at Santiago. French gunnery officers say that their artillery practice is ten times as good as that of Sampson's men. The Toulon experiment indicates, at least, how thoroughly in earnest the French Admiralty now is in its determination to take the lead of all nations in naval artillery practice.

The Paris theatres are now in full swing, and "Les Quatre Filles d'Aymon," a new three-act operetta, composed by M. Paul Lacome, was produced on Monday at the Folies Dramatique with considerable success. The music is bright and captivating, and the principal role was effectively interpreted by Mlle. Mariette Sully. The plot is rather too Parisian for exportation, and would not bear translation into English.

The bracing September weather has brought back a number of familiar faces, and the Champs Elysées and the Avenue du Bois de Boulogne have now resumed their wonted aspect of fashion and gayety. M. Chartran, the painter, has just returned from Rome, where the Pope has been sitting for another portrait. In the course of conversation, M. Chartran said:

As far as I could see Leo XIII was in just as good health as when he sat for his portrait seven years ago; in fact, I could detect no change whatever in his appearance, and His Holiness gave me a number of sittings of half an hour each. The wrinkles now on his face are neither deeper nor more numerous than when I saw him last. He has the same fascinating smile, and his peculiarly musical and sonorous voice has lost none of its charm. He walked with a firm step, without assistance, and unless some sudden accident should occur I feel pretty sure he will attain his hundredth year. During the last sitting, which took place ten days ago, His Holiness remarked to me in French: "If God does not call me to Him, it is because he deems my presence here necessary to carry out his plans. Ten years more will be required before I can finish my work, and I think those ten years will be granted me."

M. Chartran hopes to complete his portrait of the Pope before long, and in November intends to return to New-York, where he says the atmosphere is so exhilarating that he can do more work there than anywhere else. "Carolus Duran, Benjamin Constant and Raffaelli," he says, "all agree with me about this stimulating effect of New-York air, and even Madrazo, who is indolence itself, becomes active and industrious as soon as he lands in America."

Mr. Ferdinand Peck, American Commissioner-General at the Paris Exhibition, says that he hopes to obtain still further concessions of space for the American section, and has applied for a permanent site, situated in that portion of Paris to be inclosed in the exhibition grounds, in which to place the Lafayette memorial statue. The American Commissioners are now installed in their new and spacious quarters in a fine building just completed in the Avenue Rapp, adjoining the exhibition grounds.

M. Delcassé, Minister of Foreign Affairs, expects to have everything in readiness to receive the American and Spanish Peace Commissioners at the Palace of the Ministry, Quai d'Orsay, on October 1. Carpenters and upholsterers have been busy there for the last six weeks. The wall separating the two large reception-rooms on the ground floor has been removed, so as to display to still greater advantage the superb sets of Gobelin tapestry representing Rubens's paintings in the Louvre Gallery. The American Peace Commissioners are due in Paris on Tuesday; rooms have been secured for them at the Continental Hotel. The Spanish Commissioners will also arrive here on Tuesday, and will stay at the Spanish Embassy, in the Boulevard de Courcelles, opposite the Parc Monceau. The Spanish Ambassador, Señor Leon y Castillo, who is passing a few days at Biarritz with his wife, will return to Paris on Sunday.

Among the Americans in Paris are Mrs. Ogden Goelet, who has returned from Germany and who leaves to-day for London; the Duchesse de la Rochefoucauld, formerly Miss Mitchell, who has returned from Marienbad; General and Mrs. Watts Kearney, Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Whitehead, Mr. and Mrs. J. Gilbert King, Mr. and Mrs. James Harris, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Chapin, Mr. C. C. Carroll, Mr. S. Sanford, Mr. L. K. Sprague, Mr. A. B. Sprague, Mr. J. A. Bostwick, Messrs. John and Frank Watson, Mr. G. G. Howland, Mr. Alfred Curtis, Mr. Chester Alan Arthur, Mr. Eugene Higgins and Mrs. George B. Pratt.

Among those remaining at Dinard are Mrs. and the Misses McCrea, Mr. and Mrs. Eyre, Mrs. Charles Morgan, Mrs. Vandusen Reed and Miss Whittier.

Mr. D. O. Mills and Mr. Heber Bishop intend to return to Paris on Monday from Aix les Bains. Among those still remaining at Aix les Bains are Mrs. and Miss Agassiz, Mrs. Henry Blake, the Countess Coetlogan and Major Henri Brevoort.

