Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—8:15—Nature.
BIJOU THEATRE—8—What Happened to Jones.
BROADWAY THEATRE—8:15—Half a King.
CASINO—8—The Belle of New-York.
DALY'S—8:15—The Circus Girl.
EDEN MUSEE—Wax Works, Grand Concerts and Cinematograph.
EMPIRE THEATRE—8:15—The Little Minister.
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE—8:30—The Devil's Disciple.
GARDEN THEATRE—8:15—A Bachelor's Romance.
GARRICK THEATRE—8:15—A Stranger in New-York.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—8—New 8 Bells.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—8:15—El Capitan.
HARLEM MUSIC HALL—8—Vaudeville.
HOYT'S THEATRE—8:30—The Proper Caper.
HERALD SQUARE THEATRE—8:15—The French Maid.
IRVING PLACE THEATRE—8—Die Goldene Eva.
KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE—8:15—In Town.
KOSTER & BIALE'S—7:30—Vaudeville.
LYCEUM THEATRE—8:15—Change Alley.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—10:30 a. m. to 10:30 p. m.—American Institute Fair.
MANHATTAN—8:15—The First Born.
OLYMPIA MUSIC HALL—8—The Cat and the Cherub.
PASTOR'S—12:30 to 11 p. m.—Continuous Performances.
PLEASURE PALACE—1:30—7:30—Vaudeville.
PROCTOR'S—Vaudeville.
STAR THEATRE—8—The Fair in Midgettown.
WALLACK'S THEATRE—8:15—The Physician.
WEBER & FIELD'S MUSIC HALL—8—Burlesque—The Glad Hand.
14TH STREET THEATRE—8:15—The Sign of the Cross.

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Roll Top Desks and Office Furniture.
Great Variety of Style and Price.
T. G. SELLEW,
No. 111 Fulton-st.

New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1897.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—The new Spanish Ministry, with Señor Sagasta as Premier, took the oath of office in Madrid. ==== Ex-Mayor Hewitt talked in London on the political situation in New-York City. ==== The Cavendish sporting expedition, which was reported massacred in the interior of Africa, has arrived at the coast alive and well. ==== Great damage was done in Japan by a typhoon. ==== The insurgents in the Philippine Islands inflicted severe losses on the Spanish. ==== A severe battle took place in the Cuban mountains between insurgents and the Spaniards.

DOMESTIC.—Six persons were killed at a grade crossing in Missouri. ==== Boston defeated Baltimore 13 to 12 in the first game of the Temple Cup series. ==== The preliminary meetings of the State convention of the Christian Endeavor Society were held in Elmira. ==== The local Republican organization has asked the Secretary of State to file the nominations of General Tracy and his colleagues at Albany, in order to make their legality certain. ==== The State Superintendent of Public Instruction has taken charge of the schools of Watervliet pending the settlement of the deadlock in the Board of Education.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.—The Citizens Union ticket was completed. ==== The division in Tammany Hall over Croker's county slate grows greater, and a split is threatened. ==== Henry George declared that he was for the Chicago platform of 1896, and believed in greenbacks, but not in the independent coinage of silver. ==== Nominations for Councilmen were made by the Republicans and Tammany Hall in the five Council districts of the Borough of Manhattan. ==== The Park Board approved the general plan of the Rapid Transit Commission for an underground railway, on condition that details of construction where parks were affected should be submitted to the Board. ==== Stocks were irregular at small changes.

THE WEATHER.—Forecast for to-day: Fair and slightly warmer. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 67 degrees; lowest, 51; average, 59⅛.

The Semi-Weekly Tribune of to-day, in wrappers, 3 cents a copy.

Travellers can have any edition of The Tribune sent them at the rates on opposite page. The address changed as often as desired.

PENAL REFORMS IN GEORGIA.

It is gratifying to learn from recent Atlanta dispatches that the Legislature of Georgia is preparing to abandon the barbarous system of leased convict labor, whose abuses and scandals have so long and so seriously tarnished the good name of the State. As is well known, Georgia has followed since the War the practice—once common in many parts of the South—of leasing to private contractors the services of certain classes of convicts, at the same time vesting in these irresponsible lessees full control of the indentured criminals and full power to exercise upon them all the severities of penal discipline. The transfer to private individuals of such absolute authority over helpless bodies of convict laborers could have but one logical result, and the history of the leasing system has been an almost unbroken train of brutal offences against decency and humanity. A little more than a month ago Colonel Philip G. Byrd, a special commissioner chosen to investigate the conditions of life in the leased convict camps of Georgia, submitted a report to Governor Atkinson, disclosing abuses and horrors which shocked and startled the moral conscience of the whole State. "The Atlanta Constitution," freely admitting the truth and accuracy of Colonel Byrd's discoveries, declared that they exposed "as foul a condition of affairs as modern civilization has ever witnessed. It almost passes belief," this responsible journal added, "that in this age of civilization, refinement and humanity such a condition of affairs as Colonel Byrd has uncovered could exist. Georgia is not Russia; but right here, under the caves of our churches, it seems that the prison hells of Siberia are outdone in cruelty and wantonness."

