

Index to Advertisements. Table listing various categories like Amusements, Announcements, Business Notices, etc., with corresponding page numbers.

Business Notices.

Table with columns for '1 year', '\$5.00', '\$3.00', '1 mo.', and 'Single copy'. It lists rates for different types of advertisements.

Postage paid by the Tribune except as hereinafter stated. CITY POSTAGE.—The law requires that a post office stamp be affixed to every copy of the Daily Sunday Tribune mailed for local delivery in New York City.

FOREIGN POSTAGE.—To all foreign countries (except Great Britain and Ireland) 5 cents a copy on the Sunday Tribune, 3 cents a copy on the Daily Tribune, and 2 cents on the Sunday and Daily Tribunes. This postage must be paid by advertiser.

ADVERTISING BRANCH OFFICES. St. Petersburg, 125th St., near 4th Ave. New York, 100 West 125th St., near 7th and 8th Ave.

AMERICANS ABROAD. can consult files of the Tribune at the following places and banks:

- London—Office of the Tribune, 75 Fleet St., E. C. Smith, Ross & Co., Bartholomew House, E. C. Brown, Gould & Co., 54 New-Oxford St. The Times Co., 10, Abchurch Lane, London, E. C.

New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY. SUNDAY, JULY 19, 1896.

THIRTY PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—It was reported in Berlin that steps had been taken for a conference of the powers on the Cretan question. A great mining strike is said to be impending in England.

DOMESTIC.—Sectional lines, the West against the South, divide the Populists as to the advisability of invading Bryan and Sewall. The negotiations for an arbitration treaty between this country and England are said to be making more rapid progress than was shown by the correspondence published yesterday.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.—Mr. Vanderbilt continued to improve, and was moved to a room facing Central Park; he regained partial control of his right side. Edgar L. Fisher, a Philadelphia business man, committed suicide by inhaling gas in a bathroom at the Sturtevant House.

THE WEATHER.—Forecast for to-day: Partly cloudy. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 84 degrees; lowest, 70; average, 76.

Layers of the Tribune will confer a favor by reporting to the Business Office of this paper, 151 Nassau St., every case of failure of a train, boat or newsdealer to have the Tribune on sale. Persons going out of town, either to summer resorts or to their country homes, can have the Daily and Sunday Tribune mailed to them for \$1 per month or \$2.50 for three months.

Travelers in Europe can receive the Tribune during their absence for \$2 per month or \$5.50 for three months, for a single postage paid. The address can be changed as often as desired. The Brooklyn man, or the New-Jersey man, away from home, can get his home news in the Tribune, every day of the week, no matter where he is in America or abroad. No other New-York paper prints the Brooklyn and New-Jersey news in its regular editions. Two papers for the expense of one.

Ideal weather favored the sport-loving public yesterday afternoon, and while the Larchmont Yacht Club Regatta attracted a larger crowd of spectators on land and water than ever before in the history of the club, the boats and trains for Long Branch were densely packed with people from this city bent on viewing the great bicycle parade at that popular seaside resort. The parade was a big success, many thousands riding being in line, while most of the clubs of New-Jersey, New-York and Pennsylvania were well represented in the procession.

Although few may be said to constitute an indispensable article of daily consumption in well-nigh every household of New-York, be it rich or poor, yet few of those who derive benefit therefrom have any idea of the labor involved in its harvest and distribution. Elsewhere in our columns of to-day an interesting description will be found of this most cooling of all industries, which affords employment to many thousands, and in these hot summer months refreshment to millions of parched citizens of the United States.

The unusual number of labor cases that have been brought into court during the last week, two of them yesterday morning, appear to indicate a disposition on the part of the wage-earners to resent what they are beginning to consider as undue interference with those sentiments of independence that are the birthright of every American citizen. The trouble in the majority of instances seems to be attributable to the lack of tact and to the arbitrariness of certain of the walking delegates. The unions

if they are to fulfill the excellent object for which they were organized, will have to exercise a little better care in the selection of their officials. Only five times during the last hundred years has the ancient form of criminal inquiry known as "trial at bar" been employed in Great Britain, and the announcement that it is about to be used in the case of Dr. Jameson, Sir John Willoughby and their companions may be construed as a declaration that the charges against them will be investigated in the most careful and impartial manner known in English jurisprudence. As described elsewhere in our issue of to-day, "trials at bar" were devised to obviate the danger of political or social bias on the part of the Judge, and the court is therefore presided over by three or four Judges, each of whom enjoys the right of questioning the witnesses and of charging the jury, independently of his associates.

