Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—8:15—The Old Homestead.
AMERICAN THEATRE—8:15—Aida.
BIJOU—8:15—In Paradise.
BROADWAY THEATRE—8:15—The Ghetto.
CASINO—Closed.
CRITERION THEATRE—8:30—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—8:15—The Dairy Farm.
GARDEN THEATRE—8:15—The Only Way.
GARRICK THEATRE—8:10—The Girl in the Barracks.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—8—The New Eight Bells.
HAMMERSTEIN'S VICTORIA—8:20—Wall Street.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—8:15—At the White Horse Tavern.
HERALD SQUARE THEATRE—8—Children of the Ghetto.
IRVING PLACE THEATRE—8:15—Maedel Als Rekrut.
KEITH'S—Continuous Performance.
KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE—8:15—Lord and Lady Algy.
KOSTER & BIALS'—8—Vaudeville.
LYCEUM THEATRE—8:20—Miss Hobbs.
MADISON SQUARE THEATRE—8:20—Why Smith Left Home.
MURRAY HILL—2, 8—Hell to the Echo.
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.

Index to Advertisements.

	Page.	Col.		Page.	Col.
Amusements	12	5-6	For Asts. to Let	9	5
Art Sales Real Est.	9	5	For Rooms to Let	11	3
Autumn Resorts	9	4	Help Wanted	11	4
Bankers & Brokers	10	6	Instruction	9	3-4
Board & Rooms	11	1	Lost & Found	11	2
Business Chances	11	1	Marriages & Deaths	7	5-6
Boarders Wanted	9	6	Ocean Steamers	9	6
City Hotels	9	5-6	Proposals	11	2
City Property for Sale	9	5	Railroads	9	5
City R. E. for Sale	9	5	School Agencies	9	6
City R. E. for Exch.	9	5	Special Notices	7	6
Copartnership Notices	9	6	Steamboats	9	4
Dividend Notices	10	6	Surrogate's Notices	9	5
Dom. Sits. Wanted	11	6-7	Teachers	9	4
Dancing Academies	11	4	The Turf	12	6
Dressmaking	11	2	Tribune Subscr. Rates	7	6
Excursions	9	2-3	Trustees' Sales	9	5
Financial	10	4-6	To Let for Bus. Pur.	9	5
Foreclosure Sales	11	1-2	Unfd. Asts. to Let	9	5
For Sale	11	2	Wants Wanted	11	5-6

New-York Daily Tribune.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1899.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—No further news of fighting in South Africa had been received in London up to a late hour last evening, dispatches from Cape Town report parties of Boers having been seen at various points along the Transvaal's western border; the British strength in Natal is placed at 15,000 men; no news has been received from Mafeking; the Prince and Princess of Wales have subscribed £200 each to the Mansion House fund for relief of Transvaal refugees. ——— Sir Henry Irving and Miss Ellen Terry, with their full company, sailed from London for this port, in the Atlantic Transport liner Marquette. ——— Vigorous precautionary measures, it is believed, prevented an uprising of natives in Manila. ——— An American woman named Caldwell was knocked down by a robber at her house in Berlin; the robber escaped with Mrs. Caldwell's valuables. ——— Especial honor was conferred upon ex-President Harrison during his stay in Berlin by Emperor William. ——— The Kaiser sent a telegram of sympathy to Mrs. J. Bruce Ismay on account of the illness of her husband.

DOMESTIC.—The President passed a day of rest at Sioux City, Iowa, attending church and speaking briefly at a Sunday-school; the party started eastward last evening, bound for Milwaukee. ——— Admiral Dewey left Boston last evening, bound for Washington. ——— The counsel for the owner of the steamer Abbey made a statement, exculpating Dr. Bedloe, United States Consul at Hong Kong. ——— A committee of the State Board of Charities recommended various reforms in the public institutions for children. ——— Commander Taussig, of the Bennington, has sent a report praising the work of officers and crew in an engagement at Malabon. ——— The report of Philip Hichborn, Chief Constructor of the Navy Department, was made public. ——— A hotel in Chatham, N. Y., was burned, with the loss of one life. ——— The family of the late Cornelius Vanderbilt left Newport for this city, where it is expected that the will will be offered for probate at once.

CITY.—No attempt was made to search the wreck of the steamer Nutmeg State, which was burned with loss of life off Sands Point, in the Sound. ——— Tammany tried to get control of the Central Federated Union again, but the organization proved its loyalty to the Independent Labor party. ——— Colonel William C. Church talked of the plans for perpetuating the Dewey Arch. ——— The Rev. A. B. Simpson, of the Gospel Tabernacle, raised $68,300 for the Christian and Missionary Alliance at Carnegie Hall. ——— The Rev. Dr. Henry Mottet announced to his congregation, at the Church of the Holy Communion, a plan to endow a school for the training of religious teachers in the parish.

