis are that there are 350,000 persons in need of immediate relief. They will need assistance until the next harvest is ready; that is, for half a year or more; and it is estimated that \$5,000,000 will be needed to meet their wants. That the American people will respond promptly and largely to the appeal which is made in behalf of the Armenians is a certainty. The Red Cross and its devoted president are entitled to the thanks of the civilized world for the willingness they have manifested in responding to this grave emergency.

no proper place. Testimony should be kept within reasonable limits, and contestants should be compelled to present definite and concise claims which can be examined speedily and decided without drawing from the Treasury enormous counsel fees for both sides.

Under present conditions a delayed decision may be advantageous financially to contestants and to their friends. The man in possession of a seat draws a salary so long as he occupies it and a successful contestant gets his for the whole term. Moreover, a good-natured Congress generally pays everybody's expenses, and so whether one gains or loses he has no motive for haste. The longer the contest the bigger the sum which the Government distributes among worthy practitioners in different parts of the country. If only one salary were paid, and that were given to the member finally seated or divided between the claimants pro rata for the time served, and if appropriations for expenses were rigidly kept down, we might not have Congress frequently occupied almost up to the time of its final dissolution with determining its own membership.

ST. LOUIS IS IN IT AT LAST. Only about eighteen months ago, a brief period in the life of nations and even of municipalities, St. Louis was appealing through one of her Representatives in Congress for justice, simple justice. The question was as to the removal of the Indian warehouse from New York to some point nearer the noble red man for whose benefit it theoretically exists. Chicago, which always wants the earth and is never content with asking for it, had looked upon the warehouse as a good thing to have, and had succeeded in getting a spurious claim to its possession recognized in the appropriation bill. The late Mr. Holman was in charge of the debate, and had remorselessly choked off several gentlemen who desired to be heard upon the subject. But Mr. Bartholdt was not to be denied. We forget whether or not he rose to a question of privilege, but, however that may be, he rose to the occasion, and in tones of deep pathos addressed the House. Having drawn a vivid and brilliant picture of St. Louis, her history, her institutions and her people, he proceeded to declare that her universal merits had always been officially ignored. Congress, he said, was always doing something handsome for other places, including the most innoxious hamlets, but St. Louis was invariably left out in the cold to freeze and starve. "When the National pie is cut," said Mr. Bartholdt, "St. Louis never gets so much as a crumb of crust." To that fair and stately city the National Government was no better than a brutal step-father; and he submitted that it was extremely hard lines. If the Indian warehouse was to be taken from New York it ought to be presented not to Chicago, but to St. Louis.

he berates. He may abuse them, but his abuse is complimentary. He pays a tribute to their powers when he makes the charges against them that he does. If anybody is to feel aggrieved at his utterance it is the Aryan race, which is made by him to seem so contemptibly weak that it cannot maintain its ascendancy over vastly inferior numbers. Assuming for a moment that there is a race quarrel, what is the ground of complaint? That the Hebrew outruns his neighbors in nearly every contest. He is the trader of the world because he puts into the work of making money brains, care and energy. When he turns to law or letters, theology or medicine, poetry, philosophy or statesmanship, he does it with a better prospect of success, considering his numbers and his opportunities, than does the Aryan. He has vigor of mind and body and a race stamina that is the wonder of the ages. Persecuted, robbed, made social outcasts, compelled to hold their possessions in portable form and gain their living through usury by pandering to the extravagance and profligacy of their oppressors instead of contributing to the production of the earth, the Hebrews have naturally become the money-lenders of the world, and are hated accordingly. It must be confessed that they had a natural aptitude in that direction, but though their power of making money may be abnormal, their love for it is not greater than that of their fellows. But they are meant, it is said, and given to sharp business methods. Is the Briton, the Yankee, the Frenchman or the German himself so high-minded in all his transactions that he may proclaim an altruistic standard in trade? The farmer who waters his milk, the grocer who sells under weight, the mechanic who skimps at his work, the dramseller who steals children's bread, the man who borrows thinking never to pay, these are hardly the proper persons to complain of the Hebrew's business ways. It raises a breath of suspicion that they have only been beaten at their own game by the cleverness of their rival when peoples whose own business dealings have to be watched cry out that the Hebrew is mendacious and grasping.