It is to-morrow that the State Free Employment Bureau begins operations and opens its doors for business in East Fourteenth-st. It forms part of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, and its organization was authorized by the Legislature at its last session. Inasmuch as the scheme has proved eminently successful in the State of Ohio, where it has been in operation for several years, there is no reason why it should not achieve similar results in New-York, especially if the citizens accord it their patronage, bearing in mind that its aim is to diminish the social peril which threatens every large city from the existence of great masses of the unemployed.

PRINCIPLES OF ARBITRATION.

The points of variance between the American and British Governments on the subject of arbitration are set forth with some detail in the official correspondence which has just been made public. Apart from the Venezuelan dispute they are four in number, and they bear directly upon the fundamental principles of arbitration. The British proposition is: That what are arbitral and what are not arbitral cases shall be defined by treaty; that the nations shall be bound to submit all the matters to the tribunal which is to be constituted; that in at least a considerable number of cases the contestants shall not be bound to accept the award at all, and that in any important case the verdict of the arbitrators may be reviewed by a court of appeal, and must then, to be confirmed, receive five out of six votes of the latter tribunal. The American proposition, on the other hand, is: That all questions shall be deemed prima facie arbitral; that each nation shall have the privilege of deciding for itself whether or not it will submit any case to arbitration; that when a nation does thus submit any case the award shall be binding, if confirmed upon appeal, and that a majority vote of the appellate tribunal shall be sufficient for confirmation.

It certainly would seem, so far as the first of these points is concerned, difficult, if not impracticable, to lay down hard and fast distinctions between arbitral and non-arbitral cases. That such distinctions exist is generally conceded. But they depend not merely upon the sum of money or other consideration involved, but also very largely upon the circumstances of the origin of each individual case. These circumstances are peculiar to each case, and therefore each case is to be considered on its own merits, the natural assumption being that a case is arbitral until it is shown not to be, or is taken out of the arbitral category by the action of one of the parties to it. The British proposition is to make arbitration compulsory for all claims amounting to not more than \$500,000. But it is quite conceivable that a claim for \$5 might be, as a matter of national honor, as non-arbitral as one for \$5,000,000. From that point of view the decision whether any case is or is not properly to be arbitrated should therefore, in the second place, be left freely to the parties to it. A nation is not to be dragged before the tribunal against its will, not in even the smallest conceivable case. Compulsion in that respect violates the vital principle of arbitration as the voluntary exercise of sovereignty for the purpose of conciliation.

When the third point is reached, however, compulsion plays its proper part. Once having declared a case fit subject for arbitration, and having voluntarily submitted it to the court, a nation must abide by the result, or else terminate the arbitration treaty and fall back upon its reserved rights of armed contention. It would be the merest trifling for a nation to go before a tribunal of arbitration saying: "We will abide by the verdict if it is in our favor, but not if it is against us." Under such a system few awards would be accepted, and arbitration would fall into contempt. Neither, in respect to the last point, does it seem necessary to require a five-sixths vote of the appellate court. The result would probably be to invalidate most of the awards made by the arbitrators. A simple majority, as in our own Supreme Court, should be sufficient. Reduced to its briefest compass, the question between the two nations seems, therefore, to be whether they shall be bound to go into court, but free to reject the award, or shall be free to go into or to stay out of court, but bound, if they do go in, to accept the award.

THE OUTLOOK FOR OPERA.

He must needs be an optimist who finds encouragement in the present operative situation, unless it be that he is hoping for a speedy end to the Italian régime at the Metropolitan Opera House and a return to the policy pursued by the stockholders when they had the administration of affairs in their own hands. The change of the private firm of Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau into a limited corporation is not much of a factor in the situation so far as the public are concerned. It might even threaten harm if it were supposed that it meant any considerable interference with the management by those who were transformed in a twinkling by the general eloquence and irrepressible altruism of Mr. William Steinelaw from Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau's creditors to Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau's fellow-stockholders and debtors to themselves. Nothing can more surely and quickly spoil an operative broth than a multiplicity of cooks. "Government by a committee of stockholders," said "The London Daily News" lately in discussing the future of opera in the British capital, "is, of course, impracticable, for even if the subscribers were willing to put down the large capital required the thing would inevitably result in government by 'prima donna.'" On this score there is no apprehension here. The danger is of a different order.

