Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—8:15—The Old Homestead.
AMERICAN THEATRE—8:15—Romeo and Juliet.
BIJOU—8:15—In Paradise.
BROADWAY THEATRE—8:15—The Ghetto.
CASINO—8—The Rounders.
CRITERION THEATRE—8:15—The Girl from Maxim's.
DALY'S THEATRE—8—The King's Musketeer.
EDEN MUSEE—9 a. m. to 11 p. m.—Waxworks, Grand Concert and Cinematograph.
EMPIRE THEATRE—8:20—The Tyranny of Tears.
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE—8—Becky Sharp.
FOURTEENTH STREET THEATRE—8—A Young Wife.
GARDEN THEATRE—8:15—Rupert of Hentzau.
GARRICK THEATRE—8:10—My Innocent Boy.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—8—The Rivals.
HAMMERSTEIN'S VICTORIA—8:20—Wall Street.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—8:15—Because She Loved Him So.
HERALD SQUARE THEATRE—8—The Only Way.
IRVING PLACE THEATRE—8:15—Renaissance.
KEITH'S—Continuous Performance.
KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE—8:15—Cyrano de Bergerac.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—8—Vaudeville.
LYCEUM THEATRE—8:30—Miss Hobbs.
MADISON SQUARE THEATRE—8:30—Why Smith Left Home.
MURRAY HILL—2—8—Too Much Johnson.
NEW-YORK THEATRE—8:15—The Man in the Moon, Jr.—Vaudeville.
PASTOR'S—Continuous Performance.
ST. NICHOLAS GARDEN—8:15—Orchestral Concerts.
WALLACK'S—8:15—Peter Stuyvesant, Governor of New-Amsterdam.

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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.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1899.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—Reports from South Africa stated that the Boers had crossed the border into Natal; Mr. Balfour and other Government leaders spoke in England, placing the blame for war on the Boers; an unconfirmed report from Pretoria announced that Mr. Greene, the British agent, had been assassinated. ═══ General Schwan's expedition is returning to Manila, after punishing the rebels south of that city; American soldiers near Angeles were fired on from ambush. ═══ An American fishing vessel was seized at Skibbereen, Ireland, for fishing within the three mile limit. ═══ The Government forces in Venezuela are retreating. ═══ Noteworthy social courtesies are being extended to General Harrison in Berlin ═══ The bubonic plague has appeared in North China and in Asuncion Island.

DOMESTIC.—The President addressed veterans in blue and gray at Evansville, Ind., and started on his trip further West, speaking at Vincennes on the way. ═══ Samuel Spencer, president of the Southern Railway, testified before the Industrial Commission in regard to transportation problems. ═══ An understanding has been reached by which the United States consular officials in the Transvaal and the Orange Free State will look after British interests in case of war. ═══ The trial of Ingham and Merritt, charged with complicity in the revenue stamp counterfeiting conspiracy, was continued in Philadelphia. ═══ The Episcopal Church Congress at St. Paul discussed the Sunday question and newspapers. ═══ George Harris was inaugurated as president of Amherst College. ═══ Admiral Dewey arrived at Montpelier from Shelburne; a great crowd was present at the station. ═══ The report of the Board appointed to investigate the management of the Hudson House of Refuge for Women showed that many abuses existed. ═══ The State Commerce Convention met at Utica and adopted resolutions urging improvements in the canal system.

CITY.—Stocks were dull and irregular at small price changes. ═══ Winners at Morris Park: Decameron, Lambert, Toluca, Goldone, Raffaello, Glorian. ═══ The Republican County Convention nominated George C. Barrett and Joseph F. Daly for Justices of the Supreme Court, James M. Varnum for Surrogate, James A. Blanchard for Judge of the Court of General Sessions, Samuel Seabury and Herman C. Kudlich for Judges of the City Court, and William J. O'Brien for Sheriff. ═══ The Tammany County Convention nominated George C. Barrett and James A. O'Gorman for Justices of the Supreme Court, James M. Fitzsimons and Louis J. Conlan for the City Court, Abner C. Thomas for Surrogate, Warren W. Foster for Judge of the Court of General Sessions, and William F. Grell for Sheriff. ═══ The Mazet Committee held another session yesterday and took up the Civil Service, the auxiliary fire alarm system and the delays in putting in the electric road in Broadway. ═══ W. Bourke Cockran spoke in Carnegie Hall last night and advocated reprisals against England on the Alaska boundary for her treatment of the Transvaal. ═══ Superintendent Maxwell, in his first annual report to the Board of Education, criticised the local committee system in Brooklyn; he was attacked by several Commissioners and an attempt was made to suppress his report. ═══ Steamship and ferry traffic was much hampered by one of the heaviest fogs in years.

