LITERARY NOTES.

Everybody is familiar with the legend of that devoted telegraph operator at Delhi who sent over the wires to Umballa and the Punjaub the news that had come from Meerut on May 10, 1857. Everybody knows how the man was just closing his telegram with the words, "We must shut up" when the Sepoys rushed in and butchered him. As a matter of fact, he still lives. This, too, is known, but not so widely as the legend to which we have referred, nor is the history of the event accurately known in all its details. Mr. P. V. Luke, in "Macmillan's Magazine," tells the story anew on the authority of Mr. William Brendish, the signaller who sent the momentous message. He, the sole survivor of the telegraph staff present at Delhi when the mutiny arose, has just retired from the Government service, after having been on the rolls for forty years. The famous message was sent by Mr. Brendish after his superior officer, Mr. Todd, had gone out to see why the wire to Meerut did not work. Mr. Todd disappeared in that hour. Brendish telegraphed to Umballa: "We must leave office; all the bungalows are on fire, burning down by the Sepoys of Meerut. They came in this morning. We are off. Mr. C. Todd is dead, I think. He went out this morning, and has not yet returned. We learned that nine Europeans are killed." After sending this message, Brendish, with a companion named Pilkington and with Mrs. Todd, escaped to Umballa. They had incurred dangers, but nothing in all their experience justified the myth which subsequently arose.

It would be interesting to know just what the "Outward Bound" edition of Kipling's works is to be like when completed. Two volumes of the twelve promised are all that remain to be published, and if the American edition is to be like the English in arrangement, then the eleventh volume will be devoted to the author's poems and the twelfth to "Captains Courageous." But this still leaves quite a body of material to be answered for. The handsome "Thistle" edition of Stevenson was expanded and is to include, we believe, the posthumous romance of "St. Ives." Will the edition of Kipling be expanded to include "The Brushwood Boy," "The Record of Badalia Herodsfoot" and all those short stories which have appeared during the last year or so? There is "The Ship that Found Herself"; there is "Bread Upon the Waters"; there is "The Slaves of the Lamp," and there is "."? Are these to be printed in the beautiful form given to the bulk of Kipling's works by the Scribners, or will they have to be sought in some other, differently made, volumes?

Mr. Joseph S. Tunison shows in the current number of "The Atlantic Monthly" a more optimistic feeling about contemporary letters than will perhaps be shared by all his readers. Under the head of "The Coming Literary Revival" he discusses largely the prospects of our own literature. His summing up is deferred to a later number, but he is explicit enough in this passage:

A common, perhaps an incorrect, opinion is that the world is now passing through one of the comparatively dull periods in its literary history. The alleged decadence, it is said, pervades all European civilization. Yet the age is prolific enough. The censure is merely that its productions never rise above mediocrity when measured in the scale of genius, though to this censure is added by some a curious array of pathological conjectures. If this generation had been the first to be criticised in this way, the cry of decadence might fill one with melancholy forebodings. The fact is that these prosaic intervals are the rule, and the visits of genius to the world the rare exception. For example, an acute though academic critic has pointed out that the drama has bloomed in perfection only twice since history began to be recorded; but this remark has nothing to do with the fact that there are at this moment more playwrights on earth than ever before at any given time since Euripides retired to his cave. The cavillers must acknowledge that certain fields of literary endeavor were never better cultivated than they are now. Some of these lie in the realm where profound learning, acute and patient observation and minutely attentive thought supply the place of genius.

One observation of Mr. Tunison's will be welcomed with cordiality. "America needs to start a new intellectual cycle," he says; but, he continues, "It is superfluous to say that the way to start is not to rest in the boasted excellence of some light form of literature—for example, the American short story. It will take larger effort than this, and effort along lines ill-beset, to bring out the American rival of Homer and Dante and Virgil and Goethe and Shakespeare."

Mr. Lang's collections of fairy tales are already numerous. "The Red Fairy Book" has been followed by "The Green Fairy Book," and that one by anthologies yellow and blue, but apparently his resources are inexhaustible. Longmans, Green & Co. publish for him now "The Pink Fairy Book," with drawings by Mr. H. J. Ford, who has helped to illustrate its predecessors, and it must be said that this new book is as good as any that have gone before. Mr. Lang is wise in his selections, tactful in his arrangements, and pleasant in his preface. The book is delightfully companionable.