The tide of Americans returning home has now set in in earnest. Among the passengers who sailed on La Touraine from Havre to-day are Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Baker, Mrs. S. D. Swayne, Mr. and Mrs. Henri Maillard, Baron De Schlippenbach, Mr. W. H. Llewellyn, Mr. F. P. Gay, Mr. Warren B. Smith and Mr. H. C. Kelsey. Among the passengers who left Paris to sail on Friday on the Auguste Victoria from Cherbourg are Colonel and Mrs. C. H. Jones and Mr. Floyd Jones, Mrs. Warren F. Leland, Miss H. M. Leland and Charles W. Leland, Mr. and Mrs. L. S. Tuckerman, Mr. and Mrs. Frank H. Partridge, Mrs. J. J. Borie, Miss D. L. Borie, Mrs. J. L. Rand, Miss M. A. Rand, Mrs. L. E. Frank, Miss Edith Frank, Mrs. B. Strauss, Mr. E. B. Weeks, Mr. George P. Greenhalge and Mr. Albert L. Lee. Among those who leave Paris to sail on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, sailing on September 28 from Southampton, are Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Mortimer, Miss Mortimer, the Marquis and Marquise De Breteuil, the latter formerly Miss Garner, of New-York; Mr. and Mrs. William A. Duer, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas B. Wiley, Mr. and Mrs. J. Albert Caldwell, Mr. J. E. Caldwell, Miss Josephine Bulkeley, Mr. and Mrs. Adolphus Busch, Mrs. S. H. Tyng, Mr. and Mrs. Otis K. Dimock, Miss Edith Dimock, Mr. and Mrs. Victor Revillon, Mr. and Mrs. Robert W. Hunt, Mr. and Mrs. John E. Bradshaw, Mr. and Mrs. William K. Turner, Mrs. A. M. Blackwell, Mrs. M. R. Richardson, M. Henri Cachard, Mr. M. B. Whitney, Mr. E. B. Pratt and Mr. J. H. Walbridge.

MR. PORTER TO GIVE A DINNER.

Paris, Sept. 24.—The United States Ambassador, General Horace Porter, will give a dinner in honor of Ferdinand W. Peck, the United States Commissioner to the Exposition of 1900, and his staff. Among those who will be present are M. Bonnier, the chief architect of the Exposition; M. Bourdon, the chief engineer of the Exposition; MM. Le Marchand, Brevans, Chardon and Fouchier, and the staff of the United States Embassy.

LOCOMOTIVE FIREMEN OFFICERS.

Toronto, Sept. 24.—The Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen was engaged this afternoon and evening with the election of officers, which resulted as follows:

Grand master, F. P. Sargent; first vice-grand master, John J. Hannahan, Peoria, Ill.; second vice-grand master, Charles Wilson, Phillipsburg, N. J.; third vice-grand master, Charles Mair, Denver, Col.; grand secretary and treasurer, F. W. Arnold, Peoria, Ill.; magazine editor and manager, T. Carter, Peoria, Ill., and Board of Trustees, A. H. Hawley, New-York; F. K. Keeler, Houston, Tex., and F. Manamy, Grand Rapids, Mich.

WOMAN BURNED TO DEATH.

Halifax, N. S., Sept. 24.—A fire in the house of Miss Mary Kildary, at Glacebay, Cape Breton, this morning, resulted in her death. She was rescued, but returned to get some valuables and was burned to death.

SENATOR HANNA'S VISIT.

Senator Hanna, who has been staying for several days at the Waldorf-Astoria, was suffering yesterday from a slight indisposition. He said, however, that he expected to go to Washington to-morrow. The Senator would not comment on New-York politics except to say, when told that it was the intention of the men most influential in the Republican party to nominate Colonel Roosevelt, despite the efforts made by Black's friends to prevent them, that that seemed to be the thing to do.

EJECTING SPAIN FROM CUBA.

TIME-LIMIT FOR EVACUATION FIXED BY THE PRESIDENT.

DEPARTURE MUST BEGIN BY OCTOBER 15 AND BE COMPLETED BY DECEMBER 31.

Washington, Sept. 24.—The officials here are watching with interest the progress made by the Military Commission at Havana in securing the evacuation of Cuba. The Commission has been slow in making reports to the War Department, but from the latest received it appears that the body would like to have more definite instructions as to procedure. It seems that the Spaniards have said that they could not begin the evacuation of the island until the first of November, and that it could not be completed before February 28 next.

In view of the alarming state of the Cubans, who are suffering from hunger and inability in the present uncertain conditions to obtain work, the President decided that he could not assent to the consumption of so much time. Therefore he caused the Commission to be instructed to demand that the evacuation by the Spaniards begin not later than October 15, and that it be completed by December 31. What the result of this demand will be is not yet known, but it is said that the Administration is determined to tolerate no dilatory tactics on the part of the Spanish forces in leaving the island, although disposed to show reasonable indulgence.

Notice has also been taken of the expected purpose of Captain-General Blanco to remove the ashes of Christopher Columbus, with part of the surmounting monument. If a monument is not a fixture, it is hard to decide what is, and it is possible that attention will be called to the infraction of the terms of the protocol, although this must be done wih haste in order to succeed in its object, as the removal is said to be fixed for next Tuesday.