The barbarities of the system thus vigorously denounced included the overworking of the leased convicts, furnishing them with insufficient and often putrid food, denying them proper clothing, shelter or medical treatment, and subjecting them at all times to cruel and unnecessary punishments. Governor Atkinson, on receiving the report, decided to call together the committees of the two houses of the Legislature which have charge of prison legislation, and to submit to them certain reforms which Colonel Byrd's discoveries seemed to make imperative in the State's penal system. The Governor, the Superintendent of the State Prisons and several other State officials have also assisted at the conferences held in Atlanta over proposed prison legislation, and it is now announced that a definite plan has been agreed on for amending the State code so as to wipe out entirely the odious practice of misdemeanor convict leases.

The new bill, which is to be presented to the State Legislature in November, forbids absolutely the farming out of convict labor to private contractors, although it still allows the State to assign short-term prisoners to road work in counties and municipalities which ask for their services, at a fixed rental for that single purpose. But the State is hereafter to assume complete responsibility for the welfare of all convicts, and to feed, clothe, discipline and control even the few prisoners who may under the new law be employed outside the established penal institutions.

The new scheme, if sanctioned by the Legislature, cannot be put into operation, of course, until the existing leases to private contractors run their course. But the very fact that the State has set its face against a continuation of the abuses of the leased labor system will doubtless reduce to a minimum the brutalities so long practised with impunity in the convict camps. Within a year or two, however, Georgia promises to take her place among the States which have put behind them the crude and savage penal methods of a century ago for the more humane standards which modern civilization encourages and enforces. Georgia's progress toward penal reforms has been a gradual and hesitating one, and other Southern commonwealths of far less population, wealth and energy have outstripped her in the effort to rise above the brutalizing penal practices which had their origin in the general prostration of government at the South after the close of the War. But it is pleasing to know that the sluggish sentiment of the Southern Empire State has finally been aroused to activity, and that the next meeting of the Legislature will see the abolition of a barbarous penal custom which never should have found a sanction in any American statute-book.

DISHONEST PRETENCES.

Honest Republican voters should not permit themselves to be fooled by the pretence of the machine leaders that they have been at any time anxious for a union of anti-Tammany voters upon any ticket except one of their own choosing, regardless of any other organized or unorganized body of voters. They have never contemplated any concession, never entertained the thought of permitting anybody outside their own close corporation to influence their procedure. When they say that the action of the Citizens Union in nominating Mr. Low has prevented unity of action they say what they know to be untrue. These leaders never had any idea of consulting the Citizens Union or conferring with its representatives upon any other basis than that the Citizens Union should support the candidates whom the Republican leaders might select. That needed no consultation nor conference. It was not an invitation to confer that they offered, but a demand for surrender.

Does it seem harsh to charge these men with speaking falsely when they represent themselves as desiring all along a union of anti-Tammany forces, and the Citizens Union as the marplots who have frustrated their patriotic purposes? We speak by the card. When Lemuel Ely Quigg presented to Edward Lauterbach on behalf of the Republican County Committee a $2,000 cabinet of silverware he laid down the programme which has since been followed. "The gentlemen of the Citizens Union," he said, with the sneer which has become habitual to him in speaking of that organization, "may talk of non-partisanship in municipal affairs, and of confining the issues in city elections to those which "are purely municipal, but they will find that "talking will not do it." Continuing, he said: "Whether your opponents be multi-millionaires, "political crooks or political theorists, all who "stand against the Republican party in that "election will stand for Bryanism and for push-"ing Bryanism forward." That was last April. Does it sound as if he was anxious for unity of action with the voters whom he took such pains to decorate with his contempt? He was only beginning his campaign for unity of action then. He has never uttered a word since then but in a similar strain. His attitude then and ever since toward the Citizens Union has been such as to make it impossible for its members to confer with him without sacrificing their own self-respect.