The unpublished juvenilia of Charlotte Brontë have engaged the attention of Mr. William G. Kingsland, and in "Poet Lore" he has offered us ample tastes of their quality. "The Green Dwarf," one of the novelist's early romances, is among the things he discusses. This and its companions call for no efforts on the part of the publishers to give them to a waiting world, but the sequel to the romance we have named is at least amusing. Charlotte Brontë wrote it when she was sixteen:

When he was released, he became a printer's devil, from thence he rose to the office of compositor, and, being of a saving and pilfering disposition, at length acquired money enough to purchase a commission in the army. He then took to the trade of author, published drivelling rhymes which he called poetry, and snivelling tales which went under the denomination of novels. I need say no more. Many are yet living who can find a passage in the early life of Captain Tree in this, my tale of the Green Dwarf.

Dr. Henry van Dyke's "Little Rivers" and his volume on "The Poetry of Tennyson" have been reprinted by the Scribners in their pretty Cameo series. The books are worthy of this artistic form. "Little Rivers" has the spirit of a true nature-lover in its pages, and the analyses of Tennyson are helpful to the student of the poet if they are not especially readable for their own sakes. The Cameo books, it may be added, are small in size, but are well printed and attractively bound.

The ingenious person whose examination of the literary tastes of a solicitor was recently referred to in this place has followed his subject further afield. In the endeavor to ascertain "What the People Read," he has sought out a waitress and persuaded her to tell him why she prefers a book by Mrs. L. T. Meade to one by Mr. James. This is, of course, thrilling, but it is a sad commentary on what English literary journalism can come to when it tries.

Mrs. Oliphant, in her "Annals" of the house of Blackwood, chiefly confines herself, naturally, to the relations of the great publishers with authors other than herself. Nevertheless, she was too closely connected with the Blackwoods for her chronicle to be without allusions to her own experiences with them. Writing of her struggles in her early widowhood, she says:

I was poor, making only my own exertions to depend on, though always possessing an absolute foolish courage (so long as the children were well, my one formula) in life and providence. But I had not been doing well for some time. It will, perhaps, not be wondered at, considering the circumstances. My contributions sent from Italy, where I had passed a year watching my husband's waning life, had been, as I can see through the revelations of the Blackwood letters, pushed about from pillar to post, these kind-hearted men not willing to reject what they knew to be so important to me, yet caring but little for them, using them when there happened to be a scarcity of material; and after my return things were little better. . . . Why I should have formed the idea that in these circumstances, when there was every appearance that my literary gift, such as it was, was failing me, they would be likely to entertain a proposal from me for a serial story, I can scarcely now tell; but I was rash in need. . . . I walked up to George-st., up the steep hill, with my heart beating, not knowing (though I might very well have divined) what they would say to me. There was, indeed, only one thing they could say. They shook their heads; they were very kind, very unwilling to hurt the feelings of the poor young woman, with the heavy widow's veil hanging about her like a cloud. No; they did not think it was possible. I remember very well how they stood against the light, the Major tall and straight, John Blackwood with his shoulders hunched up in his more careless bearing, embarrassed and troubled by what they saw and no doubt guessed in my face, while on my part every faculty was absorbed in the desperate pride of a woman not to let them see me cry, to keep in until I could get out of their sight. . . . I went home to find my little ones all gay and sweet, and was occupied by them for the rest of the day in a sort of cheerful despair—distraught, yet as able to play as ever (which they say is part of a woman's natural duplicity and dissimulation). But when they had all gone to bed, and the house was quiet, I sat down—and I don't know when, or if at all, I went to bed that night; but next day (I think) I had finished and sent up to the dread tribunal in George-st. a short story, which was the beginning of a series of stories called the "Chronicles of Carlingford," which set me up at once and established my footing in the world.

Miss Mary Kingsley, whose "Travels in West Africa" is one of the brightest books in the field, has prepared a new volume of "West African Studies."

Lovers of English scenery will be on the lookout for a new book by Mr. Arthur Harway, "Highways and Byways of Devon and Cornwall." It is illustrated by Mr. Hugh Thomson and Mr. Joseph Pennell.

COMPLICATIONS IN WEST AFRICA.

FRANCE AND ENGLAND HAVE CONFLICTING CLAIMS IN BORGU, AND TROUBLE MAY ENSUE.