Meanwhile the United States forces are being put in readiness for the occupation, and every bureau of the War Department will have its supplies and equipments ready when the time for movement comes. No time has yet been definitely fixed, and none will be until the Department is advised by the Military Commission that the health of the troops will not be in danger from the Cuban climate. It was said by one official in the War Department that troops would go to Cuba about the middle of October; another said about October 25, and certainly not later than November 1.

The matter of barracks for troops has been considered by the Department, and Acting Secretary Meiklejohn said to-day that the Spanish barracks would be thoroughly cleansed and fumigated before being occupied by United States troops. No barracks that were not declared in a satisfactory and healthful condition would be used. If barrack accommodations already built by the Spaniards were not sufficient, this Government would provide its own barracks. More care is being given to the matter of sanitation and health of the proposed Cuban expedition than has attended any previous expedition of the Army. The Department has had plenty of time to make these preparations, and is utilizing it for completing every arrangement necessary for successful occupation.

NEWS FROM CUBA'S CAPITAL.

AMERICAN COMMISSIONERS SEND AN IMPORTANT DOCUMENT TO THEIR SPANISH ASSOCIATES—REMOVAL OF BODY OF COLUMBUS.

Havana, Sept. 24.—It is rumored that the American Commission to-day delivered an important document to the Spanish Commissioners.

Robert P. Porter spent the best part of yesterday in a conference at the British consulate with Consul-General Jerome.

At 8 o'clock next Monday morning the Captain-General's bodyguard will form in the Plaza Cristo, whence, headed by a band, it will proceed to the Cathedral to take part in the military honors attending the lowering of the body of Columbus from the monument where it now rests, and the preparation of the body for transportation to Spain.

Thirteen persons who have been confined in the Cabanas Fortress since April 16 last, under sentence of exile to the Isle of Pines, recently forwarded a communication to "La Lucha," which that paper publishes to-day, asking for their release, on the ground that other political prisoners under like sentence have been pardoned by Captain-General Blanco.

General Maximo Gomez some time ago arrived at the camp of General Rejas, in the Santa Clara Province. General Gomez gives emphatic denial to the published report that he has presented his resignation as Commander-in-Chief of the Cuban Army.

Brigadier-General José Luis Roban is encamped two and a half miles from Sagua. The forces under his command number eleven hundred. Perfect order and discipline are maintained in the camp, over which floats the Cuban flag. The Red Cross's banner flies over the hospital. The main topics of conversation in General Roban's camp are the peace negotiations and their effect upon the prosperity of the island.

Yesterday evening the Spanish warship Marques de la Ensenada arrived from Caibarien, having in tow the steamer Hernan Cortes.

The steamer Mascotte arrived this morning with 248 passengers on board, among them being many well-known residents and members of the best families of Havana.

General Blanco under date of September 22 issued a decree revoking certain plenipotentiary powers with which he had invested generals of division of the province on November 6 last, again assuming personally the direction of all judicial affairs pertaining to the military jurisdiction of the island.

The Colonial Cabinet met yesterday evening to make the last decision in several matters which will be treated by the Peace Commissioners at Paris. Dr. Congosto, the Secretary of the General Government, assisted at the meeting. He will be the bearer of the decisions of the local Cabinet, and will leave this afternoon on the City of Washington.

General Blanco has ordered all sick soldiers who are still in the field in the interior to go to the seaport towns nearest their position and to be prepared to be shipped by the end of the month. Instructions have been given that preparations shall be made to have vessels ready to embark them for Spain.

LOUISIANA'S CENTENNIAL.

From The New-Orleans Picayune.

On April 30, 1803, the province of Louisiana, by purchase from the Emperor Napoleon Bonaparte, became a part of the territory of the United States.

The purchase price, which was $15,000,000, has never been paid. By the settlement had with France, that amount was to be paid to American merchants and ship-owners who had claims against France for property destroyed in the French wars with European countries, and the claims of those parties were to be satisfied out of the money coming to France for the purchase. But although the United States Government undertook the settlement of those claims in 1803, it has not to this day performed the duty or executed the trust.

It is proposed to hold at St. Louis, in 1903, a celebration of the one hundredth year of the annexation of the province of Louisiana to the United States. The area embraced in the original province now appears in the States of Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, the two Dakotas, Montana, Wyoming, Idaho, Oregon, Washington, and large parts of Minnesota and Colorado, the whole of the Indian Territory and Oklahoma—a region one-third larger than that of the original thirteen States.

The celebration is to be held in St. Louis because, as "The Globe-Democrat" says, St. Louis is the largest city in the province, and is the geographical centre of the country.

According to "The St. Louis Globe-Democrat," the Governors of all the States included in the Louisiana province, and also the Governor of the Territory of Oklahoma and the Mayor of the city of St. Louis, are to be included in the committee which is to arrange for the observance of the one hundredth anniversary of the purchase of this region. This has been decided upon by the Committee of Fifty, which is considering the form the celebration shall take.

THE PEACE COMMISSIONERS.