THE WEATHER. — Forecast for to-day: Cloudy and threatening. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 66 degrees; lowest, 55; average, 60⅞.

AMERICAN SYMPATHY IN THE WAR.

Now that war has actually been forced by the Transvaal upon Great Britain, the question arises on which side are American sympathies to be cast. Officially the American Government is not directly concerned, and the question of its neutrality will scarcely need to be considered. The war will be entirely on land and inland, and, seeing that to get to the scene of war any one would have to pass through waters and across land actually or practically under British control and in British possession, it is not to be supposed that even the most rabid Anglophobes will undertake any filibustering expeditions to help the Boers oppress American settlers in the Transvaal. The question of popular sympathy is, however, quite another matter, and it will doubtless be variously dealt with. There are some Americans, including some of the most worthy and esteemed citizens, who are of Dutch origin and who, through influences of consanguinity, side strongly with the Boers. There are others, no less worthy and perhaps more numerous, who similarly espouse the British cause. There are, unhappily, others who are imbued with a blind hatred of Great Britain, and who for that reason alone side with the Boers, not that they love the Dutch, but that they hate the British. But these are classes. The masses of the American people will be guided and governed by broader principles than these.

They will not, in the first place, be misled by the pretence that the Transvaal is a republic and Great Britain an "effete monarchy," and that therefore Americans should sympathize with the former. They have only to compare the restricted franchise and corrupted courts of the Transvaal with the universal suffrage and free, strong judiciary of the Cape Colony to disabuse themselves of all such notions. The fact is that the Transvaal, with citizenship restricted to a minority and with not only religious but sectarian tests and lingual shibboleths hedging in all real authority, is not a republic, but a particularly narrow and despotic oligarchy. On the other hand, despite the nominal monarchy, the British Empire, whether in Great Britain itself or in the self-governing colonies such as the Cape and the Dominion of Canada and the United States of Australia, is one of the most complete democracies the world has ever known. On the general ground of form of government, therefore, American sympathies will naturally turn to the British side.

Americans will not fail, moreover, to observe that the British are contending for much the same principles that they themselves and their ancestors have contended for in more than one war. The Outlanders have been protesting against taxation without representation, and Great Britain is backing them up in it. It was to enforce that identical protest that this Nation fought its first war. Again, the British are contending that a British subject, wherever he be, is entitled to British protection. Was not that what the United States was fighting for in 1812? Again, it is said Great Britain has refused arbitration and has insisted that the dispute must be settled between her and the Transvaal without alien intervention. Would we have accepted alien intervention in 1861? Or would this country have submitted the settlement of its dispute with Mexico to the arbitration of a European Power? Nor, finally, will it escape notice that there is a similarity between the Boer courting of war with Great Britain and the Spanish course toward the United States. The Boers declare that Great Britain forced the war upon them. So the Spanish complained of the United States. This country can scarcely admit the Boer complaint to be well founded without equally admitting that of Spain.

In brief, then, Great Britain is acting precisely as the United States would act in her place, precisely as this country would have to act if it did not wish to repudiate its principles and its record. That is the great, salient, fundamental fact which is likely, as it seems to us, to determine the direction in which the overwhelming mass of American sympathy will be given. There is, of course, no ground and no excuse for passion or excitement. There must be no animosities aroused between Americans who sympathize with the Outlanders and those who sympathize with the Boers. Nor indeed will Americans generally fail to sympathize in some measure with the Boers, at least so far as to regret that their counsels have not been wiser and more generous, and that the heroism of the "great trek" has not had a happier ending. But just as Great Britain stood loyally with us in sympathy and in moral influence in our fight with Spain, because we were contending for the rights of man to "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness," so will the general sympathy and moral influence of America be given in this war to Great Britain, not only because she is our kin and our friend, but because in this fight she stands for those same rights of man and because, in the words of the Canadian Prime Minister, already quoted in these columns, she stands "in the defence of a holy cause, in the "defence of holy justice, for the defence of the "oppressed, for the enfranchisement of the "downtrodden, and for the advancement of "liberty, progress and civilization."

TAKING ACCOUNT OF STOCK.

The political outcome in three States this fall, the opinion of Senator Burrows to the contrary notwithstanding, must have an important influence upon the canvass for the Presidency next year. The result in Maryland, Ohio and Nebraska, it is true, will not foreshadow with certainty the final decision of the country. Nevertheless, it seems likely to be a prime factor in determining who shall or shall not be the candidates of the two great political parties.