Alward says that the blood of the Aryan race is running out through a great wound into the coffers of the Hebrews. Is our blood, then, money? Are our European peoples sunk so low that we have nothing to live for but silver and gold? And can a few thousand persons of another stock rule us, ruin us, make us fit for a warfare of races because in our extravagance they relieve us and in our avarice we grudge them the price? While the Germans and Russians are Jew-baiting and getting thirsty for some foreign foe, the peace of Europe is kept by Hebrew bankers. The German agitator thinks this city the "New Jerusalem." If he is right, it is so because the Hebrew in a free and fair and peaceful contest with members of other races proves himself the stronger and abler man. That may or may not be the case. One would think the anti-Semite the last man to make such an assertion. There is no need for the Hebrews of New York to get angry.

THE NEW MUSEUM IN BROOKLYN. The laying of the cornerstone of the Museum of Arts and Sciences, which is to take place in Brooklyn this afternoon, will mark a definite stage in a work of large importance to our neighbors on the other side of the East River. It is five or six years since the plan of providing a museum for Brooklyn was conceived in the minds of a number of far-seeing citizens and brought to the attention of the public. It was received with marked favor at the outset, and measures were taken to carry it into effect. No opposition came from any quarter, and no obstacle was put in the way of the legislation that was sought. In this enterprise men connected with the Brooklyn Institute were the prime movers, and without the part which the Institute has taken the museum project would still be as far in the future as if the movement referred to had never been started.

the College of Engineering, for example, there are nine courses of studies, each dealing with a great variety and range of topics, but all relating strictly to engineering. There is not an hour's instruction in languages, or literature, or history. In the College of Science there is not even an optional course in the modern languages which form an essential feature of the corresponding curriculum in America. In the College of Literature there are only the slightest touches of any culture not purely literary. One course does give three hours a week for one year to Zoology, and another one hour a week for one year to Physical Geography, and two hours a week for one year to Anthropology. But with these exceptions the college is devoted exclusively to languages and literature.

Another striking feature of the university—and therefore of Japanese culture—is neglect of what we call the classics; to wit: Greek and Latin. Those languages and their literature are utterly ignored everywhere except in the College of Literature, and even there they hold an insignificant place. Of all the nine courses, not one is given to them. In the course in Philosophy, Latin is compulsory for three hours a week in the first year, and is optional for the same time in the second year. Then it disappears. Greek is not mentioned. Neither is mentioned in the courses in Japanese Literature, Chinese Literature, and Japanese History. In the course in History, Latin is studied three hours a week all through, but Greek not at all. In Comparative Philology, Latin has three hours a week all through, and Greek grammar three hours a week during the final year. In the course in English, French and German Literature, Latin has three hours a week throughout, but Greek is altogether omitted.

The discipline of the university is strict. Students are forbidden to smoke in their rooms, to bring intoxicating liquors upon the premises, to leave the university grounds after 8 p. m., or, having gone out earlier, to stay out later than 11 p. m. Athletics are encouraged. There is a fine athletic association, with field, gymnasium and boat-house. Museums, library, etc., are ample. In the museum of the College of Engineering, for example, there are 281 models of steam engines, 5,609 architectural models, and more than 10,000 models, tools and specimens relating to mining and metallurgy. There are fine zoological, geological, anthropological and other museums, a great herbarium and a botanical garden, a marine biological station, a well-equipped astronomical observatory, a seismological observatory, experimental farms, forests, etc., and a university library containing more than 200,000 well-selected volumes.

however, that an additional one may be regarded by her with entire indifference.

A careless London bicyclist has been indicted for manslaughter, convicted and sentenced to four months' imprisonment. He was riding down a hill on a dark night without a lantern, and ran into and killed a pedestrian. The four months' imprisonment carries hard labor with it. It is to be hoped that this incident will be borne in mind by wheelmen and police justices in this country, even though it cannot be regarded as establishing a precedent for the latter to follow. A lesson of a severe character is needed by numerous riders here, who are disposed to go at breakneck speed without regard to the rights of anybody else. If serious results should follow their recklessness, it is certain that they should be dealt with harshly, both by judges and juries.

PERSONAL. Campbell W. Adams, of Tulsa, State Engineer and Surveyor, thinks that within three years the canal route will have to say goodbye to the towpath. By the time the canal is deepened from seven to nine feet, and these locks strengthened which now will be ready for use, the only obstacle is in the transmission of the power over long distances. But, he says, it is not at all necessary that power should be generated at the end of only 100 miles of the Falls.

New-York Daily Tribune

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELY. SATURDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1895.