THE WEATHER.—Forecast for to-day: Fair. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 68 degrees; lowest, 61; average, 63½.

THE MEETING OF PARLIAMENT.

The summoning of the British Parliament to meet to-morrow has been made practically necessary by what has occurred since it was ordered, to wit, by the Boer declaration of war. It was, however, legally necessary before that. It was made so by the calling out of the volunteer reserves, of which it was the sequence. For the law of the United Kingdom requires that whenever during a Parliamentary recess the militia shall be called into active service, for any cause whatever, Parliament shall be assembled not later than ten days thereafter. Now, the reserves were called out on October 7. Therefore it was necessary that Parliament should meet not later than to-morrow. Similar meetings of Parliament have hitherto been called only three times, namely, in 1792, during the Napoleonic wars; in 1867, on account of the Abyssinian war, and in 1878, on account of the Afghan war. This week's meeting is on account of the Transvaal war, though it was summoned before that war was declared.

An autumn session, such as will now be held, is a rarity at Westminster. There has been none before since 1880, when one was called to consider the Irish Land bill and other domestic measures. That one did not, however, begin until November 25, or five weeks later than this, and every week means a good deal in England at this season of the year. It is bad enough for the earlier session to be prolonged until after August 12, that date so sacred to the British sportsman; but it is worse for the members to be called back to town right in the middle of the autumn season, which is of all the loveliest and most desirable to spend in the country. Nevertheless, we fancy there will be little grumbling over it at this time. The British legislator, though he gets no salary nor mileage, is one of the most faithful and devoted in the world. The flag over Westminster Hall means, as truly as that at the masthead of Nelson's Victory, that England expects every man to do his duty, and that expectation is seldom in vain.

There will doubtless be a large attendance of members, both commoners and peers, to-morrow, and eager interest in all the business which shall be brought before the two houses. It is certain, too, that there will be overwhelming and enthusiastic support of the Government in the policy it has adopted in South Africa. This will be furnished not only by the Conservatives and Unionists, who form a strong majority, but by the mass of the Liberal and the Radical party as well. This the utterances of such men as Lord Rosebery and Mr. Asquith have made clear. There will, however, be some dissent, vociferous in proportion to its numerical weakness. A few Radicals of the Labouchere type will probably denounce Great Britain as an "assassin Power" and rail against the "pirate empire," quite in the approved style of our own allies of the Tagals. It is possible, too, that some of the Irish members will propose cheers for "Oom Paul," just as they used to cheer the Mahdi and exult in the martyrdom of Gordon. And there will be some, no doubt, who in all sincerity and from the purest motives will condemn the Government for having, as they honestly think, made inevitable a needless and wicked war. But these altogether will be few. The great mass of Parliament will be, as the great mass of the British people unquestionably is on the side of the Government and in support of its policy, even to the fighting out of the war to the very end.

THE SOUND DISASTER.

The origin of the fire which rapidly enveloped and destroyed the Sound steamboat Nutmeg State on Saturday morning has not been ascertained and is likely to remain a mystery. The character of the cargo does not, however, sustain the theory of spontaneous combustion, and the probability seems to be that if the responsibility could be traced it would be shown to rest on some careless person belonging to the working force of the boat. The flames inevitably found abundant material to feed on, and in little more than half an hour after the first alarm was given the last of those who escaped, the captain among them, were forced to jump overboard.

There are conflicting accounts of the behavior of the crew and passengers in the sudden emergency which confronted them, but after a careful sifting of contradictory recollections it seems to be pretty clear that early reports of general cowardice and brutality were unjust. The testimony of the head waiter, a young colored man, on this point is entitled to respect, for whoever else may have defaulted he showed conspicuous intelligence and bravery. He did not leave the boat until the last available moment, and so long as there was anybody to be aroused or helped he seemed to give no thought to himself. One of the passengers whom he had awakened tells of seeing him calmly showing a woman how to adjust a life preserver, and others are sure that his fidelity in the performance of his dangerous duty saved many from perishing in their berths. This brave fellow generously if not altogether justly says: "The crew behaved as well as could be expected. It was an awful crime, I tell you. You couldn't expect every one to keep his head." Some of the crew evidently did not keep their heads, and it has to be admitted that some of the passengers lost theirs completely, rendering the work of launching the boats and getting them away extremely difficult. Thus one of the women who were saved reports, while alluding to bad conduct on the part of the crew, that her husband pulled her down into a boat so violently as almost to break her neck. On the whole, it appears that those on whom the passengers were entitled to rely did not basely desert their duty, but tried to perform it.