In accepting the silver tribute Mr. Lauterbach defined the attitude of the party machine with still more clearness and force. "I believe," said he, "that you fully appreciate the task which is "before you in the coming campaign. I know "that you are as one man resolved that the "battle of November shall be waged under the "banner of partisan Republicanism. That the "man who shall be elevated to the high office "of Mayor should be a true Republican. If we "cannot succeed in bringing about that result, "better far that there should be placed in power "a true Democrat, even a Tammany Hall Dem-"ocrat, than that we should aid to elect to that "state of power and place a man of no party, "whose administration is responsible to no party "and who has no party at his back." This utterance was not listened to in silence, but enthusiastically applauded. Think of it. The objective of the Citizens Union was known to be the defeat of the Tammany Democracy. That was and is its reason for being, its sole purpose in life. Here was the Republican County Committee applauding Lauterbach uproariously when he said he would prefer a Tammany Democrat to a candidate of the Citizens Union. Nothing said or done since then to qualify that utterance, but a great many things said and done to make it stronger. And now these people are saying, with unblushing assurance, that they have desired unity of action with the Citizens Union above all things, but that the unreasonableness and obstinacy of that body have prevented it!

Is further proof of the dishonesty of these pretences desired? Here it is in the conclusion of Mr. Lauterbach's speech, which Republicans who suppose that there has ever been any desire for union on the part of Quigg, Lauterbach & Co. will do well to read carefully. "If," said Mr. Lauterbach, "we should contribute to the "election of a reform Mayor, responsible to no "party, his good deeds—if they exist—would not "redound to our benefit, but all that is reprehen-"sible in his administration would be placed at "our door. Efforts even now are being made to "hold the Republican party responsible for the "present administration of city affairs. It is "probably true that the doctrinaires who are "now sowing the seeds of non-partisanship will "draw more from the Republican ranks than "from those of the Democracy. The temptation "will be great to make a fusion with them. "That temptation must be shunned. Victory "with fusion is fruitless. Better a defeat to "party than such a victory." Read the last two sentences slowly and thoughtfully. "Victory with fusion is fruitless!" And yet they say now that they have been striving for fusion all summer, and that it is the fault of the Citizens Union that it has not been accomplished. And even if they had succeeded, defeat would have been better than victory with such a fusion!

Are we wrong in characterizing the professions of a desire for the union of all the anti-Tammany forces on the part of Quigg, Lauterbach & Co. as hypocritical and dishonest? There's the record. Let Republicans judge.

CUBA AND THE SPANISH DEBT.

Negotiations between Spain and Cuba promise to turn, as anticipated in these columns, upon the financial issue. The Sagasta Government is said to be about to offer autonomy to Cuba on condition that Cuba assumes the entire public debt charged against it by Spain, including that incurred on account of the present war, and also accepts Spain's tariff. No customs union between Cuba and the United States will be permitted, and the public debt incurred by the insurgent Government will not be recognized by Spain, although the new and autonomous Cuban Government will not be prevented from dealing with it as it pleases. That is the scheme reported on the authority of an unnamed member of the Sagasta Cabinet.

The Cuban debt—that is, the debt charged against Cuba by Spain—is the crux of the problem. Down to thirty-odd years ago Cuba had no debt, but yielded an enormous yearly revenue to Spain. But in 1864 a Cuban debt was arbitrarily created by the Madrid Government, by a simple issue of $3,000,000 against the island. What for? To cover the expenses of foreign wars in which Cuba was not concerned save as a part of Spain. Once started, the debt grew. In 1868, at the outbreak of the Ten Years' War, it was $7,630,000. The costs of that war were added to it, and other causes contributed to its further growth. In 1886 it was consolidated at $124,000,000, and in 1891 it amounted to no less than $168,500,000, although down to that time $115,336,304 had been paid for interest and redemption.

This debt was incurred chiefly on account of the Ten Years' War and of other wars in which Cuba had no part. Even granting the justice of requiring her to do so, Cuba was not allowed to pay it, by the manner in which her revenues were disposed of by the Madrid Government. The island was, for example, in 1893-'94 compelled to pay the expenses of the Spanish army and navy in Cuba, the salaries and all expenses of the Colonial Ministry at Madrid, and a huge roll of military and civil pensions and retired pay. These items aggregated no less than $7,527,929. Add to that $10,435,183 interest on the debt, and the bulk of the total expenditures, $26,037,389, is disposed of. Nor is that all, nor the worst. The robbery of the island through custom house frauds—perpetrated by "carpet-baggers" from Spain—has been appalling. Señor Romero Robledo is not to be suspected of partiality to Cuba. But he reported to the Cortes at Madrid, on May 28, 1890, defalcations at Havana alone amounting to $22,811,516. General Pando—no friend of Cuba—at the same session of the Cortes footed up a series of embezzlements to $40,000,000, and Señor Castaneda reminded the Government that General Prendergast had furnished a list of 350 custom house and other employes against whom proceedings had been taken for fraud, but not one of whom had been punished. In view of such statements Señor Dolz's charge that custom house thefts in Cuba since 1878 amount to $100,000,000 seems by no means extravagant.