If all goes well along the lines contemplated at present we shall have another season like that of last year and the year before. But what then? We are cultivating the star system in its utmost refinement. That system not only has not given and will not give hostages to the future, but is itself already threatened with two direful contingencies. One is the retirement of Mr. Jean de Reszke, who purposes to marry soon and settle on his estates in Poland. It is only the desire to add the roles of Siegmund and Siegfried to his repertory that will bring him back to us next season. The other contingency is the screwing up of the demands of the star singers to the prohibitive point. In the face of the former of these two misfortunes nothing can be done except to cultivate resignation. Against the latter there is a

disposition to see a means of resistance in the project of Mr. Grau to undertake the management of Covent Garden. But it is to be feared that such a hope will prove delusive. Mr. Grau will not represent himself alone as the successor of Sir Augustus Harris, but a syndicate of capitalists, and this syndicate will be English, not American. This fact ought not to stand in the way of an alliance for mutual benefit and protection between the New-York and London institutions, but under the circumstances we cannot believe that the prospects of such an alliance are materially advanced by the fact that a managing director of the American company is the nominal lessee and manager of Covent Garden. A man would have to be much superior to ordinary humanity in intellect and morals honestly and efficiently to serve two sets of masters, not to mention the tyrants of the greenroom. Operative management is quite as dangerous an employment in London as in New-York, and much more difficult. Mr. De-lafield lost over \$100,000 in one season at Covent Garden, and Sir Augustus Harris confessed to having put \$80,000 in the bad in the first season when he had the brothers De Reszke. Of course money has also been made, but who shall tell when the fat years are to come and when the lean? Meanwhile we imagine that whatever benefits there may be in respect of contracts with singers are more likely to be enjoyed by the management of Covent Garden than of the Metropolitan Opera House.

The situation, moreover, illustrates the folly of hoping for significant achievements in art from the prevailing régime. The effort which might and ought to be made to raise the general standard of performance, to increase the repertory and improve the scenic outfit will never be invited so long as the only question asked by the public shall be, "Who is to sing?" Instead of "What is to be performed?" Just so long, too, will the managers be in the hands of a few singers, and just so long will financial disaster threaten the undertaking. Let Jean de Reszke and Melba in London, Calvé and Jean de Reszke in New-York refuse to sing next season and both Covent Garden and the Metropolitan Opera House are foredoomed to failure.

THEODORE BACON TO ANDREW D. WHITE.

To the open letter of Andrew D. White, lately published, addressed to several prominent and influential Democrats and Mugwumps—his personal friends—setting forth with consciousness and logical precision the reasons why in existing conditions they should cast their lot fully, for the time at least, with the party which they have heretofore opposed, Mr. Theodore Bacon, of Rochester, one of the gentlemen addressed, has responded in a letter which appears in "The New-York Evening Post." Mr. Bacon is a prominent member of the bar of this State and a classmate at Yale of President White. He became a Democrat after passing through the intermediate Mugwump stage, and, like many others who entered the Democratic party by that process, is rather more amusing in his devotion to the "time-honored principles" of the party than most Democrats, who, having been brought up in the faith, perform the great act of worshipping at the shrines of Jefferson and Jackson quite naturally and from the force of habit. With an inherited fondness for the field of controversy, and arena of debate for his father, the Rev. Dr. Leonard Bacon, that great light of the Congregationalists during a long, useful and brilliant career, was never so happy as when he smelled the battle afar off and shook himself together for intellectual conflict. Theodore unites the resources of the scholar, the attractiveness of the ready speaker and the charm of the practised writer. He may be extreme in his views and rasping in his manner, and he may sometimes offend, as all Mugwumps are apt to, by a too abrupt revelation of omniscience, but he writes good English, is always entertaining and never dull. He has replied to Mr. White at considerable length. And the burden of his answer is that while he proposes to act in compliance with Mr. White's suggestion, so far as voting for McKinley is concerned, he does it not only with reluctance, but with repugnance, as a very hard choice of evils. The most amusing portion of his letter is where he dwells upon the distinctive principles of the Democracy, about which he discusses quite as eloquently as any of the Long Talkers or Short Talkers at a Tammany Fourth-of-July celebration, or as Alcibiades after his varied experiences might have talked about the Solonian Constitution. He forgets that Jefferson himself abandoned his distinctive principles in the purchase of Louisiana, and that there never has been a Democratic President since who has not thrown a somersault or stood on his head in utter subversion of what they call up in Fourteenth Street on the Fourth of July the distinctive principles of Democracy. Mr. Bacon undoubtedly means well, but when he talks about the distinctive principles of the Democratic party he is discussing an abstraction. The party has had no distinctive principles for a great many years. It put indistinct and indiscriminate pretences in place of them a long while ago, and has been playing upon them ever since as its sole capital. Mr. Bacon makes the mistake of a scholar who in his profound study of past history has lost track of current events. The Democracy he talks about has absolutely disappeared.