There evidently was a lack of skill and efficiency in the work of rescue, and especially in the launching of the boats. This is a point at which in similar emergencies failure to make the most of a brief chance is not unusual, but it must be added that it is not wholly inexcusable, for the tackle by which lifeboats are lowered in case of necessity is not perfectly adapted to its purpose, as the recent offer of a prize for the best improvement shows. There was, however, on the Nutmeg State more bungling than there ought to have been, which suggests the question whether the crew had been properly trained in work which needs to be expertly done when the demand arises. There is much reason to believe that this extremely important detail is often neglected, especially on vessels running over short courses. It is not unlikely to be proved that the men were incompetent to put the lifeboats overboard swiftly and safely, but the blame may not be chiefly theirs. If they had not been taught they could not have been expected to know how the thing ought to be done, or at least to do it well under circumstances of confusion and peril.

SCHOOL PATRONAGE.

The attempt to suppress a report of a superintendent of schools is almost unprecedented. We believe something of the kind was tried some years ago in Cincinnati, but for the most part an expert who holds such an office is expected to express his views and criticisms with perfect frankness, and nobody, however much he might disagree with him, would dream of maintaining a censorship upon his utterances. It would be as reasonable for a legislature to censor a Governor's message. The business of the superintendent is in part to be the critic, and the accomplishment of that work is defeated if the Board of Education can exercise control to keep from the public observations which do not suit a majority of its members. The movement of some of the Brooklyn Commissioners to strike out from Dr. Maxwell's report the remarks on the local committee system in that borough is astonishing, and suggests that the system must be weak indeed if it needs such preservation from criticism.

The local committee system is and always has been bad. Both in Manhattan and Brooklyn it was a stronghold of school politics. For its preservation here Tammany fought for years, and its existence in another form in Brooklyn has often been objected to by educational experts. Its toleration there was one of the compromises of charter making, nominally a concession to the home rule sentiment which was supposed to fear the destruction of Brooklyn schools by some Manhattan tyrant, really a placation of the school politicians who had defended the patronage system when the question of autonomy was in no way involved. The plan of giving to a small committee the power to appoint, transfer and promote teachers directly encourages wirepulling, just as Dr. Maxwell declares. A teacher, after passing examinations and securing a place on the eligible list, must then seek out committeemen of a certain school and endeavor to impress them by personal or political influence. If that committee has other favorites the attempt must be repeated on somebody else. It is a case of hit or miss all around, and even if the best qualified teachers secure places the chances are against their being put just where their particular abilities are most needed, while if the assignments were made by somebody supervising many classes much more satisfactory adjustments would be likely. The local committee system exists in Brooklyn only so long as the borough school board desires. By a simple vote it can adopt the method so satisfactorily employed elsewhere in the city.

The argument against change on the ground that home rule must be preserved and that a unification of the appointment and promotion plan would put the Brooklyn schools at the mercy of a superintendent who, while now a Brooklyn man, might not always be so, and at any rate would owe his place largely to Manhattan influences, will not hold good. The alternative for local committee control is not the city superintendent's domination, but the conferring of the power of nomination, subject to the school board's confirmation, on the borough boards of superintendents. The city superintendent has no power over them. They are chosen by the borough school board, and are its executive instruments in purely educational as distinguished from business matters. If they cannot be trusted to guard local Brooklyn interests their creators as committeemen cannot be. They are experts in regard to teaching, familiar with all the schools, and of all men best fitted to appoint and transfer teachers. Then, too, the school board would retain the veto power upon them, and all the Commissioners would really lose would be the chance to play politics and in small groups dispose of patronage.

Borough Superintendent Ward puts their case in a nutshell when he says: "I believe that a business man of intelligence is better qualified to run a school system than a professional educator, as he is guided more by what the people actually want." That is the usual plea for the spoils system everywhere. The expert only thinks of the work to be done, while the business man will fill the offices with a view to "what the people want." What do the people want with regard to selecting this teacher instead of that one or promoting this one who happens to have a pull on a local committee? What the people want is the best possible schools, and experts are the persons best qualified to select teachers who will give them. If they tend to get away from the people those same business men can always restrain them. The veto power is adequate for that, but the veto is not enough to make a powerful patronage distributer. That requires initiative. Hence the Brooklyn Commissioners' fears.

THE SEARCH FOR A SCAPEGOAT.

If the Shamrock should win in the coming series of races it would be exceedingly bad judgment to blame the crew of the Columbia or any part of it. The charge has been made that there is not enough professional talent in charge of the Columbia, and an unfavorable comparison has been made between the defender's captains and the three professional skippers on the Shamrock. It is said that there is too much of the amateur element on the American boat, and one critic has gone so far as to call upon the chief owner of the Columbia to take Mr. Iselin and his amateur friends out of the yacht altogether.