Paris, Oct. 26.—The "Journal" says that grave news has reached St. Louis from the Dahomey Hinterland, to the effect that complications are imminent at Nikki and elsewhere in Borgu, of which territory Nikki is the capital, and which, it is asserted in England, belongs to Great Britain by virtue of a treaty concluded with the King of Borgu prior to the treaties made with that monarch by representatives of France. It is added that on receipt of the news referred to, M. Lebon, the Minister for the Colonies, who is now in Senegambia looking after French interests, immediately dispatched reinforcements to Dahomey.

A semi-official statement regarding the reported trouble in West Africa was issued this evening. It says: "The news from West Africa foreshadows great difficulties at Nikki and in Borgu. The Niger Company (British) is sending officers there to incite rebellion and distribute arms to the natives. In view of this situation French troops have been dispatched to that district from Senegal, as a preventive measure. Moreover, the British negotiators for a settlement of the Niger question have been in Paris for over a week, and everything indicates that Great Britain is seeking to let matters drag. Seemingly, she does not intend to discuss the question, but means will undoubtedly be found to foil these tactics."

London, Oct. 26.—Replying to the semi-official statement concerning the dangerous state of affairs in West Africa, issued in Paris this evening, the British Colonial Office officials to-night declared that there does not seem to be any reasonable fear of complications at Nikki, "provided the French Government behaves reasonably." But, it was added, Great Britain has taken the determination to police more effectually her territories, "and if the French persist in trespassing, complications will naturally ensue."

Lagos, west coast of Africa, Oct. 26.—A detachment of the West Indian Regiment stationed here has started for the frontier of the Hinterland.

REASONS FOR THE CZAR'S REFUSAL.

A COOLNESS BETWEEN THE COURTS OF DARMSTADT AND CARLSRUHE—THE CZAR'S ANSWER BUNGLED.

Berlin, Oct. 26.—The "Tageblatt" explains to-day that the refusal of the Czar to receive the Grand-duke and Grand-duchess of Baden at Darmstadt on Saturday last was due to the sarcastic comments made by the Grand-duke of Baden on the conversion of the Czarina, formerly Princess Alix of Hesse, sister of the Grand-duke of Hesse, to the Greek Church, previous to her marriage to the Czar in November, 1894.

The "Frankfort Zeitung" gives as the reason for the Czar's action the fact that the Crown Prince of Baden wooed the Czarina's sister, the present Grand-duchess Sergius of Russia, but was rejected, and the matter left a coolness, amounting to rancor, between the courts of Darmstadt and Carlsruhe. The Czar, the newspaper mentioned adds, evidently wished to show that he shared the feeling of his wife and of the Darmstadt court in this matter.

A semi-official statement issued from Darmstadt to-day denies that there is any political significance in the Czar's reply to the intimation conveyed to him by the Grand-duke and Grand-duchess of Baden that they would be pleased to visit His Majesty at Darmstadt, adding that the Russian Emperor's answer was bungled through the maladroitness of the officials concerned.

According to the "Official Gazette" of Carlsruhe, the Czar replied that he had already made arrangements covering every day until his departure from Darmstadt, and therefore would be unable to receive the Grand-duke and Grand-duchess at Darmstadt.

INSURGENT TRIBESMEN CONFIDENT.

ONE OF THEIR VILLAGES CAPTURED BY A FORAGING PARTY OF BRITISH TROOPS.

Simla, Oct. 26.—Official advices received here to-day from Kharappa announce that a large foraging party of British troops yesterday captured the village of Rimadban and secured a quantity of supplies. On returning, the troops were hotly followed by the enemy to within a mile of the British camp. On the British side nine men, including Colonel Hadow, were wounded.

The confidence of the insurgent tribesmen is increasing, and they are offering a determined front in all directions. The British officers say that the tribesmen excel in guerilla warfare, and are wonderful skirmishers. The enemy is fully supplied with ammunition, and large reinforcements are joining the insurgent camps.

A dispatch from Seraphagha gives the official list of the killed and wounded at the storming of Dargai Ridge as 136, of which number thirty-seven were killed.

PRESIDENT KATHREIN RESIGNS.

SEQUEL TO THE RECENT TROUBLE IN THE LOWER HOUSE OF THE REICHSRATH.

Vienna, Oct. 26.—In the lower house of the Reichsrath to-day Vice-President Abrahamovics read a letter from Dr. Kathrein, president of the House, announcing his resignation of the presidency. The incident, which caused a sensation, was undoubtedly due to the recent disorderly scenes in the Reichsrath, arising from the conflicts between the opposing factions.