MR. DAY AND HIS ASSOCIATES REACH LIVERPOOL—ALL REFRESHED BY THE SEA VOYAGE.

Liverpool, Sept. 24.—The United States Peace Commissioners landed here early this morning from the Cunard Line steamer Campania, which reached her landing-stage before daylight. They were all refreshed by the sea voyage and are in good health.

The physical betterment was most marked in the case of Judge Day, who said yesterday evening to Senator Davis:

"I am getting well accustomed to this sea travel. I like it, and could well enjoy another week of it before going ashore."

The chairman of the Peace Commission is a much-changed man—for the better—by the week's rest at sea, salt-water baths and the bracing air on the deck of the steamer. His face is ruddy and his eyes are brightened by added vigor.

The Commissioners were received by United States Consul James Boyle. The Mayor of Liverpool extended to the Commissioners an invitation to attend a function to be held this evening in honor of the British warships now here. The invitation, however, was declined, the Commissioners deeming it unwise to accept civil or social courtesies before entering on their duties at Paris.

All the baggage of the Commission and its staff was distinctively marked, in order to insure expeditious and careful handling. On leaving Liverpool the Commissioners and their party occupied three parlor-cars at the head of the train, followed by two baggage-cars for their effects. The Americans were thus cut off from the remainder of the train, and secured privacy during the run to London.

London, Sept. 24.—The train with the American Peace Commissioners on board arrived here at 12:30 p. m. to-day. The Commissioners are now staying at the Hotel Cecil, where they will remain until Monday. On Monday they will leave London at 7 o'clock in the morning, and will arrive in Paris at 7 o'clock the same evening.

GERMAN PLOT STORY UNTRUE.

NO INTERFERENCE FROM THAT SOURCE EXPECTED AT MANILA.

Washington, Sept. 24.—The officials of the War Department pronounce the alarmist stories coming from San Francisco to the effect that Germany had shown any disposition to arm the Philippine insurgents with a view to inciting them to harass the American Army at Manila to be without foundation in fact. The statement that this Government had received any such information or that it was influenced by it in ordering the dispatch last week of 5,000 additional troops to reinforce General Otis at Manila was declared to be untrue.

It is undoubtedly a fact that some apprehension was caused at an early stage of the war by the attitude of the German naval force in Manila Harbor, but so far as can be learned that difficulty has been smoothed away, and there has been no recurrence of unpleasant incidents. Trustworthy information has reached Washington indicating that Germany would like a coaling station in the Philippines, preferably taking the island of Palawan for the purpose. But it is not supposed that Germany would undertake to assert any claim in that quarter unless there should be a clear exhibition on the part of the two nations interested in the Philippines—the United States and Spain—of a disposition to consent to a division of the islands. On this point the American Peace Commissioners have been fully instructed.

As for the statement that Germany was sending 150,000 rifles to arm the insurgents, it was said at the War Department that such an act would constitute a casus belli, and it was not supposed for a moment that there was any truth in it.

NEW STEAMERS TO PACIFIC ISLANDS.

San Francisco, Sept. 24.—The Polynesian Steamship Company, which is to put on a line of steamers between this port, Honolulu and Manila, has appointed agents here. Two steamers are now being built for the company at the Cramps' yards, but before they are completed other vessels will be running. It is rumored that the Ohio and the Indiana, recently used as transports, will be utilized for this service.

CAPTAIN BRADFORD PREPARING TO SAIL.

AN EXAMPLE OF THE GOOD WORK DONE BY THE NAVAL EQUIPMENT BUREAU.

Washington, Sept. 24.—Captain Bradford, chief of the Naval Equipment Bureau, is clearing up the business of his office preparatory to sailing for Paris on October 1 to join the American Peace Commissioners as an expert. He is settling up the heavy coal bills incurred in the war, and has now adjusted most of them. Some realization of the forethought and discretion exhibited by the Equipment Bureau may be had from a statement of the fact that weeks before the beginning of the war it had a number of sailing ships quietly creeping toward Asia laden with coal, and with nothing to indicate that they were carrying it to Dewey or to render them liable to seizure or detention by the enemy or some neutral Power. Immediately after the opening of hostilities a number of steamers were hurried along with more coal, and in consequence Dewey found himself in possession of no less than forty thousand tons of the best American coal.

MR. ADEE SECRETARY OF STATE.

A SPECIAL AD INTERIM COMMISSION ISSUED TO HIM BY THE PRESIDENT.

Washington, Sept. 24.—Mr. Adee is now actually Secretary of State, the President having issued a special commission to him as Secretary of State ad interim, the first time since the incumbency of Mr. Hunter. The law provides that in the absence of the Secretary the Assistant Secretary shall act as Secretary of State, but makes no provision for such a case as existed when Secretary Day and Assistant Secretary Moore retired simultaneously, therefore it was necessary to issue a special commission to Mr. Adee.