It is clear that should the incongruous opposition coalition in Nebraska be defeated by the Republicans in November a serious if not fatal blow will have been dealt to Colonel Bryan's pretensions to the Democratic nomination. Instantly a clamorous protest would go up within the party against his renomination on the ground of inexpediency. Aside from the glitter of his personality, which is fascinating to the Democratic rank and file, Colonel Bryan's only claim to the nomination is predicated upon his alleged ability to carry again certain Western Republican States which it is almost certain no other Democrat can hold in line. If it should be demonstrated by a Republican majority that Bryan has lost his own State, and with it all probability of regaining Kansas and South Dakota, his canvass must inevitably collapse. He could hardly expect to hold his followers in face of such a disaster. Mere sentimental guff would then have to give way to cold calculation.

Delegates from States still hopefully counted by Democrats as at least debatable, with an unobjectionable candidate and anything like a decent platform, would effectively oppose a nomination which could not draw a single electoral vote from the McKinley column of 1896 nor hold those secured by Mr. Bryan in the West. The vehement onslaught of this Eastern element would shake the Bryanism of the solid South, which knows that it cannot win the Presidency without large compensatory gains in the Republican West for the loss of New-York and the border States which Bryan's renomination surely entails. It is safe to conclude, therefore, that a large Southern contingent in the Convention would fall away from Bryan on such representations. It is a fight he is already meeting, but in the present aspect of the situation it is causing him no serious trouble. But should the Republicans recapture Nebraska this fall it will be generally accepted as the beginning of the end of Bryanism. That Colonel Bryan is disquieted by the outlook in his own State is quite evident from the energy he is throwing into the Nebraska canvass. The Republicans of Nebraska are united, well organized and confident of success.

While the result in Maryland will not be so significant, it will yet have the effect to further ex-Senator Gorman's tentative designs upon the Presidential nomination should the Democracy succeed in defeating Governor Lowndes. The steady growth of Maryland Republicanism during the last forty years would appear to leave but little anchorage ground for Democratic hopes, yet most singularly Mr. Gorman and his friends are said to be very confident of success through Republican dissensions and unaccountable apathy. The Republicans themselves are nervous, and none too certain of the result. If the State is lost to Republicans through the almost criminal mismanagement of the party leaders, State and National, it is obvious ex-Senator Gorman's consequence as the candidate of the Sound Money element of his party will be greatly enhanced. Democratic success in Maryland, used as it can and must be, will be a serious threat to Colonel Bryan's ambition.

The outcome in Ohio will cut both ways. If the Democrats should unexpectedly defeat Judge Nash at the polls, it is quite probable that John R. McLean will become a candidate for the Presidential nomination. Confronting Democratic-Populist defeat in Nebraska with Democratic victory in the Republican States of Ohio and Maryland would make Colonel Bryan's further candidacy before the coming National Convention of the Democracy, on the diverse issues involved, almost ridiculous. Should he conclude to enter the race Mr. McLean's great wealth and unquestioned political influence, supplemented by the prestige of a personal victory in a commanding State like Ohio at such a favorable juncture in the preliminary canvass, would give him advantages difficult to overcome. Bryan sentimentality against availability such as McLean's candidacy would present would disappear like a morning mist before the rising sun.

So far as Republican sentiment or prospects are concerned, the results in Maryland and Nebraska can have but little influence toward changing the situation. But it would be entirely different should there be a revolution in the President's own pivotal State of Ohio. Defeat there would undoubtedly precipitate something like a Republican panic. Democratic stock would soar skyward, and the name of McLean would be acclaimed from the housetops. The crisis might compel a complete readjustment of the Republican lines and plan of battle. Some new name, like that of Admiral Dewey, representing our past military victories, might then take like wildfire in the Republican National Convention as a substitute for that of President McKinley, to whom there is now no opposition. Such a result would be all the more likely if the war in the Philippines continues to languish into the Presidential year without promise of decisive outcome, or if some misfortune should occur in our Cuban relations. It must not be forgotten, also, that the Administration is confronted with a session of Congress in the interim in which the House is held by a very narrow Republican majority. This is always a menace to an outgoing President seeking a renomination.

However, all these contingencies are somewhat remote. There is yet plenty of time to close up the war in the Philippines with success, an event which, if soon achieved, will brighten the Republican outlook as well as the President's. Mr. McLean is not yet elected in Ohio, and if we may believe, not merely the Republicans, but some of his Democratic enemies also, who have recently got their knives out, he is not likely to be. Neither have the Democrats won in Maryland, confident as they appear to be of success. When these disasters have fallen, there will yet be time enough for the Republicans of the country to compare notes and prepare for the new situation thus created, undesirable and threatening as it may well be.