Later, Dr. Grosse moved the impeachment of the Ministry, on account of the promulgation of the decree extending the operation of the Sugar law. By a vote of 172 against 145 the House shelved the motion.

CRUICKSHANK COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.

London, Oct. 26.—At the Bow Street Police Court to-day "Captain" James Henry Irvine Cruickshank was again arraigned on the charge of obtaining about $50,000 from a number of women, including Lady Randolph Churchill and her sisters, by false pretences. Among the witnesses called to show that the prisoner did not apply the money advanced to him for the purposes Lady Randolph Churchill and the others intended was a representative of the banking house of Morgan & Co., who testified that the Paris agents of the house in October, 1894, notified to the London house that they had given Cruickshank a letter of credit on New-York. Cruickshank, the witness added, shortly afterward called on Morgan & Co., and said he was not going to America. He also obtained from them cash to the amount of $10,000 for the letter of credit referred to.

At the close of the proceedings the prisoner was formally committed for trial.

TALK ABOUT CENSURING PERU'S CABINET.

Lima (via Galveston, Tex.), Oct. 26.—The whole of to-day's session in the Chamber of Deputies was devoted to the debate on the proposal to censure the Cabinet. The debate will be continued to-morrow.

THE SULTAN CONCILIATING BULGARIA.

Constantinople, Oct. 26.—The Sultan, as a further step in his policy of conciliating Bulgaria, is issuing irades permitting the junction of the Bulgarian Kustendel Railroad with the Turkish Salonika-Uskub Railroad line, sanctioning the appointment of eight Bulgarian commercial agents in Macedonia and granting amnesty to Bulgarian political prisoners. But the issuing of berats to the Bulgarian Bishops in Macedonia, long and earnestly desired by Bulgaria, is still withheld by the Sultan.

DOESN'T WANT THE TRIAL IN CRETE.

Constantinople, Oct. 26.—The Turkish Government has sent a circular to its representatives abroad, protesting against the trial to-morrow of a number of Mussulmans by the Judicial Commission of the island of Crete, and demanding that the accused be sent to Rhodes for trial. The Porte also demands that 10,000 rifles which were seized on board a vessel from the Piræus, the port of Athens, by the international authorities of Crete, shall be handed over to the Ottoman Government.

PAILLUSSEAU RELEASED AT LAST.

Havre, Oct. 26.—Henri Paillusseau, who was arrested here on October 10, shortly after the arrival of the French Line steamer La Champagne from New-York, was released this morning. Paillusseau was taken into custody on the charge of complicity in the robbery of jewelry belonging to Miss Susan De Forest Day, owner of the steam yacht Scythian. The delay in Paillusseau's liberation was due to the fact that the authorities here had to wait for papers from the United States cancelling the request made for the extradition of the prisoner.

MENELEK A KNIGHT.

London, Oct. 26.—"The Official Gazette" to-day announces that King Menelek of Abyssinia has been appointed a Knight Grand Cross of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.

The Hon. T. W. Taylor, Chief Justice of Manitoba, has been knighted.

SELECTIONS FROM THE MAIL

TWO DOUGHTY MACHINE-SMASHERS.

THE WORDS OF DR. DEPEW AND MR. BLISS ON BOSSISM AND INDEPENDENCE—WHERE ARE THEY NOW?

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: In his commencement address before the students of the Vanderbilt University, June 18, 1895, in speaking of the dangers of public life, Dr. Depew said:

The boss and the ring on one side, in secret partnership with the ring and the boss on the other, present tickets made up of thieves or tools, and then shout for us to vote for the one or the other in the name of monometallism or free coinage of silver, in the name of protection or free trade, according to our party affiliations.

And he added:

If the educated men of the country, who are ministers, lawyers, doctors, journalists, business men or farmers, would perform their duties in the primary school of the caucus, we never would experience that despotism of a machine which blights ambition, destroys honest effort for good government, and plunders impartially partisans and antagonists.

It was my privilege to hear Mr. Bliss's ringing denunciation of the Republican machine as "rotten to a degree never before paralleled in the history of the party, and unworthy of confidence and support," and to be thrilled with the hope that I saw and heard a man competent in intellect and courage to lead the crusade for the recovery of our beloved party from the power of the infidels. But where are these gentlemen of truest and bravest words now? O tempora! O mores!

While the educated and uneducated, earnest and honest men of the city are struggling to crush that "despotism of a machine which blights ambition, destroys honest effort for good government, and plunders impartially partisans and antagonists," where, we ask again, are they whose resistless indictments were among the mightiest inspirations and incentives to our efforts?