AMERICAN AND BRITISH FLAGS TOGETHER

Washington, Sept. 24.—An instance of the notable desire of the British Government to cultivate friendly relations with the United States is given in some mail reports recently received by the State Department from the United States Embassy in London. This refers to the great military manœuvres which were recently conducted on Salisbury Plain in the first week of this month. These manœuvres took place in the presence of the Commander-in-Chief of the British Army, the Secretary of State for War, several members of the royal family, the foreign military attachés and a vast crowd of people. The National flag of the United States was placed side by side with the British royal standard, the Union Jack and the white naval ensign upon the principal marquée at the saluting point. There were no flags on the field in question except the four mentioned.

GOVERNOR TAYLOR'S CONDITION SERIOUS.

Knoxville, Tenn., Sept. 24.—Advices from Johnson City to-day are to the effect that the condition of Governor R. L. Taylor, who has been ill for some time, is alarming. It has been decided to put a guard about the house and allow no one to approach. The strain of seeing visitors and attending to public business in his weakened condition has worn him greatly. Governor Taylor has been away from the capital about two months, and in that time has not improved. His term of office expires in January.

MR. BAYARD'S PULSE SINKING.

Dedham, Mass., Sept. 24.—Thomas F. Bayard was resting well to-day after having passed a comfortable night. He is slightly weaker, however, and his physicians state that his pulse is gradually sinking.

MRS. SAMPSON GOES TO HAVANA.

Mrs. W. T. Sampson, wife of Admiral Sampson, sailed for Havana yesterday on the New-York and Cuba Mail steamer Saratoga. Mrs. Sampson goes to join her husband, who is on the commission arranging for the evacuation of Cuba by the Spaniards.

DREYFUS DECISION DELAYED.

FRENCH CABINET WILL WAIT UNTIL TOMORROW TO SETTLE THE QUESTION AS TO REVISION OF THE CASE.

Paris, Sept. 24.—The Cabinet met to-day and decided to postpone its decision on the question of the proposed revision of the Dreyfus case until Monday next, owing to the absence from the meeting of the Minister of Finance, M. Peytral, and the Minister of Agriculture, M. Viger.

It was officially announced this afternoon that the Civil Commission which has been examining the documents in the Dreyfus case, with the view of reporting to the Government on the advisability of reopening it, is equally divided for and against a revision, and the Government considers that this division gives it full liberty of action and also of responsibility. Therefore the Government has decided to wait until Monday, when a full Cabinet meeting will be held and a decision arrived at.

IN THE DREYFUS FAMILY.

HOW THE PRISONER ON DEVIL'S ISLAND LOOKS AND ACTS—HOW HIS WIFE KEEPS THE TRUTH FROM THEIR CHILDREN.

As was to be expected, immediately after the suicide of Lieutenant-Colonel Henry, which turned perhaps the decisive page in the history of the Dreyfus case, the Paris papers were filled with reports of interviews especially with the members of the desolate family. The most interesting of these narratives is that of the "Petite République," edited by the famous professor and political leader, Jaurès, and which is strongly in favor of the revision of the trials. A few extracts and short summary of the lengthy report of the "Petite République" may prove interesting:

Mrs. Dreyfus lives in the country, at Houlgate, on the coast of Normandy, receiving no visitors and devoting her time to her little children. The cottage is of modest dimensions, quite secluded and surrounded with trees. Mrs. Dreyfus is of tall stature and of a "tournure distinguée." Her dark hair divided in two parts over the forehead renders more salient the wrinkle of the eyebrows, which is a sign of tenacity; her eyes slightly dimmed express a vague sensation of sadness. Her general appearance is sympathetic. She was reading a newspaper which had just published the declarations of an officer of marines about the present condition of Captain Dreyfus. This declaration is as follows:

"The first time I found myself in the presence of the prisoner I was most painfully impressed. Dreyfus is in a state of awful leanness; he looks like a living skeleton. His face, burned by the frightful sun of Devil's Island, is thin, and in that face, terribly ravaged, there is life only in the eyes, which are filled with an indescribable pain, look at you to the bottom of your soul, and interrogate you in a desperate manner, for he knows that he cannot expect any answer. Dreyfus's health is deeply altered by the climate, and also by the nourishment. Upon that islet there is nothing but the ground and burnt rocks. For the last four years Dreyfus has been fed exclusively with "conserves"—food in cans. Still, his energy is not subdued; he is quiet, and does not give any trouble to his guardians. Obedient, disciplined, he does not complain, he does not protest; he waits! He spends hours standing in front of his hut, with his eyes fixed upon the infinite horizon of the sea. He waits, he hopes!"

Since the visit of the above-mentioned officer of marines M. Mathieu Dreyfus has received later news from his brother. He says that his health has somewhat improved, and that physically he has begun to vanquish the climate. Mathieu hopes that some precautions will be taken in announcing to his brother his recall to France, for a sudden announcement of his release would almost certainly kill him.