NO CAUSE FOR ALARM.

The Shamrock's speed in light weather has in some quarters created a certain feeling in her favor, but the result of Mr. Duggan's experiments in building trial fleets for the defence of the Seawanhaka Cup showed that heavy weather craft, those with the long waterline and small canvas area, could not win in light weather against a light weather craft, while the short waterline craft with large sail plan built for light days could not win in heavy weather against the heavy weather boats. The argument that the Shamrock ought to win in heavy weather because she proved herself a good light weather craft is therefore apt to be erroneous. If the Shamrock had performed three times as well in light weather as she has done, the argument would be still stronger against her succeeding in heavy weather as against a low powered boat with a long waterline. The Shamrock is one foot nine inches shorter on the waterline than the Columbia, and she has the large canvas area of the light weather boat, so that some inferences may be taken from the experiments in the twenty-foot class.

Captain "Hank" Haff seems to have come to the conclusion that the lead mine on the Columbia is about eight or ten tons heavier than on the Shamrock. The value of this extra ten tons to the Columbia in gathering momentum to cleave hard seas and to withstand their rebuffs is to be considered. And it will be remembered that the Columbia before she finished her measurement had seventeen hundred pounds of extra ballast put into her, while the interior of the Shamrock was evidently skinned out to the last pound to make the boat float high. The result was that the challenger floated at an extraordinary height above the waterline she had sailed on in her first tests off Sandy Hook. Many tons of ballast must have been taken out of her, and there is good reason to doubt whether the boat which is now up in the air can make as good time in fresh breezes as she showed in her month of sailing before the races were first called. She is certainly more tender than she was, and there is little to choose now between the careening of the two boats. If she had not taken out that load of ballast she could not have held the Columbia in the last week of light airs, and it remains to be seen whether she has not greatly damaged her heavy weather possibilities by trimming for a win in the catspaws.

The Columbia did not do this. She is now ready to fight the battle of her life, and on her true sailing lines, or very near them. She is ballasted in the way that two months of continuous test with the Defender has taught to be most advantageous, and in this way she will sail at her best power, while the Shamrock will have to take hard weather as a light weather boat and make the best of it.

AUSTRALIAN UNION.

Before the end of this waning century the United States of Australia—it is a pity we cannot yet say "of Australasia," but that will come with time—will be an established fact. That now seems to be assured beyond all reasonable doubt. Five colonies have now definitively committed themselves to the scheme. These are New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Queensland and Tasmania. On a popular vote each has given a decisive majority for union, and now their legislatures are adopting and forwarding to the Queen—that of New South Wales has already done so—addresses praying for the royal assent. This latter will of course be promptly granted. And so a few months hence at latest will see the Federal Government organized and a new nation of five flourishing States will be developed for the glory and might of the British Empire.

For it is as an integral and enduring member of that empire that the United States of Australia is being formed. There is, so far as can be discerned, no thought of making this a step toward separation from the mother country. On the contrary, there seems to be a general feeling that united together the colonies will be more firmly united with the rest of the empire than they have been in their separate condition. The union is a step toward closer and more indissoluble union with the mother country. Nor is that in the least illogical. Precisely the same thing has occurred in Canada. Despite all the talk there has been about annexation of Canada to the United States, the sober fact is that to-day the Dominion is more British than ever before, and is far more inclined to remain British and far less inclined to seek admission to this Union than were the separate provinces prior to 1867. The interprovincial animosities which used to prevail were forces that tended not only to separate the colonies from each other, but also to separate them from the mother country. The centripetal force which now holds them together in one nation also holds them close and fast to the mother country, just as the force which holds a planet as an integral mass on its own axis is akin to or identical with the force that holds it in its orbit round the sun.

There is no cause for us to regret this loyalty of Canada to the British Empire, nor will there be to regret the like loyalty of the United States of Australia. On the contrary, it is in each case a distinct benefit to us and to the world. The British Empire as a world encircling whole is a more potent force for progress and for peace than would be the half dozen independent nations into which it might be divided. It is practically a self-evident truth that the fewer independent Powers there are the fewer are the chances of war. A few great Powers are far more likely to keep the peace than are many small ones. Thus we may reckon the German Empire a positive force for peace. If it had not been formed in 1871, and if all the German States had remained separate in their international relations, there would probably have been half a dozen wars in Europe within these last twenty-eight years. So on that one ground of the maintenance of peace, as well as on others of comparable importance, the preservation of the British Empire is earnestly to be desired. Its dissolution would be one of the greatest catastrophes the world has known in a thousand years.