A knowledge of Mr. Iselin's work as a yachtsman renders such a request uncalled for. There are times when it is well to have the money element represented on a racing yacht—when professional skippers hesitate to run the risk of wrecking a boat in the hope of winning. Such a case actually occurred when the Vigilant won by forty seconds from Valkyrie II. In that race the Vigilant was four minutes behind at the outer buoy, and for the run home in half a gale of wind canvas had to be piled on the boat to such a degree that nobody ever understood how the topmast did its work without breaking. Mr. Iselin has been credited with that race. It is said that he cared nothing about the possible breakages and sent up the canvas that did the work and thus won the greatest race ever sailed for the America's Cup. Pluck and determination like that are not forgotten, and the best yachtsmen know that Mr. Iselin is a good man on a boat. It is probably true that Mr. Iselin has not been very ready to give information to newspaper men about the Columbia, but that does not affect his standing as a skillful yachtsman.

As to the amateur friends that Mr. Iselin takes with him, that seems to be a point not open to discussion. Probably no one would take charge of a cup defender if he had to abandon his own acquaintances and confine himself solely to the companionship of the paid crew for months at a time. As a fact, these amateurs are skilled yachtsmen. But whether they are or not is nobody's business. The combination of Captain Barr, Nathanael Herreshoff and C. O. Iselin is one that would be extremely difficult to improve, and The Tribune has many times said that the American boat will be the better sailed of the two. It always has been so in former cup races, and the performances of the Shamrock so far suggest that it will continue to be so. The Shamrock's skippers have twice shown that when they got a windward advantage they did not keep it, but went off on solitary hunts for a breeze while leaving a temporarily beaten boat to take all the chances of a shift of wind in its favor. The Columbia has been the better sailed boat from the beginning of the trials, and the way she took the outer buoy from the Shamrock in the last race showed how alert Barr was in seizing the smallest opening allowed by his rivals.

The Tribune has at different times said that Fife's necessity was to produce a boat that would be so fast that it could stand being sailed under English methods and management and still win. It looks as if Fife may have done this. But his final success, if it come, will be shared by him and the Thornycrofts, who gave the Shamrock her torpedo boat construction. If he wins it will be his boat that wins. If Captain Barr loses it will be because he has a boat that is outclassed and outpowered, and not through any fault of his or of his crew. It will solely be due to the fact that the Herreshoffs have not constructed a boat fast enough to beat the Shamrock.

MONEY AND BUSINESS.

The beginning of war, with realized instead of apprehended effects, the interposition of the Treasury to check artificial rates for money here, the gloomy crop reports as to wheat and cotton, with important changes in the movements of both, and the increase of iron production 11,000 tons weekly above the highest ever known have made the last week one of especial interest. Apprehension of the effects of war upon the London money and stock markets has played a rather large part for some time. Many looked for disturbance, failing to remember that the lowest prices for American stocks last year were on the day war was declared. Certainty brought the same strengthening influence in London, with the feeling that the worst had been more than discounted, and purchases and sales of stocks here by London were about equal in amount, with much prospect that larger investments by English and Continental capital might result hereafter.

The fact that monetary "stringency," so-called, was nothing but insufficiency of the supply available for stock speculation, after being stated clearly for some weeks, at last penetrates to the understanding of many who have been talking of the injury to legitimate trade and productive industry. The fear that the pressure might extend to general business was nevertheless real and natural, and the decision of the Department to anticipate interest on bonds was of use in allaying it. But most bankers understand that further liquidation of speculative burdens is necessary, even while they appreciate the safety and value of good railroad stocks. Last week three street railways, with sales of 375,000 shares, fell an average of $4.79 per share, while fifty-seven other railroad stocks, of which sales of the most active five were only 447,600 shares, averaged a decline of exactly 50 cents per share. Of forty industrials, the five most active, recorded sales of 477,800 shares, ten old preferred averaged a fall of $2.85 per share, ten old common a fall of $1.41, ten new preferred a fall of $1.01, and ten new common a fall of 70 cents per share. When it is considered that the earnings of over half the railway mileage in the country amounted to $55,700,483 in September, a gain of 10.6 per cent over last year and 21 over 1892, and that eastbound tonnage from Chicago in the first week of October was 84.7 per cent larger than in 1892, it is not strange that good railroad stocks are slow to yield.

The weekly output of pig iron is reported by "The Iron Age" as 278,615 tons on October 1, against 267,335 on September 1, and yet unsold and warrant stocks were reduced in September 27,380 tons. As the month's output was in rate considerably below that of the closing week, and perhaps about the average of the opening and closing figures, consumption may have been scarcely more than the production at the end of the month, but orders are now placed so far ahead for many products, running to or beyond July 1 of next year, while in some other products works are now beginning to look about for further orders, that it seems impossible to determine whether the actual demand is diminishing. In rails the orders run so far ahead that contracts are being made for Bessemer pig into the middle of next year, and $24 is paid for it at Pittsburg, but higher prices and inability to get speedy deliveries appear to have caused postponement of a good many building operations and improvements. Prices have risen a little further to 3.1 cents for tank steel plates, 2.15 for refined bars at Philadelphia, and 2.5 for angles at Pittsburg. In minor metals an important feature is the breaking of the market, long held at 18½ cents, for lake copper, one-quarter of a cent lower being quoted.