There cannot be any doubt that "the boss and the ring on one side are in secret partnership with the ring and the boss on the other." Whatever the result of the election, if either is victorious, the other will be taken care of. Will the people be deluded any longer by their hypocritical shouts into being the pliable grist between these upper and nether millstones? I. ELMENDORF.

New-York, Oct. 25, 1897.

LOW THE MAN THE PEOPLE WANT.

THE LAMENTABLE MISTAKE OF THE REPUBLICAN MACHINE IN NOT FOLLOWING THE PARTY'S WISHES.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: I have been a reader of The Tribune for fifty years, and am glad I can testify to its ability, patriotism and noble work for the country and the rights of man. It has always been sound in politics, and is to-day, in the exciting campaign for the Mayoralty of Greater New-York.

In an open letter to Mr. Quigg last month I urged the support of the Republican organization in favor of Mr. Low, believing then, as now, that no other Republican can be elected Mayor of the city of New-York at the coming election. The tide of public opinion is turning more and more toward Mr. Low. It is evident that the people want him to be the first Mayor of Greater New-York. In this election, separated as it is by the Constitution of the State from State and National elections, they are going to ignore or pass for the present all questions but the one of good government for the city.

I have taken much pains to ascertain the facts which justify the above statement. I will mention some among many. In one block, between Gates and Greene aves., out of fifty-two voters forty-four declare for Mr. Low. An eminent Democrat in Brooklyn states that a large vote will leave the regular McLaughlin party and go for the candidate of the Citizens Union. Within the last few days many Democrats and Republicans have stated to the writer and his friends that they intend to vote for Mr. Low for Mayor, as he is independent, honest and capable, and cannot be handicapped by partisan obligations in discharging the duties of his office.

Another fact that strengthens the candidacy of Mr. Low is the strong feeling pervading the community that when a party becomes the tool and servant of one man, does his bidding for his own advantage, regardless of the welfare of the people, it is time for all self-respecting citizens to assert themselves, combine against such usurpation and regain their political freedom. The people are sick and tired of constantly hearing and reading about "Boss Croker" and "Boss Platt," just as though nothing could be properly done in ruling a city or State without their permission and commands. Political freedom, independent thought and action are at the bottom of this non-partisan movement, irrespective of "bossism," one-man rule and dictation in political matters. It has become intolerable to all but the tool, heelers and beneficiaries of the "machine" run by the boss.

What wonder that such men as Dayton, Purroy, Guy and their friends refuse to submit longer to "Crokerism," a synonyme for rebate and "where did he get it?" What wonder that such men as Brookfield, McCook, Strong, Choate and their friends rebel against the dictation of the Tioga boss, whose grip on his "machine" is aided by secret and abhorrent forces. The Republican organization made a great mistake in not early adapting itself to the movement of the popular feeling that a non-partisan candidate should be nominated and elected Mayor on a union ticket opposed to Tammany Hall. Such movement was discussed by the press and people for months before it started. Every voter and every political organization in the two cities had ample opportunity to join in it. None were or are now barred out. No dissolution of parties was or is necessary for their co-operation; only the desire and will are requisite for such co-operation as will lead on to its triumphant success.

There is still room in the non-partisan field for the Republican organization. If General Tracy desires the welfare of the greater city more than that of Tammany Hall he will withdraw from the race in favor of Mr. Low, and advise his friends to support the latter in his stead. In so doing he would evince a patriotic spirit that would merit a brighter crown than any won in all his distinguished career. At the best he cannot expect to receive the full vote of his party. Thousands of Republicans will vote for Mr. Low. A partisan Republican ticket supported by only a part of that party is doomed to defeat. That has been the result of all such efforts in the past, and there is no ground for belief that the result will be otherwise in this contest. Mr. Low will receive a larger vote from the Republican party than Mr. George can take from the forces of Tammany, thus leaving the latter a sure winner if General Tracy remains in the field. His duty is plain. He should withdraw, and not give further aid and comfort to Tammany Hall. The people want Seth Low for Mayor of Greater New-York. FRANK MERVALE.

New-York, Oct. 25, 1897.

MR. HAYNES'S SOLICITUDE.

HE WRITES WITH A RUBBER STAMP FROM POUGHKEEPSIE AGAINST THE "CITY" PARTY.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: This is one of the ways in which certain people are trying to help elect—no, get votes for—General Tracy. JOHN R. VAN WORMER.