The establishment of this new nation in the South Sea is of peculiar interest to this country. That is partly because of our own great territorial possessions and our great and growing commerce in that quarter of the globe—circumstances that will make Australia as close a neighbor to us as Canada now is. It is also partly because the United States of Australia is modelling its organization and its institutions after our own more closely than any other nation in the world has done. That Canada did just the opposite, avoiding our example as far as possible, was only natural, seeing that the most potent element in her political and social constitution was composed of those, or the immediate descendants of those, who left the United States in 1776 and in 1812 rather than be separated from or placed in antagonism to Great Britain—a not only negatively but positively anti-United States element. With Australia the case is otherwise. There has never been there any antagonism toward this country, but quite the contrary; and so, naturally, the United States of Australia is being made as much like the United States of America in fact and principle as in name. In its consummation we may well wish it all success, and hope, too, that the adjoining West Australia and the distant but not too remote New-Zealand will soon decide to join the union, making its members seven instead of five, and making it the United States not merely of Australia but of Australasia.

According to the evidence of contractors who built the Dewey stands, there seems little doubt that Tammany has boosted into place its old pattern of building inspector.

Mexico is to try the experiment of turning the whole nation into a nominating convention. That is, it will institute a plebiscitum to determine its Presidential candidate. The effect will be to double the labor of suffrage, which as it is the Mexican at large finds sufficiently irksome, and it will be strange if the plan is not abandoned after a single experiment.

Incidentally the Philippine campaign has pressed with tragical heaviness on the American mule, a Texas stableful bought for that service having recently burned up, while the transport Siam, arrived at Manila, reports that of 320 which she had in cargo all but nineteen were blown overboard in a typhoon, strewing the tropic seas with braying hybrids, all, if their sentiments could be known, probably as anti-imperialistic as their talking brethren at home, and pretty nearly as reasonable in their expressions.

Atheistic doctrines are said to have acted on the minds of Bohemians in this country so disastrously that an epidemic of suicide has broken out among them, and the Bohemian Brotherhood of America, a secret order representing a variety of religious beliefs, is meditating a plan to revolutionize the social customs and religious practices of that people, or at least that portion of them who have taken up their residence in the United States. The scheme is easier talked about than realized, but the new order professes to believe that it is the only way in which the American Bohemian can be saved from extermination.

At Pine Ridge, S. D., Conquering Bear, the old Indian chief who had been victorious in a hundred battles with the Sioux, has just been buried amid the wailings of six widows, with faces painted black for mourning, and 123 children and grandchildren, the most numerous direct family of any known Indian. It is rather curious that after going unscathed through so many battles he should succumb to the perils of the trolley system, having got off a car head foremost, showing a disregard of conventions much more independent than judicious. The mourning for the old chief will be kept up a week, which from the aboriginal point of view will not be beyond his deservings.

PERSONAL.

The inauguration of Dr. Benjamin Ide Wheeler as president of the University of California will take place on October 25. Presidents Daniel C. Gilman of John Hopkins and David Starr Jordan of Stanford University are expected to be present and deliver addresses.

The Lincoln League, of California, which is to erect a statue of Abraham Lincoln in Van Ness ave., San Francisco, has about decided to accept the design submitted by John Gelert, of this city. This design represents Lincoln seated in a large armchair. The figure will be of bronze, the pedestal of granite, with decorative panels of marble.

Dr. A. B. Richardson, of Massillon, Ohio, who has been appointed superintendent of the Government Hospital for the Insane, at Washington, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Dr. W. W. Godding, is a graduate of Bellevue Hospital Medical College, of this city.

M. Le Bargy, one of the leading members of the Comédie Française, has sent in his resignation to the director, Jules Claretie. As such resignations do not take effect till they have been renewed six months later the Paris public is hoping that M. Le Bargy will reconsider his resolve. It is said that he intends either to devote himself to writing plays or to managing a new theatre. It is also said that M. Rostand, author of "Cyrano de Bergerac," wants him to take the part of Metternich in his new play, soon to be produced, "L'Aiglon."

The sword which the citizens of Georgia will present to Lieutenant Brumby, of the Olympia, bears the following inscription on one side of the blade: "Presented by the citizens of Georgia to Lieutenant Thomas M. Brumby, U. S. N., in recognition of his distinguished services to his country at Manila Bay, May 1, 1898." The reverse side bears the following: "Born at Marietta, Ga., 1855. Appointed to Annapolis from Atlanta, Ga., 1873. Graduated 1877."