No positive settlement of the Fall River contest appears, but enormous purchases of print cloth and an advance in prices of plain goods not heretofore controlled by the selling committee seem to indicate that the local interest will prevail. Meanwhile prices of other cotton goods are generally rising, with as much selling ahead as manufacturers think safe, though it is said that many have already sold quantities of goods for which the cotton has not yet been purchased. The price of raw cotton fell to 7.19 cents on Friday, but rose again to 7¼ cents, and the quantity which has come into sight in October is only 737,666 bales, against 1,008,100 last year, while the exports have been in October only 360,785 bales, against 425,105 last year. It is evident that unless the extensive and unconcealed efforts to induce growers to hold their cotton have been more effective than usual these figures tend to support anticipation of a much reduced yield. Wool has not changed in price and is strong, while a large demand continues for medium and low grade woollens and worsteds, but in higher grades there is some irregularity and the demand scarcely meets expectations.

Wheat exports in two weeks of October have been 10,449,062 bushels, flour included, against 10,227,219 last year, and in September exports were 17,484,429, according to the preliminary report, against 21,694,094 bushels, making for three and a half months 60,000,690 bushels, against 59,942,880 last year. The Government reserves its estimate of yield, and the price declined a mere fraction here, though Western receipts were about 4,100,000 bushels less in September than last year, and fall more rapidly behind those of last year in October. Corn, on the other hand, has advanced a little both here and at Chicago, in spite of reports indicating a heavy yield. The exports in two weeks have been 8,075,542 bushels, against 6,271,002 last year; the preliminary report for September was 17,740,759 bushels, against 12,138,492, and the total in three and a half months 60,476,061 bushels, against 41,670,035 last year.

Exports exceeded imports in September by $39,976,300, the aggregate of exports again rising above $110,000,000, and the domestic exports, $100,123,647, were larger than last year by $12,000,000 in staples and by $8,000,000 in the minor products. Exclusive of the great staples, the domestic exports were $44,107,649, an amount which has been exceeded only in August and last March, but is greater than the value of such exports in any other month. It is said with truth that it cannot be certainly determined from such figures how far new foreign demands are providing for future shipments, and probably it must be admitted that a considerable decrease is inevitable, but some remarkable contracts have been recently reported, including American riveters and other compressed air tools for the British Admiralty, much machinery for Russia, though one order for seven hundred locomotives could not be placed; a shipment of 7,000 pulleys to England, and a contract for 3,000 tons of structural work for Japan.

After having fought for and won that State leadership, Mr. Croker appears to find it a troublesome possession.

Under its present tidal wave of prosperity Chicago finds all its avenues of transit flooded and its citizens can hardly get through their own streets. The election of Bryan would be a speedy corrective of this condition if the city finds that it cannot worry through it.

Senator Hoar comes back from Europe with no change of opinion on the Philippine question, but no registered sentiments in opposition to the perpetuation of the Dewey Arch. To preserve his consistency and be patriotic at the same time presents the difficulty of a juggler's trick. He is welcome back, though Wisdom's mirrored shield, which ought to face before, is slung behind him and reflects backward images of air and illusion. Though he sees wrong in streaks, his political vision is not entirely peccerted, like Atkinson's, and in his Senatorial place he will be a burning and shining light, as of old, deserving and receiving honor and adorning with the best the beadroll of Massachusetts's worthies.

The green diamond will lose its lustre, while the goldfish grows red hot.

It is gratifying to note that the 114 Assembly District of Westchester is likely to send a Republican to Albany for the next Legislature. Alford W. Cooley, who will have the support of both wings of the party in his fight, is one of the brightest young lawyers in the county, and is a son of Major Thomas C. Cooley, of West Chester. The fact that he will get all the Republican votes of his district is a guarantee that Tammany will not have a walkover.

PERSONAL.

Professor Ezra F. Scattergood did not spend last year in Europe, as reported, but was performing his duties as fellow in electrical engineering at Cornell University, and the chair which he has now accepted in the Georgia School of Technology, at Atlanta, is that of physics and electrical engineering.

Cambridge, Mass., Oct. 13 (Special).—The Harvard delegates to the inauguration of President Faunce of Brown University on October 17 will be President Eliot and Professor Lyon, of the Semitic department. Professor Lyon, mainly through his own consonant efforts, recently secured the funds for a Semitic museum, to be erected as a part of the university system.