He talks more to the purpose, though, as we freely admit, when he reproaches the Republican party with what seems to him, and doubtless to many thousand other intelligent men, to have been mistakes. There lies before us a Mugwump newspaper, "The Waterbury (Conn.) American"—one of the brightest of our exchanges—which asks, with a sneer, what Republicans think to-day of the policy of the party in admitting for partisan purposes the rotten borough of Nevada as a State. That does seem to have been a mistake. That is—seems so to-day. But consider the then conditions. The constitutional amendment abolishing slavery could hardly have been passed without it. In the minds of a great many honest patriots, not least of whom was Abraham Lincoln, that fact alone justified it, whatever may have happened since to call in question its wisdom. Mistake? Yes. The Republican party is not infallible, or even its newspapers, is infallible. It does make mistakes. It has made, what in the clear light of to-day seem to have been mistakes on the currency question, but did not seem so at the time. Its crowning glory is in its aptitude for learning from its own mistakes of yesterday the highest wisdom for to-day and to-morrow, and its freedom from the notions and prejudices which compel a hide-bound party living upon its traditions to hold fast to its errors out of false notions of consistency. The Republican party is not living on its yesterdays, but doing the work of to-day with such wise provision as mortals may have for to-morrow.

Mr. Bacon says he will vote for the Republican candidates, holding his nose the while. Well, we welcome his vote gladly, even though so ungraciously given. He need not hold his nose. He may lift it up and scent the wholesome atmosphere of a vast body of voters, no less honest, no less intelligent, no less pure and patriotic than himself, who, though they may differ in opinion with him upon minor questions, are courteous and considerate in discussing them, and do not go about either holding their noses or elevating them in the air. It is sometimes better to hold one's tongue than one's nose. Mr. Bacon says, in conclusion: "If the party of Individualism"—meaning thereby, we presume, the Democracy—"has become

"equally Socialistic with the party of Socialism, which it has opposed, God help the country, for vain is the help of man." Ah, Theodore! this is the note of despair of despair growing out of man's final discovery that he is neither omniscient nor omnipotent, and that the event must be left to God. But, cheer up, Theodore! God has helped the country in many emergencies in which both Democrats and Mugwumps failed, and He will in this.

THE DECLARATION OF DISHONESTY.

This is it. Here is the Declaration of Dishonesty which the American people, who have paid every debt they ever contracted since this Government was founded in dollars worth one hundred cents, are asked by the Boy candidate to make to the world:

"We demand the free and unlimited coinage of both silver and gold at the present ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation. We demand that the standard silver dollar shall be a full legal tender, equally with gold, for all debts, public and private, and we favor such legislation as will prevent for the future the demonetization of any kind of legal-tender money by private contract. We are opposed to the policy and practice of surrendering to the holders of the obligations of the United States the option reserved by law to the Government of redeeming such obligations in either silver or gold coin."

One hundred and twenty years ago this month our fathers signed a Declaration of Independence stating, as they said, out of "a decent respect for the opinions of mankind," their reasons for wishing by themselves to live in freedom and deal justly by all men. Now the citizens of the United States are asked to forfeit the respect of mankind, to pay their debts in debased coin, to invade the freedom of the individual, to keep men from settling their accounts in wheat or gold if they and their creditors please. Such a declaration would have made Washington and Adams and Hamilton and Jefferson turn away in disgust, if it had been proposed to them, and made them say they were not fighting to establish a nation of rascals.

RAPID TRANSIT PROPOSALS.