Dr. F. W. Reitz, the Transvaal Secretary of State, was formerly President of the Orange Free State. "His grandfather," says "The Independent," "came from Holland about two hundred years ago and settled at the Cape, and one of his uncles was a lieutenant in the British Navy. Dr. Reitz's father was a sheep farmer and a man of considerable learning. He himself was born in 1844. He studied at the South Africa College and Inner Temple, London, being called to the bar in 1868. Returning to the Cape he practised law for six years and was then appointed Chief Justice of the Orange Free State. After holding this position for fifteen years he was elected President in 1889. Dr. Reitz's wife is a Dutch woman of high literary distinction and is known as the founder of the Bloemfontein Library and as president of a literary club in which women discuss the latest literary productions of Europe and America."

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

This story is being told with great relish in Yale: When Miss Caroline Hazard was installed president of Wellesley the other day Dr. Hadley, of Yale, met President Eliot of Harvard. "I hope you are coming to the inauguration at Yale," said Dr. Hadley.

"I expect to," replied President Eliot.

It suddenly occurred to President Hadley that as President Eliot had received his degree of LL.D. from Yale the Harvard president might properly appear at the inauguration as a son of Yale, so he said, "I hope you will wear your hood of Yale blue."

President Eliot grasped the situation instantly. He remembered that President Hadley had received his degree of LL.D. from Harvard, and he said: "I'll wear my Yale blue hood if you'll wear yours of Harvard crimson."

"Agreed," said President Hadley.

President Eliot is said to have since expressed the opinion that he had the better of the bargain, for while as the president of Harvard wearing Yale colors he will probably be the first university president to congratulate President Hadley upon his inauguration, he will see a man wearing the Harvard colors installed as Yale's president.

Blake—So you didn't go abroad this summer?
Hodges—No; I was thinking of going across in the Gwendoli, but she had hardly any life preservers and no boats or life rafts to speak of.
Blake—But you could have taken the Barbarossa.
Hodges—I know; but she had such a complete outfit of life saving devices that it really looked suspicious. I didn't think it safe to trust myself in her.—Boston Transcript.

"The Atchison (Kan.) Globe" remarks that "the Kansas farmer has disposed of his octopus and bought a rubber tired buggy, painted a bright red."

Avondale, N. J., has a justice of the peace, Thomas P. Daly, who is a good deal of a wag. To advertise his occupation to the community he has had cards printed, which read:

THOMAS P. DALY,
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE,
COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS,
NOTARY PUBLIC.

Conveyancing done accurately at low rates. Wills written. Parties married or sent to jail with neatness and dispatch.—(Philadelphia Record.

St. Peter's Evangelical Lutheran Church, Barren Hill, Penn., which has just burned, was founded in 1756 by the Rev. Henry Muhlenberg, and worship was first held in an old schoolhouse. The church was built in 1761, but was not finished until a few years later. In 1769 the Rev. John F. Smith became pastor. During the Revolutionary War the structure was used by American soldiers as a stable, and later by the British. During May, 1778, Lafayette, whose camp was quartered not far away, used it as a post of observation. The Revolutionary War left the structure badly damaged, and in 1807 a lottery act was passed by the Legislature to enable the congregation to meet the cost of repairs. Of this, however, the congregation did not avail itself. In 1869 the structure was rebuilt and dedicated anew on January 7, 1810.

What becomes of all the pennies? A superficial answer might be that we spend them, as in truth we do; but did you ever stop to consider the enormous quantities of the little copper coins turned out by the Philadelphia Mint every year? The figures are really appalling in their magnitude. There are at present about 1,000,000,000 cents in circulation, and yet the mint is compelled to turn out nearly 4,000,000 a month to keep up the supply. It seems as though this most common coin must in some mysterious fashion vanish in thin air, for surely nobody hoards them.—(Philadelphia Record.

"Near Whitsett, in this State," says "The Atlanta Constitution," "some of the colored brethren had a discussion in the meeting house as to whether or not 'de worl' tu'n roun'.' There was considerable 'contendin'' for and against, but the testimony of an old colored deacon was conclusive. He said:

"'Dey's no sich t'ing ez de worl' tu'nin' over—no sich t'ing, I tell you! Ef dat wuz de case, wouldn't all de water in de sea spill out w'en de sea git upside down? Answer me dat now! En foddermo'—could you hol' yo' balance ez hit tu'ned over?'

Here a somewhat learned brother interrupted with:

"'Fer de Lawd sake, deacon, don't you know nuttin' 'bout de contraction er graduation?'

"'No, suh, I don't!' thundered the deacon. 'Will you please 'splain ter de meetin' what is de contraction er graduation?'

"'Well,' replied the brother who had interrupted him, 'I did know once 'pon a time, but damn ef I ain't done fergit!'"