The Cuban debt at the outbreak of the present war, then, was $168,500,000. What it is now cannot be exactly stated. It is entirely within bounds to reckon that this war has been costing Spain an average of $10,000,000 a month. In March last it was reckoned, from official figures, to have cost thus far over $200,000,000. At the present moment the total may well be estimated at $275,000,000. Adding that to the amount of the debt before the war, the appalling aggregate of $443,500,000 is reached. Such is the burden which the Spanish Government would impose upon the island whose industries have been ravaged out of existence by the barbarities of the Spanish Governor-General! At the present rate of 6 per cent. the interest on that debt would amount to $26,610,000 a year, or more than the entire budget of the island before the war. The principal of the debt would be $271 to every man, woman and child in the island. And the public debt of France, now by far the largest ever yet incurred by any nation in the world, is only $162 a head! Such is the load which Cuba must carry if she accepts the offer of autonomy.

INCREASING REVENUE.

The revenue for the month just closed has fully justified the hopes expressed in view of the moderate increase during its first half. In the total receipts there is an increase over August, although that was a month of thirty-one days, against thirty in September, of $2,910,483—more than 15.2 per cent. Moreover, the customs revenue has increased even more largely—nearly $1,000,000, or 13.7 per cent—evidently owing to the greater activity in business and enlarged consumption of the people, together with the gradual exhaustion of importations in advance of new duties. It has been shown that in twelve of the classes of articles of which imports most largely increased the increase in five months ending with July over the corresponding months in 1896 was less than two months' consumption. With the next month the imports in advance will run out in six other classes, including some of importance, even if the demand for consumption were no greater than it was in 1896. But since it is in fact considerably greater, the imports in advance should run out in these and three other considerable classes also. It is not supposed, of course, that dealers actually wait for complete exhaustion of supplies before importing more; but the comparison serves to illustrate how the effect of anticipatory imports is rapidly dying out, except in a very few classes of articles.

The increase in internal revenue over August has been even larger in amount—namely, $1,508,780, or 13.4 per cent. This also is due to the general expansion in demand for goods, and to the distribution of supplies covered by stamps purchased before the new act went into effect. As the prosperity of consuming millions increases, a larger gain in receipts from internal taxes may be expected with reason, and it will probably be not altogether disproportionate to the increase in the aggregate volume of business outside of speculative channels. The replenishment of dealers' stocks throughout the country, in answer to improving consumption, is likely to be as important a factor in the tax-bearing branches of trade as in any others. As the revenue in July was large, and recovery has begun so satisfactorily in September, the aggregate for the first quarter of the fiscal year, $80,041,817, is a little larger than it was in the same quarter of 1896—namely, $79,195,060.

To form some idea of the revenue which may be expected hereafter, it is to be observed that under a tariff materially higher than the one now in force, though essentially the same in character, the customs receipts in the year 1892, with full prosperity, averaged almost $16,000,000 per month, and the internal revenue over $13,000,000. The progress of home industries has cut off some part of the revenue then obtained from customs—for instance, about $800,000 a month from tinplates. On the other hand, the population has increased for five years, and with as great prosperity prevailing the consumption of the people would be materially larger. With higher internal taxes on some articles, the revenue for September, $12,701,975, is already nearly as large as the monthly average in 1892, and is likely to expand. The one essential, as Republican legislators clearly perceived, was to restore such general prosperity that the consumption of a larger population would yield a larger revenue than was obtained five years ago.

It is easy for some people to forget that the loss in business and in wealth during Democratic years includes all the increase which would naturally have resulted from the gain in population and the growth of industries. In the five years from 1887 to 1892 the payments through all clearing houses showed an increase of 22 per cent, nor was this gain in volume of business fictitious. The census showed that the true valuation of property increased 49 per cent from 1880 to 1890, and in much greater ratio in the previous decade, reckoning gold values for 1870. In that decade over $19,000,000,000 was added to the Nation's wealth, and in the last decade nearly $22,000,000,000, and from 1892 to 1897 the increase should have been about $10,000,000,000. During the last five years, at the rate of the previous five, transactions through clearing houses should have grown to $76,000,000,000 this year. But even in September, the best month of the year thus far, the aggregate has only about reached the monthly average for 1892. After all the enormous gain of the last two months, business has yet to increase more than as much in addition to reach the volume which should be realized with the level of prosperity attained in 1892 and the natural increase in population. Hence there is sound reason to look for a greater expansion of revenue in the future than many of the most helpful legislators have imagined.

CALIFORNIA EXCLUSIVENESS.