The two interesting propositions relative to rapid transit which were presented to the Commission on Thursday will doubtless receive the careful consideration which they deserve. There is no present inclination to accept the plan submitted in behalf of the Manhattan Company by Mr. George Gould and described as an ultimatum is indicated by what some members of the Commission have already said on the subject, but nevertheless it may be assumed that the proposal will not be dismissed without discussion. On first consideration three serious objections suggest themselves. In the first place, the project for Manhattan extension is of such magnitude as to diminish the attractiveness of capital of such plans for underground construction as the Commission may be able to recommend hereafter, while at the same time it does not promise, either in the near or remote future, an adequate solution of the great problem with which this community has been so long confronted. In the second place, it is considered that the Manhattan Company's requirement of protection against claims for damages cannot be complied with, though there may be a misunderstanding on this point, since Mr. Gould refers specifically to the waiving of damages by property-owners and does not directly insist upon a public guarantee of exemption. In the third place, without impeaching his good faith, it is proper to bear in mind the lessons of experience, and not place implicit reliance on the assurance that the trolley feature of the Manhattan scheme will be abandoned as soon as possible. The people of New-York have steadily signified their aversion to the introduction of trolleys, and are pretty sure to view with suspicion a plan involving their temporary use. To the operation of surface roads, as a part of the Manhattan system, by compressed air or some other motive power not requiring overhead wires, there might be no reasonable objection.

The underground plan presented to the Commission by its chief engineer as a substitute for the one which was so strongly quashed by the Appellate Division seems to us to possess some obvious merits commending it to careful, if not to immediately favorable, consideration. The first point to be noted is that it obviates the objections which the court deemed fatal to the original scheme for municipal construction. It does not include Broadway at any point south of Forty-second-st., and the estimated cost of putting it into execution is only about \$25,000,000, less than one-half the limit fixed by the Rapid Transit act. It is not, to be sure, so comprehensive a plan of relief from present conditions as the former one was generally conceded to be, but it would nevertheless provide extensive facilities which are not, so far as we can see, obtainable in any other way. It is, moreover, capable of expansion, and even of development into a system resembling that which the Commission expected to establish. It is worth remembering in connection with this later proposition that the Elmsl. route was strongly favored by the Board of Experts whose advice was officially solicited, and that though it was rejected with some hesitation upon a consideration of all the conditions involved, the arguments in its favor have always been deemed unanswerable by the experienced and sagacious men to whom they first appeared.

The Commission will soon resume the discussion of its engineer's new plan, and the public will follow it with interest. In the meanwhile it is a satisfaction to know that the Commissioners have not been completely discouraged or baffled by the decision of the court, but are continuing to serve the city to the best of their ability.

THE HOSTILITY TO LOANS AT INTEREST.

As we shall hear a great deal about the grievances of the debtor class during the present campaign, it is worth while to inquire what those grievances are. The cry for free silver is, of course, only a symptom, an extraneous issue that circumstances have linked with the movement which culminated in the Chicago Convention. Back of the question of silver lies the fact that a multitude of honest but mistaken debtors believe themselves to be the victims of injustice. Few of them could explain just what that injustice is. But if we assume that their sense of wrong has something to do with their being obliged to pay interest on the money they have borrowed, we shall not be far out of the way. If the men who have money would lend it without interest to all worthy people who need it, giving them their own time to repay it, or cancelling the debt altogether if the debtor happened to be hard up, there would be no dissatisfied debtor class to-day, and, therefore, no free-silver movement.

Now it is an interesting fact that this feeling of hostility to loans at interest is not a new thing. Aristotle and other Greek and Roman thinkers gave expression to it, and for seven centuries the theologians of Catholic and Protestant Christianity reflected the same view, on the ground that the Bible forbade the taking of interest for money lent. Among the early Church fathers who denounced interest may be mentioned St. Basil, St. Chrysostom, St. Gregory of Nyssa, St. Ambrose, St. Augustine and St. Jerome. Lactantius called the taking of interest robbery. Pope Leo the Great declared it to be a sin worthy of severe punishment. Every great Church Council from the Council of Elvira in 306 to that of Vienna in 1311 solemnly condemned money-lending at

interest. Many of the sovereigns of Europe, under the influence of the Church—among them Justinian, Charlemagne, Alfred the Great of England, and St. Louis of France—issued decrees against money-lending. Pope Gregory X forbade Christian burial to usurers. St. Thomas Aquinas elaborated the Scriptural argument against usury, and Dante placed money-lenders in the hottest corner of his Inferno. This was the view of interest uniformly taken by the medieval Church, and as a result nearly all money-lenders were Jews, since Christians could not go into the business without losing their souls. But as it was believed that Jews were to be damned in any case, some canonists held that they might wisely be allowed to pursue the infamous calling.