The young Countess of Cromartie, whose engagement has just been announced, is the eldest daughter of the Duke of Sutherland's deceased younger brother, who succeeded to the titles of his mother, heiress of the of the great Scottish lawyer and antiquary, Sir George Mackenzie of Tarbat, created Earl of Cromartie. The queen by letters patent in 1885 confirmed the youthful heiress in the title she bears, one her Majesty conferred in favor of Anne, Duchess of Sutherland, with limitation to her second son.

Sir Chihchen Lofenglub, the Chinese Minister to England, will soon make a tour through the industrial centres of England, and he will afterward write a book, in Chinese and English, telling what he has seen.

Archbishop Peter Bourgade, of Santa Fe, upon whom the pallium was conferred the other day, is a native of France, where he was ordained to the priesthood in 1856. After coming to this country he served as priest at Yuma, Ariz., San Elizario, Tex., and Silver City, N. M. In 1885 he was ordained Bishop at Santa Fe of the Diocese of Arizona, and it was the ability with which he directed the Church affairs in his diocese that brought him the appointment of Archbishop of Colorado, Arizona and New-Mexico. He is a man of broad views and deep learning, speaking French, Spanish and English fluently. His predecessors in the archdiocese were Archbishops J. B. Lamy, J. B. Salpointe and P. L. Chappelle.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

"The Jacksonville (Fla.) Times-Union" says: Napoleon, the big pugnacious leader at the ostrich farm, has earned the title of sentinel by his assiduous patrolling of the inclosure during the night. A fine lot of pheasants were received lately at the farm, and the negroes living near by have had their eyes on them, as they think them as good as chickens or turkeys. The other night a trio of negroes made a raid upon the pheasant inclosure. Napoleon did not see them till they were near the cage, then, with a sharp bite of rage, he rushed at them with outstretched wings. The negroes ran for the fence, but Napoleon was too quick for them, and with a kick of his powerful foot he knocked one down, crying with fright and pain as the sharp claws of Napoleon had caught his leg, making a terrible gash. He finally got up and over the fence, Napoleon standing by and uttering shrill cries, as if greatly pleased over his victory. He is a magnificent 400 pound bird and few care to tackle him. He patrols the inclosure at night now regularly till nearly morning, and nothing dare go into the yard, even the employes keeping out till daylight. His fear has greatly scared the negroes living in the vicinity and none will venture near him.

Only One Fault.—"There's only one fault to be found with your comedy work, old man," said the dramatic critic.

"What's that?" asked the aspiring young actor.

"It's tragic."—Chicago Post.

The Forest Oil Company says it owns the deepest oil well in the world, in the Monongahela River Valley. It has been drilled to a depth of 3,332 feet, but work has been suspended owing to a break in the 2¾-inch rope used. As a result, 1,000 feet of rope and a string of tools are at the bottom. Experts are at work on the fishing job, and hope to be able to resume drilling soon. It is proposed to sink the well to the 6,000-foot mark, which will be in the carboniferous limestone, where oil may be found. Some of the deep wells are as follows: Paris, France, 2,000 feet; Paris, 1,792; Neusalwerk, 2,288; Kissingen, 1,878; Sperenberg, near Berlin, 4,190; St. Louis, Mo., 3,843; Louisville, Ky., 2,086; Columbus, Ohio, 3,575½, and Charleston, S. C., 1,270 feet.

"The Rolling Passion."—The clergyman had finished and the organ was pealing forth the sonorous rapture of the Mendelssohn march.

"One moment, George," said the radiant bride, bound though somewhat hucky prayer book in her daintily gloved hands and pointed it directly at the brilliant audience. There was a sharp click.

"All right, George," said the bride, "come along."

And as they marched down the aisle she showed him that the supposed prayer book wasn't a prayer book at all. It was a camera!

"It's my own idea, George," she whispered. "Clever, isn't it?"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"The Green Bay" tells a story of an ex-judge who is cashier of a bank. One day recently he refused to cash a check offered by a stranger.

"The check is all right," he said, "but the evidence you offer in identifying yourself as the person to whose order it is drawn is scarcely sufficient."

"I've known you to hang a man on less evidence, judge," was the stranger's response.

"Quite likely," replied the ex-judge; "but when it comes to letting go of cold cash we have to be careful."

Test of Sincerity.—"No, I don't think she ever will marry. You see, she insists upon testing the affection of every one who proposes to her, and the test is too severe."

"What is it?"

"She asks him to teach her mother to ride the bicycle."—Chicago Post.

"The Chicago Law Journal" says that a certain doctor had occasion, when only a beginner in the medical profession, to attend a trial as a witness. The opposing counsel, in cross-examining the young physician, made several sarcastic remarks, doubting the ability of so young a man to understand his business. Finally he asked: "Do you know the symptoms of concussion of the brain?" "I do," replied the doctor. "Well," continued the attorney, "suppose my learned friend, Mr. Baging, and myself were to bang our heads together, should we get concussion of the brain?" "Your learned friend, Mr. Baging, might," said the doctor.