EIGHTEEN PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—It is said in Constantinople that a massacre of Christians in Aleppo is imminent unless the Powers intervene. — Many Cabinet Council decided to continue the campaign against Socialists upon the basis of the common law. — A dispatch to "The Globe," of London, says that Chinese officials resumed possession of Port Arthur on December 12. DOMESTIC.—The State Board of Canvassers met in Albany, but was unable to canvass the vote, owing to a mistake in the Kings County returns. — Chauncey M. Depew made a speech at a dolls' fair in Buffalo. — Many vessels were returned to at New-England ports. — Chairman Harrity called a meeting of the Democratic National Committee in Washington on January 16 to fix the time and place of the National Convention. — The National Civil Service Reform League closed its annual meeting in Washington. — The Red Cross Society decided to take charge of relief work in Armenia, and Miss Clara Barton will go there to superintend it. The trial of Mrs. Charlotte Howell for murder at Wellsboro, Penn., ended with a verdict of not guilty. CITY AND SUBURBAN.—The Chamber of Commerce Committee on excise reform had a conference with representatives of the German-American Citizens' Union relative to a local option law. — The property and franchises of the Long Island Traction Company were sold at auction for \$5,500,000. — It was discovered that the Government life savers near East Hampton, Long Island, have the right of ingress and egress with apparatus, as to the grounds of the summer places of several wealthy New-Yorkers. — Barbara Aub in an interview declared that she had been drugged at the Door of Hope, and had made her confession while in that condition. — The stock market was stronger.

THE ABSENTEE. Now was able to fiddle while Rome was burning, and human nature has not changed much since. President Cleveland is able to shoot ducks while his country is in some difficulty. It is not a great feat, for there is now a Congress competent to provide needed remedies, but he shows a fine confidence in the patriotism of Republicans—much more than they have reason to show in him. Only one thing of consequence has occurred this week; with exchange above the shipping point, \$1,000,000 gold went out under circumstances which indicated that the Imperial Bank of Germany may have made special inducements to draw gold from this country, in view of probable withdrawals of specie on Russian account. If so, Germany does not want a million and no more. But duck-shooting is more important to some people than the safety of the country. The President is absent at a bad time for his own reputation. He casts discredit upon his professed anxiety about the currency by his absence from the post of duty and responsibility at such a time, upon his professed patriotic feeling regarding affairs in Venezuela and Cuba, and upon his professions of interest in the fate of Christian missionaries in Turkey. Can anybody conceive that Lord Salisbury would at such a time deliberately put himself out of reach by telegraph? As little as one can imagine a British Ambassador in any foreign country vilifying the opinion of the ruling majority in Great Britain, after the fashion of Minister Bayard, whom President Cleveland does not rebuke.

The financial situation may not be urgent; there is much reason to hope that threatening symptoms do not mean serious change. But on this question, above all others, the President has professed the most profound anxiety, pretending to have grave reasons for more serious apprehension than is felt by practical business men of either party. It has been possible, at any time ago, before the President engaged in the duck business, that the necessities of Germany or troubles in Turkey or other influences in European money markets might cause large withdrawals of specie from this country and from the Treasury. Congress might act in such an emergency within a single day. But the absence of the President leaves all his departments without power to change their general course until his return. If Secretary Carlisle is not able to finish an annual message, for which he alone is responsible under the law, until the President has examined it and given it his approval, how certainly not be prepared to make any radical change in the financial conduct of the department. The official report waits, as action in any emergency would have to wait, until the President has finished his sport.

Discussion in Congress already places him in a most unenviable position. The veteran from Pennsylvania, Representative Grow, than whom few men have the aid of larger experience in public affairs, pointed out on Thursday with caustic severity the errors in statement by the President, showing that he had deliberately suppressed the most vital facts in refusing to admit the deficiency of revenue, and failing to advise Congress that the revenue ought to be increased. The President's own partisans are unable to defend his message because it is a refusal to perform his constitutional obligation to give to Congress, at the opening of the session each year, needed information as to the state of public affairs. His refusal or neglect does not lessen in the least the obligation of members of Congress to discharge their duty in the light of the facts known to them. But it places the President in a position which no other successor of Abraham Lincoln has ever cared to occupy.

THE CONTESTED-ELECTION ABUSE.

With thirty contested-election cases before the present House of Representatives the committee work of investigating the claims is in danger of consuming an unreasonable amount of time. If the usual methods are followed, a number of seats are likely to be in doubt when the adjournment comes. The leaders of the House will be wise, therefore, if they devise some method of expediting these decisions. It is understood that Speaker Reed has plans under consideration to bring this about. If he could go a little further and lay down rules for the simplification of the proceedings themselves, he would substantially benefit the country without working any injustice to individuals.