New-York, Oct. 25, 1897.

Mount View, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., October 19, 1897.

My Dear Sir: Seventeen years of service of the public in Brooklyn and New-York churches may have given to me the privilege of expressing my deep interest in the coming election as a well-meaning citizen. And good citizenship allows every man to help his friend. My friend of five and twenty years, tried and true, is Benjamin F. Tracy. You may know him personally as I. He may not be your candidate; if not, with all respect, no harm is done, as we Americans consider it.

One thing I see—up here a city party, without sympathies as wide as the Republic, means an entering wedge of jealousy between rural and city communities. Pardon my intrusion, if such it be, and allow me to remain, Respectfully,

EMORY J. HAYNES.

NOT TRACY, BUT LOW.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: I am in receipt of two letters from a clerical friend up the river, urging me to vote for General Tracy. But instead I shall vote, as all along I have intended, for Seth Low.

First—I do this not although I am a Republican, but because I am a Republican. When there comes in any election a separation between Republican principles and the Republican organization I go, not with the organization, but with the principles. Since 1894 it has been in this State a Republican principle, officially proclaimed, that the government of our cities should be free from political control, or, as it is more commonly put, non-partisan. Now, this principle the Republican organization in this city has repudiated in the pending conflict. Therefore, because I am a Republican, first, last and all the time, I go with the principle, rather than with the organization.

Second—General Tracy is styled by his friends as an honest and high-minded man, but in his canvass he has acted very dishonorably. This appears first in his conduct about Mr. Low. He says: "Mr. Low is a good man. He will give us the best government he knows how, but he does not know how." This is a remarkable face-about in a man who only a few weeks ago put himself on record as desiring the nomination of Mr. Low by the Republican organization, and who as recently as last April declared, "Seth Low is the greatest authority on the administration of municipal affairs in the United States." In such double-dealing as this General Tracy uncovers himself. He shows himself to be a small-minded, tricky politician, lacking seriously, if not utterly, the qualities of a statesman.

Tested again by his position on the question of home rule for cities, General Tracy has displayed himself as a political contortionist. He was publicly and prominently associated with the movements which committed the Republican party to the non-partisan government of cities, and now on the platform he declares himself as opposed to this doctrine. A man who by his ambition for office is so warped as to be guilty of such tergiversation is not fit to be trusted with office, particularly with such an office as Mayor of the great city.

Third—General Tracy cannot possibly be elected. Even a solid Republican vote is not able to overcome the normal adverse majority in this Democratic stronghold of the Greater New-York. With a divided Republican vote his case is hopeless, even though the Democratic majority be distributed between two candidates. Practically General Tracy is not available.

Fourth—A vote for General Tracy is a wasted ballot, or rather it is worse. It is an assistant vote for Judge Van Wyck. There are only two possible candidates in the field, Low and Van Wyck. If any Republican prefers Van Wyck to Low, let him vote for Tracy. Tracy is a foil for Van Wyck. Leering through the delicate film of the portrait of the venerable Tracy, be that hath eyes to see may discern the ominous features of the Tammany candidate. It is the work of the Tracy voters to make this election a Bull Run, and give us four years of the Tiger let loose. But just so far such voters are not good Republicans, for good Republicans are everywhere the friends of good government. GEORGE E. STORRIDGE,

Pastor of Embury M. E. Church.

Brooklyn, Oct. 26, 1897.

PRAISE FOR A REVIEW.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Your review to-day of Bishop Westcott's "Lessons of the Revised Version" is worthy of large type, double-leaded repetition, as an editorial page leader, just as soon as honest folk are hammered together (by shame, adversity or loyal courage) solidly enough to hammer the life out of Tammany and Company. C. F. CUTTER.

New-York, Oct. 25, 1897.

Some Facts About Æolians and Some Prices.

Æolians suitable for parlors or music-rooms cost from $75 up to $1,500.

The Princess, $75.00. The $75.00 Æolian, the Princess, is an excellent instrument, and since its first introduction last winter, nearly five hundred have been made and sold. Its tone is good, and its size renders it available for use in places where there is not sufficient room for one of the larger styles.

Style 1450, $10.00 per month. Style 1450, price $350, was designed to meet the demand for an Æolian of fine tone and action, attractively cased, that could be bought on moderate terms of payment. We sell style 1450 on deferred payments at $10.00 per month.

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