Nor did Protestants differ greatly from Catholics on this question. Luther denounced every usurer as a thief, and Melancthon agreed with him. In England, during the reign of Edward VI, a law was enacted declaring that whoever lent money at interest should forfeit principal and interest. Some of the Puritan preachers condemned all interest as un-Scriptural. In 1624 John Blaxton, an Anglican clergyman, wrote a book entitled "Usury Condemned," in which he defined usury as the taking of any interest whatever, and quoted as condemning it six archbishops and bishops and more than thirty doctors of divinity in the Anglican Church. But even while this book was being read its teachings began to be questioned, not in England alone, but all over Europe. The necessities of commerce overbore all the arguments against the taking of interest, and both the Protestant and Catholic theologians finally retreated from the traditional view. The texts which seemed to them to forbid usury are still in the Bible, but they are no longer taken to mean what they were supposed to mean for so many centuries. Similarly, in Scotland, at the beginning of this century the use of fanning mills for winnowing grain was for a time condemned as un-Scriptural, because the Bible says: "The wind bloweth where it listeth," etc. But as the fanning mills continued to be used, a modified interpretation of the text supposed to condemn them was adopted.

It would be erroneous to suppose that this feeling of hostility to loans at interest is an evidence of dishonesty, mistaken though we know it to be. The theologians who fastened it as a dogma on the Church were honest and conscientious men, and so are most of their followers to-day in the South and West who are denouncing the money power. They are simply laboring under a grievous mistake, as were the theologians, and instead of growing impatient with them it is our duty to show them, in all kindness, wherein their mistake lies. The campaign upon which we are entering must be one of education, and not one of brass bands and party rells.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

The issue in this campaign is honesty against dishonesty, and, as Mr. McKinley remarked in a speech the other day, "honesty, like patriotism, can neither be bounded by State nor sectional lines."

"We demand that the standard silver dollar shall be a full legal tender, equally with gold, for all debts, public and private, and we favor such legislation as will prevent for the future the demonetization of any kind of legal-tender money by private contract."

The fanatics who nominated Bryan want full liberty to make contracts to sell wheat for shoes and groceries, and exchange corn for potatoes, but they have such a romantic attachment for silver that they object to their neighbors contracting to exchange bales of cotton or tons of coal for an ounce of gold. So they want to make barter illegal when the yellow metal is the subject of barter.

Liverpool reports the latest development of the penny-in-the-slot machine. The article supplied is hot water. You drop a half-penny into the slot. An electric spark ignites the gas in a Bunsen burner, and half a gallon of water in a copper coil is quickly heated to a temperature of 194 degrees. The device is much patronized and promises to be profitable to its promoters and a vast convenience to the public.

"We are opposed to life tenure in the public service."

This declaration of the Chicago platform means that men like the venerable Justice Field and other members of the Supreme Court must be subject to the will of any political party that happens to be in power, and may be removed when their decisions fail to fit in with the passions of party leaders.

An interesting experiment in sick pay for workmen is being made in London by the Battersea Vestry. A municipal employe falling sick and unable to work receives half-pay for a period not exceeding thirteen weeks, and quarter-pay for any further period not exceeding thirteen weeks. A medical certificate of disability must be presented each week, and no employe can receive more than six months' sick pay in one year. To prevent fraud, every employe on engagement is required to pass a medical examination and receive a certificate of sound health; otherwise he cannot enjoy the benefits of the system. In case of accident in the performance of duty, an employe is entitled to full pay for a period not exceeding one year, and ten shillings a week thereafter so long as he is incapacitated from work. This is organizing the civil service on a military system, of a sort. The report from Battersea is a suret. The report from Battersea is a suret.

"We denounce arbitrary interference by Federal authorities in local affairs as a violation of the Constitution of the United States and a crime against free institutions."

That was an appropriate resolution to be adopted by Altgeld's friends in Chicago where, two years ago, there would have been a carnival of bloodshed and riot but for what is called the "arbitrary interference by Federal authorities in local affairs," taken in spite of the protests of Altgeld, the friend and patron of Anarchists.