"How happy I should have been," says Mrs. Dreyfus. "To go over myself and inform him that his trial was to be revised and his innocence proclaimed at last! This joy shall not be given to me. They have rejected all my requests, and even refused to give me his letters, which are recopied by a scribe in the Ministry, and they only send me those copies. Our little boy, who is seven years old, often speaks about his father, asking where he is and whether he will return. We never told him the truth, and we take care that he should not have any newspapers within his reach. But when he insists, for he is very intelligent, we pious-ly lie to him, saying that his father is travelling, that he writes to us, loves his boy, and will return to press him in his arms. Our little girl is only four years old, and could not have known her father, but we speak of him to her often and keep in her mind his cherished souvenir."

COMMENT ON CURRENT TOPICS.

THE REPUBLIC THREATENED.

From The New-York Times.

For the first time since the history of this miserable Dreyfus business began to unfold itself, the name of the Republic of France is really threatened—not the spirit, for that she never possessed. The action of General Zurlinden, twice Military Governor of Paris and once Minister of War in less than three weeks, may well cause the Parisian journalists to exclaim, "The situation is very grave!" Imagine a prosecuting attorney sitting as judge before the case he had worked up, and you have an intimation of what General Zurlinden, Military Governor of Paris, seems to be trying to do.

ACUTE MILITARISM.

From The Rochester Post-Express.

France is fast reaping the fruits of a great standing army. The more acute the Dreyfus agitation becomes the more apparent becomes the fact that the military authority dominates the civil. To the many proofs of the subjection of France to militarism is now added the extraordinary conduct of General Zurlinden, the Military Governor of Paris.

A PUPPET'S FATE.

From The Boston Advertiser.

If the report had been true which announced the death of the Chinese Emperor, it would not have been altogether surprising. In Oriental countries the custom of removing a potentate who suddenly and disagreeably attempts to escape from the authority of those who have been the real administrators of government has precedents of ages behind it. It is quite possible that, if there should be no other remedy to prevent the Chinese Emperor from exercising his own discretion and his own policies in government, he may be "removed" in Oriental fashion.

BRYAN'S PREDICAMENT.

From The Cleveland Leader.

Colonel Bryan cannot be blamed for asking for relief from monotonous camp life, but is entitled to no more consideration than is given the other volunteers. They enlisted for the war, agreeing to serve as long as their services were required, and if they are needed for garrison duty in Cuba or Porto Rico they should go without grumbling.

RECENT CHANGES IN CHINA.

From The Baltimore American.

Russian and British contest for supremacy is probably at the back of the business. Russia, having offered more money than usual for concessions and privileges, was getting the upper hand largely through Li Hung Chang, who has always been in the market, when Great Britain protested. Li Hung Chang is robbed of certain power, and the Emperor issues startling edicts of reform. Russian and other counter agencies get to work again, and another violent change takes place.

WOODEN GUNS THAT WERE NOT QUAKERS.

From The New-Orleans Times-Democrat.

A Confederate veteran who fought at Fort Blakely read the other day of the dummy guns used by the Spaniards around Santiago de Cuba to humbug the American troops.

"Ah," said he, "that reminds me of old times. It also reminds me that wooden guns have been known to serve better purposes than making believe.

"Wooden guns did deadly work before Fort Blakely. The Yankees fixed them up, and they shot just as well as if they had been manufactured of iron. The opposing lines were five hundred yards apart. The Confederates were behind the walls of the fort, and the Federals were strongly intrenched.

"General Canby, the Yankee commander, was without artillery. What did he do but manufacture one hundred mortars from black gum trees. Black gum trees grew everywhere in the vicinity. He bored them out, put iron bands around them and fired 8-inch shells furnished by Farragut's fleet. The lines were so close that light charges sufficed, and the extemporized weapons did all that was asked of them."

TESTING CORNSTALK PITH.

From The Chicago Times-Herald.

The American Consul-General at St. Petersburg gives this account of a trial of cornstalk pith made by the Russian Admiralty Board on the proving grounds at Peligon, near St. Petersburg: "A coffer-dam six feet long, six feet deep and three feet broad was packed with blocks of cellulose made from the pith of Indian cornstalks. The material was supplied by an American corporation. A six-inch solid shot was fired through the dam, striking it about twenty inches from the bottom. The shot passed clear through both the iron walls and the cellulose packing. Less than half a pound of cellulose was carried out by the projectile. The water compartment of the dam was filled, giving a pressure of nearly five feet of water on the perforated surface. In just half an hour a moist spot began to show on the outer surface of the dam, but it was evident the moisture had come along the bottom of the packing, and not along the path of the shot. In four hours no water had come through the shot's path. The experiment conclusively demonstrated that a ship provided with a coffer-dam packed as was the one used in the experiment could be perforated five feet below the water-line without the least danger of the entrance of water.

OBITUARY.

JOHN M. TOUCEY.