It appears from "The Los Angeles Express" that the California people have some rather curious laws which are not calculated to inspire the people of other States with a desire to invest largely in products of the Golden State. In advertising for supplies for a hospital in Riverside County, "The Express" states, "the Board of Supervisors at a meeting unwittingly advertised for bids for such supplies by designating particular brands of baking powder, washing soap, coffee and crackers," and the District-Attorney having called attention to the matter, the Board "rescinded the advertisement, in compliance with the law, and "issued a new specification which will give the "home products the preference in the premises." The same paper adds that the terms of the section are such that "wherever the home-"produced article can meet the requirement of "any institution in this State as to price and "quality of supplies then the Board of Super-"visors must contract for such goods irrespec-"tive of offers made by producers outside of "California." How would it work if all the other States should pursue the same policy?

California seems to have a protective policy not like that of other States. While the rest treat California as a member of the family, she treats them with more hostility than the United States has shown toward any foreign nation, since it does not absolutely prohibit importations of purchases from any. There is a law of California, which has just been enforced in a changed advertisement for hospital supplies, which appears to require the officials to contract for articles produced in California whenever they can meet the requirements of any institution in the State, "irrespective of offers made by producers outside of California." The language of the article mentioned is a little loose, and possibly dispatches do not warrant the interpretation placed upon it by a District-Attorney, but if it does there may be occasion for the United States authorities to consider the subject.

Protection for the benefit of all the United States against foreign industries and their competition has merits which the people of California have recognized. But an attempt by one State of the Union to bar out all others from its markets, whether in part or wholly, is quite a different matter. Fruits and other products of California, in value amounting to many millions every year, find a market in Eastern States, but it is conceivable that they would not if California were known to be waging a sort of commercial war against the rest of the Union. To give the preference to home products, if they are able to compete fairly in quality and price with others, is not unreasonable. But to exclude products of other States and require that officials "must contract for "home-produced goods, irrespective of offers "made by producers outside of California," is quite another thing. Indeed, it is conceivable that the Interstate Commerce Law and such other acts as prevent restrictions of free commerce between the States may need study by California officials, or else amendment and broadening at Washington.

The result of the constitutional election in New-Jersey seems to be "not so worse" after all.

The news that Osman Digna is retiring to Omdurman is distinctly precious. That worthy has hitherto been reported killed in battle ninety-seven times, murdered forty-eight times, committed suicide eleven times, and otherwise put "off the earth" twenty-three times. Total, 179 times; besides learning to ride a bicycle. And he still lives. It is time for Bulwer Lytton to come to life and write a postscript to "The Haunters and the Haunted."

Good speed to Columbia University in its new home. With a distinguished record, an unsurpassed location and an unequalled opportunity it should achieve great things.

Sheriff Guthrie, of Glasgow, Scotland, whose position is similar to that of a county judge here, has been freeing his mind on the subject of "picketing" at works where strikes are in progress. He admits that men on strike are "entitled to watch the gates of a workplace for the "purpose of procuring information, but for no "other purpose whatever," and would regard "efforts at conversation and argumentation with "a workman continuing in the employment as "intimidation, and therefore an offence against "the law."

Yes, a railroad to Dawson City might be operated all the year round. So might one to the North Pole. Provided they were built under ground.

The Western Indian is pursued by the land shark as hungrily as he used to pursue the buffalo, and now the pensive and innocent Choctaw is about to sell out his holdings in the Indian Territory and remove to Mexico. Within a year or two all the purchase money will be spent and the unhappy Choctaw will find himself impoverished in an alien country which will not undertake his support, as the United States has done. It is a poor outlook for him, but he will at least get some valuable experience in exchange for his real estate holdings and the money for which he sells them.

The Heathen Chinee has discovered a new rathole of ingress into the country, and now comes in on foreign consular certificates, some kink in the law permitting till it is straightened out and the aperture aforesaid plugged up. His eagerness to get in is manifest on every hand, as well as his cleverness in dodging all our statutes and barbed wire fences of exclusion. With these once removed, it is apparent that Oriental pigtails would speedily take possession of the country, and not only run its primaries, but make its laws, and, in all probability, its ballads likewise.

With a corn crop assured in four States—Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska and Missouri—of nearly one billion bushels, added to the abounding wheat crop, the march of General Prosperity throughout the land ought to be accelerated to a double-quick step.

The rush of capital upon the gas franchises of the various cities throughout the country points the moral that there is a good deal of money in them, or that promoters are able to persuade investors that there is. Even Philadelphia's fifty-year-old municipal gas plant, heretofore conducted on a political rather than a business basis, bids fair to be handed over to lessees, the argument in favor of this procedure being that under private management the quality of the gas will be improved and its cost diminished. There is quite likely a cat in the meal tub of this contention, but the animal will not be on view till later.