Over in Brooklyn the fact that one public building was erected for less than the estimated cost is commemorated upon a mural tablet. In London, however, such economy is quite the usual thing. Of nineteen important works performed by the County Council in the last six months all except one were completed for less than the estimated cost, the net saving on all being \$21,500.

It is the opinion of Commissioner Salem H. Wales that the new bridge across the East River should be as beautiful as well as useful. "I am not only anxious that this bridge shall be a 'first-class engineering work,' he says, 'but I wish also to introduce into its construction some 'degree of architectural taste.' Mr. Wales's position will be approved by intelligent citizens, and we doubt not that it will create a favorable impression on the minds of his associates on the Commission."

The Methodist "Christian Advocate," of this city, reads a needed lesson to the "respectable clergymen" and laymen of its denomination who recently besought Governor Morton to pardon McKane. It tells them that their action had a tendency to bring the denomination into contempt, and expresses the hope that the Governor will not be influenced by it in any degree. It is plainly the opinion of "The Advocate" that their effort in behalf of McKane was partisan in its nature, for it says that expediency and good taste should have led them to put forward their plea through persons not connected with their own church.

The threat of the president of the Nassau Railroad Company to suspend the transfer system on his trolley lines on the days when travel

is heaviest, if the city of Brooklyn persists in compelling compliance with the law against overcrowding, need not alarm any one. It is the duty of the company to run enough cars to meet the demand it has created by its liberal policy, and, having popularized the idea of transfers that enable one to travel from the East River to the ocean for five cents, it will suffer greatly in the estimation of the public if it reverses its present policy. More cars, not an increase of fares, are what is needed to square this company's account with the public.

PERSONAL.

Albert Bruce-Joy carries off the only award given this year for burts by the Jury of Sculpture at the Paris Salon. The award is based on his portraits in bronze of Lord Salisbury and Mr. Ferguson. Mr. Bruce-Joy's brother, George W. Joy, has also just had the distinction of the purchase by the French Government for the Luxembourg of his picture, "Joan of Arc." This complexion seems to be the result of the fact that he has only three weeks after the purchase by the German Government of George W. Joy's other large picture, "Truth in a Well," for the National Gallery in Berlin.

Several years ago Marshall Harris, a wealthy lumberman of Oshkosh, Wis., bequeathed to the city \$50,000, to be used in the building of a library, provided the amount was increased to \$100,000 by other contributions. Senator Spooner, of the State, had the honor of securing the necessary \$50,000, and it seems probable that the remaining \$50,000 will be forthcoming.

It is well known that Prince Bismarck is an enthusiastic pipe collector. "Pearson's Weekly" says that many years ago, as he was strolling in the suburbs of Friedrichshagen with his two hounds, he was accosted by a Bohemian pedlar and asked to buy a pipe. Bismarck bought the pipe, but the pedlar ascribed to the pipe a power of forecast, and told him he would serve three emperors as Minister, and that three important changes in his life would be foretold by accidents befalling it. The story of the pipe remained an anecdote, but since served three emperors. Two days before the historic moment when an audience was refused in London, the pipe was broken. The pedlar then presented a new pipe, which he had chipped a piece from the side of the bowl, and within a month he was practically disembowelled by a present Emperor. The third sign has yet to come.

A Congressional medal of honor has just been presented to Robert M. Hoody, of Haverhill, Mass., late first Lieutenant Company B, 4th New-York Volunteers, for distinguished gallantry in action at Williamsburg, Va., May 5, 1862. This officer then a corporal, had great personal risks brought from the battle-field two wounded comrades. In action at Chancellorsville, Va., May 2, 1863, he saved the life of Captain George W. Case, Company C, 4th New-York Volunteers.

The death of French, who was formerly Mrs. Patti's private secretary, recalls to "The Philadelphia Record" an anecdote which he himself used to tell with great gusto. The scene was in Philadelphia, during one of Patti's tours under the management of Colonel Mapleson. Mapleson's concert was to play Patti's "Eugene" in St. Louis. He possessed only \$100, and Mrs. Patti had naturally undertook to come to the theatre ready for the storm of the Philadelphia press. Eight hundred dollars more was scraped from the box office, and Signor Franchi declared: "You are a martyr for your art, Mrs. Patti. I will not do for any one but you. Mrs. Patti has put one shoe on." Nor was the other shoe worn until the odd \$500 was forthcoming.