John M. Toucey, formerly general manager of the New-York Central Railroad, died at Garrisons-on-the-Hudson on Friday night. He was one of the oldest and best-known railroad men in America. For over a year Mr. Toucey had been in poor health, but it was only after his retirement from the general management of the New-York Central last May that his condition began to grow serious. Despite all efforts of his physicians he grew steadily weaker. Early in the summer he went to the Adirondacks, where it was thought he would be benefited, but he did not improve. He returned home only a few weeks ago, and in a weak condition. He gradually declined, and two days before his death lapsed into unconsciousness, from which he never recovered. Mrs. Toucey and his son were at his bedside when he died.

Mr. Toucey, who was seventy years old, was born in Newtown, Conn. He began his career as a railroad man when twenty years old and continued in it until he retired last spring. His first place was that of station agent on the Naugatuck Railroad. In 1855 he became connected with the Hudson River Railroad, and seven years later was appointed assistant superintendent. From 1867 to 1881 he was superintendent of the Hudson River division of the road. From 1881 to 1890 he was general superintendent, and in 1890 he was made general manager of the whole system. When S. R. Callaway was elected president of the road last May some sweeping changes were made, and the office of general manager was abolished. The post of assistant to the president was created for Mr. Toucey, but he did not like the change and resigned. His resignation was accepted, and he was placed on the retired list with the unusual honor of a pension. He leaves a widow and one son.

Chauncey M. Depew, who had known Mr. Toucey better and longer perhaps than any other of his associates, said yesterday:

"Mr. Toucey was with the New-York Central for over forty years. He began as a conductor and advanced step by step to the post of general manager. For the last thirty years I knew him intimately. I always regarded him as one of the ablest railway operators in the country. In the field of managing trains he had few if any equals. He had in particular the gift of moving traffic and passengers with great expeditiousness on time and with a maximum good for the company at a minimum cost. His record was extraordinary in that with the immense amount of traffic that he handled, he met with so few accidents. He was loyal to a fault, and simple-minded in his honesty. His dominant trait was fidelity—fidelity to his friends and to his company. He had a host of friends and was well known to railroad men all over the world."

WILLIAM D. SHIPMAN.

William D. Shipman, the founder of the law firm of Shipman, Larocque & Choate, of No. 40 Wall-st., and for many years United States District Court Judge for the District of Connecticut, died yesterday morning at his home, No. 370 Boulevard, Astoria, Borough of Queens.

Judge Shipman was born in Chester, Middlesex County, Conn., on December 29, 1818. He was a son of Captain A. D. Shipman and Elizabeth Peters. His father was a younger son of Colonel Edward Shipman and his mother a daughter of Major Nathan Peters. Judge Shipman's early education was obtained at the district school. From his fourteenth to his twenty-fourth year he worked as a farmer at home in Chester and continued his studies.

When twenty-four years old he went to Springfield, N. J., a village near Newark, and taught school there for six years. In 1840 he removed from Springfield to East Haddon, Conn., where he entered the law office of Moses Culver. He was admitted to the Bar of his native State in 1850. In 1852 he was chosen Judge of the Probate Court. The following year he was elected to the State Assembly.

The election was in the spring of 1853, and in the following July he was appointed United States Attorney for the District of Connecticut. He was reappointed in 1856. In 1860 he was appointed United States District Judge for Connecticut. He served thirteen years on the bench. In that time he frequently sat in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New-York. Many important cases came before him and he had the honor of having many of his decisions reported verbatim in Blatchford's reports, Vols. 4 to 10.

On retiring from the bench he came to live in New-York, and founded the law firm which continues to bear his name, although in recent years his son took his place in the active work of the firm. Originally the firm was Shipman, Barlow, Larocque & Macfarlane. Judge Barlow died within a short time, and Mr. Choate took his place, and later Mr. Macfarlane retired.

Judge Shipman leaves a widow, one daughter, Mrs. John A. Butler, of Hartford, Conn., and four sons, William, Benjamin, a lawyer of St. Paul; Walter and Nelson, who succeeded his father as the active partner in New-York.

Death was due to heart trouble of long standing, complicated by stomach trouble. The funeral will be held in Chester, Conn., on Tuesday. The service will be held in the chapel at Cedar Hill Cemetery in that place.

JAMES L. REYNOLDS.

James L. Reynolds, who died suddenly from heart disease yesterday morning at his home, No. 361 West Twenty-seventh-st., was a pioneer paper manufacturer of New-York City, having established a factory here nearly forty years ago. Ten years ago Mr. Reynolds retired from business with a competence, but, having lost the greater part of his fortune through unfortunate ventures, he reentered business as a paper manufacturer four years ago. At the time of his death he was the proprietor of a large factory in Jersey City. Mr. Reynolds was sixty years old, and was well known in the trade. He leaves a widow in comfortable circumstances. The funeral will be private.

THE REV. WILLIAM T. BRIGGS.