Judge Wylie, for years one of the most prominent figures upon the district bench, is still living in Washington, and although he has passed by more than a decade the limit of threescore and ten, he still loves to hear and tell a good story. Only the other day he was relating to an appreciative audience tales of his prowess at hunting deer in the Pohick woods at the time when that region abounded in game.

"What, you hunt deer at Pohick, Judge?" asked one of his auditors, himself a mighty hunter. "Why, if I were a Pohick deer and should meet you unexpectedly in the woods, I would fly to your arms for protection."—Baltimore News.

TRIBUNES IN SOUTHERN TIER.

EARLY ARRIVAL AT ITHACA REPEATED—OTHER PLACES REACHED BY PONY EXPRESS.

Ithaca, N. Y., Oct. 15 (Special).—The Tribune again made a record to-day by its arrival here at noon, five hours in advance of other New-York newspapers. The special team, with a wagonload of Sunday Tribunes, left Owego at 8:45 a. m. When Candor was reached at 10 o'clock the first bundle was put off, astonishing the residents of that town by the early arrival. The interest created here last Sunday by the prompt delivery of The Tribune was renewed to-day, when it was again the first in the field.

From here Tribunes were sent along the line of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, arriving at Trumansburg at 2:13 p. m., four hours in advance of the regular Sunday newspaper train.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Chairman J. G. Johnson of the Democratic National Executive Committee denies the story that the headquarters of the party is to be removed from Chicago to Washington.

"The Chicago Times-Herald" has plucked the "crown of thorns" to pieces and distributed it in the sides of its Democratic contemporaries. The following editorial extract, welcoming the rumored removal of the Democratic headquarters, has caused "The Kansas City Times" to break forth into a jeremiade on the "infamous press of Chicago":

"The great fire of 1871 was a blessing to Chicago compared with the baleful effect of coupling its name with the Bryan platform of 1896. That emanation of discontent, fanaticism and folly went forth to the world as the 'Chicago platform.' Never was there a more monstrous and misleading misnomer. The result was that wherever the issue of sound money versus repudiation in America has been discussed, this city has been referred to as the fountain of every wild, revolutionary and dishonest sentiment in that incendiary document. Chicago has had to wear the crown of thorns placed on its brow by the National Democracy of 1896."

The enormous success of the Hon. William J. Bryan in making candidacy for office a paying vocation leads "The Des Moines State Register" to say:

For his tour of Illinois, requiring but one week, Mr. Bryan received $1,500, and he will receive almost as much for his tour through Iowa. It is a question of "no pay, no speech" with Bryan; and down at the Texas State Fair, in Dallas, where he made but a brief stay at the Democratic love feast being held there, he had to be paid another $2,500. His action is simply unprecedented in the history of the country, and though we have had, and still have, many politicians who are in politics simply for the money that there is in it, we have never had one who could equal this boy orator from the Platte in his money grabbing propensities.

Personal registration is not required in Pennsylvania, and this gives the opportunity for the etcastle election frauds perpetrated there. It is doubly difficult to change the law so as to protect the ballot, because a constitutional amendment is necessary. The Constitution provides that a citizen shall not be denied a vote because he is not registered. The object of the framers was to prevent arbitrary acts of assessors in disfranchising voters by omitting their names from the paid poll tax lists. An amendment to repeal the clause was vetoed by Governor Stone, who assumed the doubtful right to prevent the submission of the question to popular vote. The Dauphin County Court sustained the Governor, but the issue has been appealed, and awaits the determination of the court of last resort.

The blows which the letters of ex-Secretary Carlisle and Senator Charles J. Bronston, of Lexington, have dealt the candidacy of Senator Goebel are regarded as damaging by the Democratic "Commercial-Appeal," of Memphis. It says:

This is perhaps the most serious blow Goebel has yet received, as Bronston, with all his bravado, is a power in Kentucky politics. The Democracy has gotten itself in a bad plight by allowing itself to be victimized by a political adventurer like Goebel, and there isn't much hope of success unless he is made to withdraw, and some one who has the confidence of the people is substituted for him.

Bronston, who was on Goebel's list of speakers to stump the State, has rented a hall in Lexington to tell the people what he thinks of the trickster candidate.

Kansas City seems likely to get the next Democratic National Convention. It has raised $50,000 as a bonus to the National Committee, should the city be selected. It is said to have adequate facilities in the way of a meeting hall and hotels.

SENATOR SCOTT IMPROVING.

Washington, Oct. 15.—Friends of Senator N. B. Scott, of West Virginia, have received word from Morgantown, where he has been seriously ill, that the Senator has recovered so rapidly that he is now considered out of danger.