The voters of the new municipality will scarcely be heartless enough to interfere with Henry George's literary labors by electing him the first Mayor of Greater New-York.

Bismarck thinks that the Franco-Russian alliance doesn't amount to much. If it does, let them publish it, so that the world may judge of its importance. He says that he gave to the public the terms of the Austro-German alliance in 1888. Why should not Faure exhibit equal courage and candor? He omits, however, to mention that he never made public any of the details of his statecraft till it suited his purpose. He did not tell Europe of his secret treaty with Russia, which made of the Triple Alliance a rope of sand, till he got ready to do so. France is entitled to hold in reserve the terms of her new Russian convention, and is not likely to publish them on account of the sneering challenge of the ex-Chancellor. So far it is only a thorn and not a javelin in the side of Germany, and it is natural enough that she should desire to know what it actually amounts to. But there seems no immediate prospect that her curiosity will be gratified.

PERSONAL.

President Harper of the University of Chicago announces that if any football player of the University uses unfair tactics in playing he will be expelled from the University.

Miss Jane Addams, of Hull House, Chicago, who recently visited Tolstoi, addressed the Matheon, a club of women in Chicago last week, giving her impressions of the social reformer.

The Rev. Father Philip Sheridan, a son of the late General Sheridan, celebrated his first mass in St. Paul's Church, Washington, on Sunday.

Professor G. H. Darwin, of Cambridge, England, a son of Charles Darwin, is to deliver the Lowell lectures in Boston, beginning on October 15, taking for his subject "The Tides."

General W. B. Franklin, of Hartford, Conn., and General Martin I. McMahon, of this city, have been making the annual inspection of the National Soldiers' Home at Togus, Me., and are now in Boston.

Colonel Charles F. James, president of the Franklin National Bank, resumed his duties yesterday after a vacation of several weeks. He spent most of the time at Yellowstone Park, and, like all visitors, he is extremely enthusiastic about the great natural scenery of the beautiful National Park.

"The crowning excellence of Mayor Ginter's character," says "The Baltimore Sun," "that which gave it at once its strength and beauty, was the absolute supremacy of the moral sentiments. One of his oldest friends remarked the other day that he never heard him utter a profane or an unchaste word. Another trait, which none who knew him can ever forget, was an inexorable sense of duty, which allowed no concession to indolence or self-indulgence, no discrimination between one class of duties and another, which knew no grades in obligations. It did not spend itself in occasional acts of conspicuous heroism to duties with which even common nature may be inspired, but it was evidenced equally in an unvaried attention to the dry routine exactions of daily life."

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

There are 329,816 bicycles in France, and as they are all taxed they brought in a revenue last year of 3,272,339 francs, Paris alone paying 626,916 francs. Most of the machines are of French manufacture, but the rich people usually ride American wheels. They cost about one-third more than those of local manufacture, but are more comfortable and much lighter.

At the College of Wit.—"The rules for the manufacture of humor," said the professor, "are very simple—that is, of course, some kinds of humor. Ordinary comic paper humor may be made by taking a plain statement of fact or a plain statement of something that isn't fact—in fact, any old statement—and misspelling it. It's the simplest thing in the world. If you refer to the man in the moon, and spell it that way, it is just plain ordinary dull prose, but if you make it read 'the mann in the mune' it is nothing less than bright, scintillating wit."

Shortly thereafter the professor was promoted to the department of magazine humor, where nothing but age counts.—(Chicago Post.

The following example of "cricket English" recently occurred in an English paper: "Haines came in and Graves at once pulled Bull to square leg for a double and in the same over cut the same bowler through the slips for three. Haines at this point brought himself into prominence by a pretty hit to square leg at Stocks's expense, and then off drove the same bowler which on the overthrow added another single, while Graves put Bull to the off for three. Two more were added through Stocks's inability to get a move on and then the second wicket of the morning fell, Graves being caught by Marriott at coverpoint off Bull."

Found Wanting.—The Rev. Saintly—Ah, sir! When that new planet breaks away from the sun the temperature on earth will rise to 1,000 degrees Fahrenheit! Are you prepared for that?

Summer Hotel Proprietor (aghast)—Great Scott! No. I've closed up my hotel and let all the help go!—(Puck.

A gullible English newspaper tells its readers that Mr. Tillman, the Registrar of the United States Treasury, uses dollar bills bearing his signature instead of visiting cards. "He began the practice," it says, "one evening when he called on some friends and found that his cardcase was empty. Then a happy thought came, and, taking out a new dollar bill, he put it on the salver and pointed out to the servant that his name was engraved in the lower left-hand corner. In a minute or two he returned and asked Mr. Tillman to go into the drawing-room. Since that time he has always used the dollar bill. As visiting cards in America cost about four shillings a hundred, the idea is by no means an uneconomical one, but economy, it need hardly be added, had nothing to do with this idea of the discarding of the visiting card."