Worcester, Mass., Sept. 24.—The Rev. William T. Briggs, of East Douglass, died yesterday at his home in Main-st. He was in his eighty-third year, having been born in Scituate in 1815. He was pastor of the Congregational Church in Douglass from 1836 until 1885.

ROBERT ROBERTS.

San Francisco, Sept. 24.—Robert Roberts, an English writer on religious themes, the author of over one hundred books, and Editor of "The Christadelphia," of Birmingham, England, was found dead in his room here yesterday. He arrived here a few days ago on the steamer Alameda, from Melbourne, Australia, bound for England by way of Victoria, B. C., from which port he was to have sailed. He died of heart disease.

THE REV. DR. PHILIP GRACE.

Newport, R. I., Sept. 24.—The Rev. Dr. Philip Grace, for twenty-nine years pastor of St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church, died yesterday afternoon after an illness extending over several weeks. He was one of the leading clergymen of the faith in New-England. Dr. Grace was sixty years old and had served as councillor to Bishop Harkins. His degree of Doctor of Divinity was an honor bestowed upon him by Pope Leo XIII, in 1879.

MARRIED.

KING—CHAMBERLAIN—On Friday evening, September 23, in a private parlor at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, by the Rev. Charles Martin Niles, D. D., of Sing Sing, N. Y., rector of St. Paul's, Louise King, youngest daughter of Frederick and Ella King, of this city, to S. Lloyd Chamberlain, also of this city.

PENROSE—RUTTER—At Trinity Church Rectory, Portsmouth, Va., September 21, 1898, by Rev. J. B. Funsten, Mabel Agnew, daughter of Robert Rutter, to Assistant Paymaster Charles William Penrose, United States Navy, both of New-York City.

Notices of marriages and deaths must be indorsed with full name and address.

DIED.

Alling, H. Frederick.	Morewood, Anne C.
Bartow, Augustus.	Peters, Carl Otto.
Bedell, Sarah M.	Reynolds, James L.
Curtis, Thomas H.	Shannon, Peter F.
Goodsell, Samuel R.	Shipman, William D.
Inman, Frances J.	Thompson, Walter L.
Johnson, Lee.	Toucey, John M.
Langridge, William L.	White, Andrew J.
Mahoney, Harry C.	Wilson, Ella.

ALLING—At Newark, N. J., on September 22, 1898, H. Frederick, son of Horace and Julian Etta Alling. Funeral services from his parents' residence, No. 41 Walnut-st., on Monday, at 2:30 p. m. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

BARTOW—At his residence, Hackensack, N. J., September 22, 1898, Augustus Bartow, in the 69th year of his age. Funeral services will be held at Trinity Church, Fishkill, N. Y., on Monday, September 26, 1898, at 3 o'clock p. m.

BEDELL—In Canarsie, September 21, 1898, Sarah M. Bedell, wife of Oscar Bedell, aged 39 years. Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at her late residence, Canarsie Lane, Sunday, September 25, at 2 p. m.

CURTIS—On Tuesday, September 20, Thomas H. Curtis, aged 68. Funeral from his late residence, No. 402 4th-ave., on Sunday, September 25, at 2 p. m. Members of the Foresters and Cigarmakers' Union No. 87, are invited to attend.

GOODSELL—On Friday evening, September 23, at his home, Samuel R. Goodsell, aged 71 years and 3 days. Funeral from his late residence, No. 279 Baltic-st., on Monday, September 26, 1898, at 2:30. Friends are invited to attend.

INMAN—At Poland Springs, Me., on the 23d day of September, 1898, Mrs. Frances J. Inman, of New-York City, widow of William H. Inman, esq. Notice of funeral hereafter.

DIED.

JOHNSON—On Friday, 23d, Lee Johnson, in his 62d year. Funeral from residence of his brother, Dwight Johnson, No. 369 1st-st., Monday, 26th, at 2 p. m.

LANGRIDGE—On Thursday, September 22, 1898, William L., beloved husband of Margret A., aged 58 years. Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence, No. 9 Pulaski-st., Brooklyn, on Sunday, September 25, at 4:30 p. m. Interment at convenience of family.

MAHONEY—Harry C., corporal, Company F, 14th Regiment. Funeral Sunday, September 25, 2 p. m., from his residence, No. 296 Sackett-st. War Veterans' Association of 14th Regiment and his late comrades invited.

MOREWOOD—On Friday, September 23, 1898, at Broadhall, Pittsfield, Mass., Anne Cooper, wife of the late George B. Morewood, of New-York, in the 83d year of her age.

PETERS—In Berlin, Germany, on September 24, Carl Otto Peters, of New-York, beloved father of Conrad L. Peters and Louise Offelsmeyer.

REYNOLDS—Suddenly, on September 24, 1898, at his residence, James L. Reynolds. Notice of funeral hereafter.

SHANNON—In this city, September 23, Peter F. Shannon. Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 726 Bergen-st., Brooklyn, on Sunday, September 25, at 2:30 p.