The Point of View.—The Farmer—There he goes, poor chap, back to the city and a stuffy office after a pleasant three weeks in the country.
The City Man (waiting for the trap to take him to the station)—Well, I shan't be sorry to get back. The country is all very well, but you can have too much of it. There's that farmer, for instance. I suppose he never has a change, and never gets to the city; stuck here from one week's end to another, poor fellow.—Judy.

AMHERST'S NEW PRESIDENT.

FORMAL EXERCISES IN COLLEGE HALL—WELL KNOWN EDUCATORS PRESENT.

Amherst, Mass., Oct. 11.—President George Harris was formally inaugurated as head of Amherst College to-day, in the presence of a large audience, including trustees, faculty, alumni, students and friends of the college.

The exercises were held in College Hall at 2:30 o'clock. The trustees, faculty, alumni and students assembled at Walker Hall, and, forming a procession, marched across the campus to the president's house. Here the invited guests joined the procession, each escorted by a member of the faculty. The procession was headed by President Harris and the Rev. E. Winchester Donald, of Trinity Church, Boston, representing the Board of Trustees; Dr. Edward Hitchcock, who has been the acting president of the college for a year, and Professor Egbert C. Smyth, of Andover Theological Seminary.

The exercises opened with a prayer by the Rev. Dr. Smyth. The Rev. E. Winchester Donald gave the address in behalf of the trustees, at the close of which he presented the charter, seal and keys of the college to President Harris. This was followed by President Harris's address.

Among the college presidents in attendance at today's exercises were C. W. Eliot of Harvard, Arthur T. Hadley of Yale, Seth Low of Columbia, W. J. Tucker of Dartmouth, Franklin Carter of Williams, William F. Warren of Boston University, L. Clark Seelye of Smith, Miss Caroline Hazard of Wellesley and Miss Elizabeth S. Mead of Mount Holyoke.

STAGE AFFAIRS IN GENERAL.

The play that has been made by Frances Hastings, on the basis of James Lane Allen's story of "The Choir Invisible," was produced at Washington last night, with the following cast:

John Gray	Henry Jewett
Rev. James Moore	Wilfred Clarke
George Falconer	John L. Weber
Charles O'Hannon	Lester Lonergan
Joseph Holden	Vaughan Glaser
Peter Springle	O'Kane Hillis
James Wilkinson	Edwin James
Horatio Turpin	Lawrence Hazleton
Marshall	J. F. Cairns
Paterson	Herbert Brenon
Zek, negro boy	Fanny Golden
Rufus	James Edwin
Jessica	Frances Hastings
Amy	Meta Maynard
Kitty Peythress	Alice Hunt
Widow Babcock	Ada Gilman
Phoebe Loveloy	Theo Carew
Mother Ferguson	Sarah Sumner

Mr. Louis N. Parker has written a play about Sir Roger de Coverley, for E. S. Willard. Mr. Parker's play of "The Swashbuckler" has been bought by Charles Wyndham.

Mr. R. C. Carton's comedy of "Lord and Lady Algy" will be brought forward again in New-York next Monday, when the Empire Theatre Stock Company will reappear, at the Knickerbocker Theatre, to fill the time that intervenes before the advent, on October 30, of Henry Irving and Ellen Terry, in "Robespierre."

Miss Julia Marlowe will make her re-entrance in New-York on October 23, at the Criterion Theatre, presenting a new play called "Barbara Frietchie." The dull and dirty farce of "The Girl from Maxim's" will then disappear.

Mr. Denman Thompson, who appeared at the Academy of Music on Monday evening, in "The Old Homestead," has been cordially welcomed, and he has well rewarded the public attention by his simple and sincere presentment of rustic character.

Miss Julia Arthur will appear at the Broadway Theatre on October 23, presenting "More Than Queen," in which she impersonates the Empress Josephine.

MEXICAN VICE-PRESIDENT ENTERTAINED.

Chicago, Oct. 11.—Vice-President Mariscal of Mexico and his party, escorted by President Harper of the University of Chicago, visited the university to-day. All the various halls, laboratories, dormitories and other buildings of the institution were inspected by the Mexicans. At the conclusion of the tour of the buildings a reception was held in Kent Hall, where all the students had an opportunity to see and shake hands with the Vice-President of Mexico and his staff. The students gave the visitors a noisy and enthusiastic welcome. President Harper later gave a luncheon for the party at his home.

ALFRED G. VANDERBILT'S RETURN.

Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt is expected to reach this city Saturday. Instead of meeting the members of his family here, as was first decided upon, the family council will be held in Newport. Mr. Vanderbilt will not remain in this city at all, but will go on directly to Newport. There he will meet his mother, his sister, Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney; his brothers, Cornelius and Reginald, and his younger sister, Gladys. The full provisions of the will will be made known to him and the family will then decide upon the date of probate, which will probably be next Monday. Chauncey M. Depew will make a full and comprehensive extract of the will, stripped of all legal verbiage, and this will be given to the papers the day the will is filed.