Bates—By the way, who is that shopkeeper's model that I saw you talking with; I mean the fellow who seemed to have lost whatever energy he ever possessed?"

King—Oh, that was Wormleigh; he is a commercial traveller.

Bates—And that other man, that wide-awake-looking chap?

King—He is a drummer for somebody or other.—(Boston Transcript.

"Dear," she said softly, according to "The Cleveland Plain Dealer," "I have cruelly deceived you."

His brow darkened. He had heard such talk before—on the stage.

"Go on," he hissed.

"I—I told you," she stammered, "that I had taken a course of lessons at the cooking school. It was fa—false!"

He staggered back. Then the full meaning of her confession dawned upon him.

With a wild cry of joy he strained her to his exulting heart.

SONG OF THE FRESHMAN.

Oh, I am a little stranger, and I've come from pretty far.
Can I travel by myself?
You bet I can.
I've come 'way across the continent without my dear papa,
On 'bout the BIGGEST train that ever ran.
So it really doesn't shake me
That as quite grown up you take me,
For I am a man.
Hooray! !
I AM A MAN.
—(Boston Budget.

Some one is exploiting the virtues of the tomato for bicyclists. "No matter," he says, "how tired and exhausted the rider may feel, the eating of a small piece of tomato acts like magic, taking away the depressed feeling and refreshing one remarkably."

She was the daughter of a street railway magnate.

And the good-looking young man had just kissed her.

A moment later he looked in her eyes with a disappointed expression.

"Can't you pay that [illegible]?" he murmured.

The lovely girl tossed her head.

"I believe," she said, "that you favor lower fares?"

"Yes," he reluctantly admitted, "I do."

"Then," she said, haughtily, "you need expect no transfers on this system."

And the young man knew that the magnates had won another round.—(Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"THE SUN'S" TRIBUTE TO MR. LOW.

HIS ADMIRABLE FITNESS FOR THE PRESIDENCY OF COLUMBIA.

From The New-York Sun, Oct. 3, 1889.

The election of Mr. Seth Low as president of Columbia College gives to that young man a post which might well satisfy the ambition of the ripest and most comprehensive mind engaged in the work of education. . . . . It is true that Mr. Low's experience has been that of a man of affairs and an administrative officer, though he has given far more attention to scholastic studies than most college graduates; but neither was President Eliot's especial qualification for his post demonstrated by his previous pursuits. He was a learned and capable instructor in chemistry, but he had discovered only to those who knew him best the remarkable fitness for his place which he has since displayed. We believe that Mr. Low, likewise, will justify his selection by his actual performance.

He has qualities and capacities which are likely to better serve the practical requirements of the place than mere scholastic acquirement. His duties will not involve his personal participation in the work of instruction. They will rather bring into use the aptitudes and abilities which have made him successful in the outside world of affairs. The work of preparation in the way of establishing special schools and adopting a theory of education and laying a general university plan was done by his predecessor. He has only to build on the ground made ready for him. Hence what most will be called into exercise are his executive and administrative capacity, his tact, and his common sense. He is young enough to learn and keen enough to discriminate among the many who will load him with advice. Besides, he has the confidence in himself which, rightly reposed, is so essential to success.

We think, therefore, that the trustees of Columbia have done wisely in selecting Mr. Low to take the helm of that ancient institution.

THE DRAMA.

E. S. WILLARD IN "THE PHYSICIAN."

"The Physician" is a play in which much is said and little is done. The saying of all that was to be said and the doing of what little was to be done fell to the lot of E. S. Willard and his company, at Wallack's Theatre, last night, and Mr. Willard thus made his reappearance in America and began a new season. "The Physician" is by Henry Arthur Jones, and it shows traces of the thoughts contained in several of his other plays. It suggests "The Masqueraders," it carries the mind further, to "The Dancing Girl" and "Judah," and it reaches still back to "Saints and Sinners." And then, if there be a change of names between the seal of the confessional and the Hippocratic oath, there is a parallelism with Sydney Grundy's play, "The Broken Seal."