A COLD-WEATHER HINT. The present low temperature, whether it brings physical exhilaration or depression, is a fact of which everybody must be keenly conscious, and therefore the well-to-do should be reminded by it of the suffering which it will cause to those less fortunately placed. Industrial conditions are much better than they were a year ago, yet many deserving persons are still without regular work, and doubtless there are many more whose reserve funds have been exhausted by enforced idleness and who are consequently ill prepared to meet the extra demands of unusually cold weather. It is the season of good wishes and generous impulses. Happily, also, it is the season of concerted measures for the relief of destitution and the diffusion of happiness. We wish well to all those disinterested activities of a charitable nature, for though in many instances they may not be conducted without considerable waste of effort and of money, the least methodical of them do nevertheless unquestionably accomplish some good, eliciting the interest and stimulating the benevolence of individuals to whose social instincts they especially appeal.

New-York is an open-handed city, maintaining innumerable institutions and circles of benevolence, large and small, and for great causes constantly pouring out its wealth in generous streams. But we feel sure that, with its thousand charities always asking and receiving support, there must be a multitude of persons who might do more for the distressed and afflicted in small private ways, without making any sacrifice which they would feel, if they would only give a little thought to the things which they are not only able to spare, but would really be glad to be rid of—to the worn but serviceable garments, for instance, which are in their way, are kept only to collect dust and feed moths, and are at last wholly wasted. This cold weather ought to lead to a universal ransacking of wardrobes, and to a good use of every article which the owner will never wear.

HEBREW SUPREMACY.

We are sorry that several young Hebrews so far forgot themselves and the character of their race the other night as to throw overripe eggs at Herman Alward when he was giving a lecture to a select audience at Cooper Union. In the first place, Alward had the right to speak without being interfered with. He hired the hall, announced his subject, and nobody was compelled to listen to him who did not want to, nor was anybody drawn there under false pretences. Those people who were not in sympathy with the visitor's bigoted agitation might better have stayed away, treated him with silent contempt and proved to him how few persons in this free country cared even to complain of his narrow-minded vapors. Moreover, characteristic Hebrew thrift should have forbidden any such demonstration. The rotten eggs might have been better employed. Over in Long Island City there are factories which purchase all they can get. Whether they use them for perfumery to cover the smell of the Newtown Creek oil refineries and the political methods of Patrick Glendon, or employ them in the arts as raw material for valuable products, need not here be discussed. Suffice it to say that the rotten egg has a market. Waste-fulness is a prevalent American fault, and it would have been more becoming in the young Hebrews, when attacked on account of their race, to set an example of frugality and carefulness, above that of their fellow-citizens, by saving their well-earned eggs and exchanging them for silver with the residents of Blissville.

HIGHER EDUCATION IN JAPAN.

Japan is indeed getting on. She has thrashed China and recast the politics of Eastern Asia. She has added another to the number of the world's great powers. She has seriously entered into competition with Europe and America in manufacturing industries. She has established a free representative government where a generation and less ago there was only an absolute despotism. And she has put her progress and her achievements on the sure and enduring basis of the highest possible popular culture. Her free public schools have long been the admiration of all who know of them. They are the foundation of the educational system. Its capstone and completion is the great Teikoku Daigaku, or Imperial University, a State institution, which we must now rank among the foremost seats of learning in the world. Its annual catalogue for 1894-5, which has just been issued in a handsome volume of 300 pages, indicates that it is truly a university, in fact as well as name. It comprises, under one general management, six separate colleges, to wit: of Literature, Law, Medicine, Science, Engineering and Agriculture. Each of these has from two to nine courses of studies, of three or four years each, leading to suitable baccalaureate degrees. There is also a university hall, or post-graduate department, in which graduates of the various colleges pursue further studies and conduct original experiments and research, leading, after five years of university work, to appropriate degrees. There are in the whole institution no less than 124 professorial chairs, and the total number of students in 1894-5 was 1,465.

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The man who came into court yesterday and complained in legal terms because his neighbor had thrust a leg through his kitchen ceiling and waved it derisively missed a great opportunity. He ought to have lassoed the gesticulating member with a stout clothesline, hauled it taut, fastened it securely to a stationary washub or other immovable object, and gone on his way rejoicing. It is irritating to think that a fellow being who has been surrounded all his life by the mental stimulants of a great city could be so stupid as to let a chance like that escape him.