DISCUSSING SOCIALIST DOCTRINES.

Hanover, Oct. 11.—At to-day's session of the Socialist Conference the discussion of the Bernstein evolution theory of Socialism, begun yesterday, was continued. Herr Liebknecht, who opposed the theory, exhorted the party to remain true to the Erfurt programme, declaring that liberalism and the bourgeoise must be the enemies of Socialism.

Herr Kautsky, who is regarded as the greatest scientific German exponent of theoretical Marxism, followed with a strong refutation of Bernstein's arguments, declaring that the Socialists must acquire political before economic power.

ON MEMORIALS OF VICTORY

SHOULD THE DEWEY ARCH BE PERPETUATED?

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Out of the enthusiasm with which Admiral Dewey and his men are being acclaimed from one end of the country to the other there are bound to emerge some permanent memorials of their splendid achievements at Manila. What forms will these memorials take? Here in New-York the question is doubtless answered in many minds by the indubitable present fitness of the beautiful arch in Madison Square. Much may be said in favor of the perpetuation of this monument. Still, the sober second thought of the people may recall, before final action, the ancient maxim applicable to all such questions: "Make haste slowly." Whatever we erect in commemoration of our victories, let us consider it on all sides; let us honor our city in honoring the naval and military heroes of the recent conflict after a fashion which will be no less acceptable to those that come after us than to ourselves. Reflection is essential if we are so to fulfil the duty lying before us.

Without ignoring the plausible reasons advanced for the erection of the arch in enduring materials, I would ask your permission to define a few of those which, in respect to this enterprise, make prudence imperative. In the first place, it is pertinent to ask whether we can, with sincerity toward the transcendent name of Washington, build a new arch to a new hero before we have completed the one dedicated to his fame. The stately structure in Washington Square is still lacking its full complement of sculptural adjuncts. Waiving this point, however, I ask consideration of the fact that a city of such topographical conditions as those of New-York is scarcely adapted to the erection of broad triumphal arches. Sites could, of course, be found, but how satisfactory the best of them would be is open to question. Furthermore—and this is, perhaps, the most important consideration of all—the excellence of the Dewey arch as it stands should not blind us to the fact that it owes its merit to many hands, whose co-operation forms one of the pleasantest episodes of this time of general goodwill, but of whose labors the same harmonious results in marble and bronze could scarcely be predicted with confidence.

I would strike no discordant note in the chorus of praise which has justly risen around the artists engaged on this hurried task. I simply state what every sculptor and architect would, I believe, unequivocally confirm, that a work of art executed in fine materials and for all time is ruined if it represents too great a diversity of styles. The present arch reveals little conflict of personalities, it is true; but that is because its roughly improvised character prevents any such disclosure by inviting no searching scrutiny. The material is too coarse for the ensemble to be destroyed by any irregularities of detail. But in the gleaming marble, which emphasizes every contour, every touch of the chisel, in pitiless clearness; in the bronze, which proclaims every quality in an individual's style, there would be no hiding of the mixed inspiration, the mixed temperaments, the mixed methods, which are fatal to symmetry and beauty. These obstacles to which I have referred may not be insuperable, but, at all events, they should be carefully weighed.

Also there is the question of whether any arch—even though a masterpiece of artistic homogeneity—is necessarily the one tribute demanded by the occasion. Divers other memorials present themselves to the mind, and one of these seems to me to have special points in its favor. There could be erected in Madison Square, at the entrance to Central Park, or elsewhere in the city, two tall flagstaffs, springing from bases of marble and bronze, which would ... be set upon low marble platforms. The famous bronze stancards in the Piazza of ... s, at Venice, are admittedly among the most beautiful and appropriate public decorations in the world. They show in the superbly ornamented surfaces of the bronze what scope such apparently modest objects give to the art of the sculptor and designer. Such memorials, if erected in New-York, would be, to my mind, no less effective than in Venice. They would give a rare opportunity to the competing sculptors, for there is no limit to the taste and inventiveness which may be lavished upon them. The square bases of marble, adorned with medallion portraits of the heroes of the war; the circular bronze members of the design above them, inscribed with the names and dates of the chief battles, and the Stars and Stripes floating incessantly aloft, would be an adequate expression of patriotic gratitude, and would unquestionably strike a beautiful and a novel note in the permanent decoration of the city. One of these flagstaffs would naturally be dedicated to the Army, the other to the Navy. Would not both