But Mr. Jones has so far reformed and gone back to his days of innocency that it would not be fair to call "The Physician" a problem play, and that is something to be grateful for. For the question of the right or wrong of love between an unmarried man and a woman who is married, but whose husband is a degraded wretch and "practically non-existent," is not entered into with the seriousness of a problem such as the British dramatist with a mission takes it upon him to solve. Moreover, this question was the one discussed in "The Masqueraders." In that play the writer fumbled with the knot for a space and then cut it; in this one he cuts it at once, and does not ask the audience to let itself be troubled about it. Neither is it possible to suppose that Mr. Jones regards the dangers of alcoholism as problematical at this period of history. If such things as these were to constitute a problem play then "The Two Orphans" would be one.

But if at this point the work escapes conviction as a play for the solution or the propounding of a problem, it treads near the equally dangerous ground of a moral play. The person of second importance in the play is certainly an awful example, and of course it is impossible to say that he may not any night appeal to some degraded wretch in the audience and turn him in his course. Where the moral dramatist sows a thousand seeds, he often brings but one to bear. But there was no noticeable diminution of the exodus of the male part of the audience between the acts at Wallack's last night.

Whether he is put into the play for the purpose of extracting a moral from him or for purely dramatic uses, a human animal without a spinal column is not altogether a pleasant sight on the stage, or anywhere else. Yet the lesson that is to be learned from Walter Amphiel is presented through his acts and his sufferings and those of others, seen by the audience, and not purely by verbal exposition. Mr. Jones is an old and skilful enough dramatist for that. There is certainly talk enough in the play, and when, after some such revolutionary sentiment as that it is a queer world, Lady Valerie added, "don't moralize about it," the audience was more pleased by the suggestion than by almost anything else that had gone before.

Yet Mr. Jones knows how to lead up to a dramatic moment, and he knows how to deal with the dramatic moment when it comes, and the end of the third act brought something of a reward for the long preparation. This was when the trusty physician, having kept from the woman whom he loved the secret that the lover whom she loved was a sot and worse, confronted that lover with the knowledge of his latest debauch and made him confess it all, while the girl listened, her presence being unknown to both of them. This scene was acted with delicacy, force, true feeling and fine effect, not only by Mr. Willard, but by Miss Maud Hoffman as Edana Hinde and Oswald Yorke as Walter Amphiel.

As far as Mr. Willard was personally concerned in the performance, there was, indeed, no doubt of its success. Mr. Willard, who has eminent qualifications as a character actor, is yet able to do what many character actors cannot, to act a part requiring self-control and reserve force in a vigorous manner, yet with complete dignity and without exaggeration. His impersonation of Dr. Lewin Carey was an exhibition of a man of power and resource, a man able to command a situation, to rule himself and to carry out his ends with regard to himself and others, yet with all his vehemence under perfect direction and with no violence where only calm strength was wanted.

Credit has already been given to Mr. Yorke and to Miss Hoffman for their performance of one scene, but they were no less excellent in all. The part which Mr. Yorke had was an unpleasant one to see, as has also been said, but he had the duty before him of presenting a man tottering to early ruin through drink, and he did it ably. Miss Keith Wakeman, who has gained much poise and ability as an actress, had the rather curious part of Lady Valerie Camville, a woman who looks like the conventional adventuress of the stage, but who is not. She is a woman who does nothing wrong, one whom the spectator likes and feels sorry for, but one who seems scarcely to expect to be taken seriously. A woman would scarcely ask a man to be her lover for five or ten years, as he may himself prefer, and then murder her, if she really thought that there was any danger of his doing it. Yet no doubt Lady Valerie thinks that she means it when she says it. Miss Wakeman was a radiant figure in the part and she played it convincingly.

The burden of the play hung on these four parts and these four actors. The other parts were all played with ability, and the whole performance was a most even and commendable one. The full cast was this:

Dr. Lewin Carey	Mr. Willard
Walter Amphiel	Oswald Yorke
The Rev. Peregrine Hinde	Verner Clarges
Dr. Brooker	H. Cane
Stephen Gurdon	J. G. Taylor
James Hebbings	A. Bromley Davenport
John Dibley	Stewart Allen
Vicears	George Gaston
Edana Hinde	Miss Maud Hoffman
Lady Valerie Camville	Miss Keith Wakeman
Mrs. Bowden	Mrs. H. Cane
Mrs. Dibley	Miss May Roberts
Louisa Pack	Mrs. Oswald Yorke
Marah Gurdon, a child	Miss Ruby Johnson
Saunders, Lady Valerie's maid	Mrs. K. A. Johnson
Lizzie	Miss Mary Van Buren

A NEW FARCE AT HOYT'S.

Hennequin and Bilhaud's farce, "Le Paridis," which was seen at the Irving Place Theatre last year, under the title of "Bocksprünge," was presented in English last night at Hoyt's Theatre, under the name of "The Proper Caper," by Charles Frohman's company. The three acts are brimful of amusing situations, in which a crack-brained