J. W. Larnhart, who has just died at his home in Chicago, was the brother-in-law and former law partner of Governor Altgeld.

The Japanese are keeping up with the discovery of selenium. A series of sixteen reproductions of photographs obtained by means of Roentgen rays has been issued by Professors Y. Yamaguchi and T. Mizuno, of Tokio University.

First Cousin Cousin (just returned home)—Yes, London is a very large place, but I shouldn't have thought it had so many people in it as you say. Second Cousin—London is a very large place, but I shouldn't have thought it had so many people in it as you say. Third Cousin—London is a very large place, but I shouldn't have thought it had so many people in it as you say.

Mr. S., a self-made man, has recently built a handsome house in a fashionable quarter. The decorator and furnisher have had it all their own way, and Mr. S. is a trifle bewildered by the unfamiliar splendors. He took a caller through the library the other day and pointed out the rows of handsome volumes. "I told 'em to get the best they could buy, and I guess they have. These William Shakespeare," tapping the books with his finger, "they tell me they were considerable of a poet."

"Uncle—What are you crying for, George?" "George—What are you crying for, Uncle?" "Uncle—What are you crying for, George?" "George—What are you crying for, Uncle?"

"Case and Comment" thinks that a certain Alabama register in chancery takes first rank as a lover of abstract justice. Recently in stating an account as master when the evidence showed that a large quantity of corn bargained to plaintiff had been lost by the defendant's agent, whose duty it was to deliver it to plaintiff, the register announced his decision as follows: "While, perhaps, the law and the evidence are on the side of the plaintiff, I think it would be unjust that the defendant should lose all this corn. I, therefore, charge the plaintiff with the corn."

Salvation Army Apostle—If you swear at those long-haired men, you'll never go to heaven. Transient (humbly)—I know it, mum; but if I don't I'll never get to Tomawanda.—Buffalo Times.

"The London Graphic" says that practical tests are being taken for the re-establishment of a Jewish State in Palestine. A scheme which was drawn up last year by Dr. Herzl, of Vienna, and subsequently published as a pamphlet in German and English, has found considerable favor among Jews in Vienna, Paris and London, and Dr. Herzl was lately most actively employed in enlisting political support for it. Some of the leading statesmen of Europe have been consulted, and Dr. Herzl, who is at present in Constantinople, has had a long interview with the Grand Vizier, with whom he has discussed the project. After visiting Vienna and Paris again, Dr. Herzl will go to London to report progress to a committee of the Marseilles Society.

"Thoughtful"—My husband is the most considerate man in the world. "It is when you are with me that I never go to heaven." "When he gave me my new writing-desk he had two keys made, so that if I lost mine he would have one."—Detroit Free Press.

Old Mrs. K., an orthodox member of the Society of Friends, was noted for her uncompromising truthfulness. The story is told of her that one day, when out driving with her daughter, they met a young acquaintance of Miss K.'s. Mrs. K. halted her horse while the two girls started for a moment, and Miss K. took the opportunity to give her friend a long and earnest lecture on the abolition of the abolitionist young woman. "I want to say, Anna B., that I haven't any objection to the coming-to-morrow."

"I am very much in doubt," said Senator Ferguson, "as to what course I had better pursue in this campaign." "Why, don't I'm going to do, but the question is, How'm I going to get paid for it?"—Washington Star.

"Science" says that many insects can fly faster than birds. The common house fly can ordinarily fly twenty-five feet in a second. But when it is alarmed it has been found that it can increase its rate of speed to over 100 feet per second. If it could continue to reach that speed for a mile in a straight line it would cover that distance in exactly thirty-three seconds. It is not an uncommon thing when travelling by rail in the summer time to see a bee or wasp keeping up with the train and trying to get in at one of the windows. A swallow flying in the air is the swiftest of flying birds, and it considered one of the swiftest of flying birds, and it was thought until recently that an exciting chase he made it. A naturalist tells of an exciting chase he made it. A naturalist tells of an exciting chase he made it.

Little Johnny—Well, I know one thing. Tober evening when that old summation was here, and heard him ask Carrie for just one more, and she gave it to him, too, for I heard it. So there now.—Boston Transcript.