In Colleton County, South Carolina, Isam Kesse and his aged mother were found dead on the edge of a swamp some distance from their cabin, having been waylaid and beaten to death with a club. The reason for this inhuman outrage being that they were suspected of having stolen a Bible and some furniture from a neighboring church. There was no proof that they had done so, or committed any other action against the peace and order of society. Four men, one of them a physician, are supposed to have been the perpetrators of this crime, unusually flagitious even for South Carolina, and it remains to be seen what the authorities of that Commonwealth are going to do about it. It is possible that nothing at all will be done, and that society there will save its conscience with the consideration that the victims were "only niggers, anyhow," and that if they were innocent of the particular deed for which they were slain they had committed others equally bad, or stood ready to do so whenever opportunity offered. Outside of the State, and wherever civilized sensibilities exist, the occurrence will be regarded as another blot upon the reputation of the State, but the blots are now so numerous,

the Turks are trying to convert to Mahometanism such Christians as they have spared from massacre. The Prophet set the example of a forcible diffusion of the faith, and enjoined it upon his followers, so that these relentless propagandists are sustained by the letter of the Islamic law, which in the judgment of the world outside stands in urgent need of revision. For the Turk himself, current Christian sentiment rather favors his abolition, if it could in any way be compassed; but his repression and subordination are all that can be looked for at present. These conditions certainly await him and should have come before, sparing the world the appalling spectacle which he has spread and is spreading before it.

With navigation in the upper reaches of the Hudson and business on the canal stopped by ice several weeks earlier than usual, and coal taking small but steady jumps upward in price, and several thousands of men on strike or preparing to strike, it looks as if the winter would be a season of much activity among the various charitable organizations in the city. New-York is big-hearted and open-handed, and it is possible that there are many who deliberately take advantage of these facts. They should be carefully watched, for there are plenty who deserve the charity the city has to bestow.

A FATAL FOREBODING.

The Barbara Aub business is bad enough as it is, but there may be worse to come. We have a dreadful foreboding that Barbara is getting ready to elevate the stage.

THE MAN WHO CAME INTO COURT YESTERDAY.

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THE TALK OF THE DAY.

It is said that in the Ohio hotels they are scratching redheads off the bills of fare and inserting in their place good plump McKinley birds.

"Where's your son Willie, Mrs. McGinnis?" "Sure," he's put on the uniform and gone to the front." "Done to the war, is it?" "Well, no; he's a hillybilly in a hotel."—(Yonkers Statesman.)

Mrs. Newrich—I declare to goodness, I don't know whether to give some afternoon tea, or a big evening deception.

Forestall—"Yes," said Mr. Cash Byrne to his loan companion, "I want to see Uncle Bill, and as soon as I stepped in he said, 'I can be of service to you, if you like. You come to borrow a couple of dollars.' Then he pulled them out of his pocket and handed them to me." "Liberal old chappie," remarked the friend, enthusiastically.

"Liberal?" I was just about to touch him for twenty, and he as good as knew it."—(Indianapolis Journal.)

According to "The Mexican Herald," a Catholic Church in the City of Mexico has organized a lottery to raise money for the church. The tickets cost ten cents each, and the first prize is the right to call for the saying of thirty masses for the deliverance of souls from purgatory.

Next Thing.—Extract from society column of "The New Age," a few years hence: There was a delightful little luncheon yesterday at the home of Mrs. H. H. Brown, of the following ladies: Mrs. H. H. Brown, Mrs. Elsie Fox-Jones, Mrs. M. M. Thompson-Smith, Mrs. Smith-Thompson, Mrs. Brown, and others.—(Chicago Tribune.)

A PATAL FOREBODING. The oyster bank from the church fair stew: "To a sickening fear I own— Not only of being in the soup. But of being there alone." Tick—Here! The plot thickens. Villain anxiously—Do you suppose anybody can see through it?—(Detroit Tribune.)

H. F. McGregor, of Houston, Tex., thus describes the "Lily White" and the "Black and Tan" factions of the Southern party in Texas. The Lily Whites believe in giving the colored element of the party a fair show and a just divide of all political honors and emoluments. They claim everything for the white man, but the Black and Tan, the colored Texas politician can give points to all such. Of late there is a marked tendency of revolt against the methods of the faction, and the Lily Whites are growing in numbers and prestige, while the "Black and Tan" party is dwindling. Hereafter they have to be on their guard, but their domination is pretty nearly ended.

Gadzoos—I heard of a merchant the other day who is known to be a fire-fund, and yet he retains his membership in this church. "Zounds—Oh, that's impossible." Gadzoos—No, it isn't; he has become known as a fire-fund because he is always firing his clerks.

"Such funny names out West," said she. "Yet 't would have been much more unique if they had called Wounded Knee. Upon the banks of Cripple Creek."—(Kansas Record.)