DECISION ON SOLDIERS' FUNERALS.

Washington, Oct. 15.—The Controller of the Treasury has decided that there is no law authorizing the payment of the funeral expenses of soldiers who die at home, although there is provision made for the expenses of funerals of such as die while on duty away from home.

MUSICAL COMMENT.

A NEW WAGNER CRITIC—WAGNER IN ENGLISH—LAST NIGHT'S CONCERT.

That more than clever woman whose pen name is John Oliver Hobbes went to the festival at Bayreuth last Summer and carried back to London a large and varied store of impressions touching the art works of Richard Wagner—those she has since conveyed to the world through the columns of "The Times" newspaper. Very smart is much of her criticism of the poet composer, very clear, giant and cocksure the personal note which rings through her pronouncement. Occasionally, however, her mental processes are puzzling. The accounts have told us that the old Franconian town this summer saw the greatest crowds ever gathered within its limits, and these crowds seemed to the eyes of John Oliver Hobbes to be composed for the greater part of "robust, ingenious struggle-for-lifers" who had made the pilgrimage to the Wagnerian Mecca for no other reason than that it was the proper thing to do. From this she drew the conclusion that "the enthusiasm for Wagner as a mere intellectual poseur among the 'precious' in all ranks of society is comfortably flickering out."

We cannot quite follow the logic of John Oliver, but obviously she thinks a large crowd of curiosity seekers at Bayreuth evidence of a healthier taste in dramatic music than the devotional antics of the inner Wagnerian brotherhood. And why? Because their Wagnerism has reached a stage where it can be wiped out by a change of fashion, and that is what John Oliver Hobbes wants to see, for, in her opinion, there isn't a decent rag on Wagner's artistic back—now that she is through with him. But suppose it true that the lusty applause which greeted "The Ring of the Nibelung," "Parsifal" and "Die Meistersinger" last summer came from the democratic multitude instead of a body of "the precious"—does it follow that the enthusiasm of the latter is decaying? We are willing that it shall, but isn't there something like a non sequitur in such a statement?

To a lover of dramatic and musical art normally gifted with sense and the ardor which goes with art love there cannot be much choice between a lot of people who rush blindly after the bell wether Dame Fashion and another set, less numerous but more picturesque, who worship at the same shrine because they belong to the elect and testify to the fact by eccentric behavior in the matter of hair habit and sociological thought. Our English novelist, we observe, thinks that the Germans have overcome this latter phase which she believes has now been left to languish in England. Perhaps she has read Houston Stewart Chamberlain and accepted him as the "true Wagnerite" or has, thoughtlessly, taken that struggling humorist, Bernard Shaw, seriously. Plainly she has not read that Wagnerian Protestant in Germany, Moritz Wirth, whose zeal has reached the iconoclastic stage because Wagner was himself untrue to that element of his plan of universal regeneration which prescribes total abstinence from alcoholic drinks. When fortune smiled on the great Richard he laid in a cellarful of wine (French at that), and drank beer regularly at Angermann's! He is now past regeneration, but if the world is to be saved, it is nevertheless the duty of every disciple of him to drink Herr Wirth's alcoholless beer, unless he shall be satisfied with the output of the Bayreuth town pump which a stiff-necked town council refuses to provide with drinking cups for the faithful.

But, seriously speaking, Herr Wirth belongs to the school of old Wagnerites whose efforts in one direction, at least, are directed toward the achievement of good for Wagner's art and ought not to be made game of. Considering the goings on at Bayreuth for the last decade it would, no doubt, be willing, as John Oliver Hobbes is (and we are, for that matter), to add to the many Wagnerian paradoxes one more which would not only see a decadence of appreciation for Wagner's art works in Bayreuthian triumph of the last few years, but the death knell of the festivals themselves. This is the real Wagnerian language—the bigger the success of the Bayreuth festivals, the greater the harm to Wagner's ideals. They have become "grand opera," as Nietzsche, with night setting down over his luminous mind said they would, and thereby they have fallen under the condemnation of Wagner himself.

However, this is wandering pretty far from the original purpose of this writing, which was to say something about a recent manifestation of the Wagner cult in New-York. This city has never been afflicted with that species of affected and hysterical Wagnerism which John Oliver Hobbes condemns in her own countrymen. Appreciation of Wagner here has been a long, a steady, and a perfectly sane growth. Under proper conditions, therefore, it might be said that the time was bound to arrive when Wagner's dramas not only might, but ought to be, performed in the vernacular. Yet when the Castle Square Opera Company attempted an English version of "Die Meistersinger von Nürnberg" last week, the attempt was greeted with more or less good natured dispraise from every quarter whence an intelligent expression might have been expected. What conclusion shall we draw from the premises? Is