Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—2—8:15—Monte Cristo.
AMERICAN THEATRE—2—8:15—The Lost Paradise.
BIJOU—8—The Belle of Bridgeport.
BROADWAY THEATRE—2:15—8:15—More Than Queen.
CASINO—2—8—The Belle of Bohemia.
CRITERION THEATRE—8:10—Zaza.
DALY'S THEATRE—2—8:10—San Toy.
EDEN MUSEE—The World in Wax.
EMPIRE THEATRE—2:15—8:20—Richard Carvel.
FOURTEENTH STREET THEATRE—2—8—Lost River.
GARDEN THEATRE—8—Henry V.
GARRICK THEATE—2:15—8:15—David Harum.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—2—8—A Hot Old Time.
HAMMERSTEIN'S VICTORIA—8:30—In Central Park.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—8:15—The Old Homestead.
HERALD SQUARE THEATRE—2—8:20—Arizona.
IRVING PLACE THEATRE—8:15—Der Probenkandidat.
KEITH'S—Continuous Performance.
KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE—8—L'Aiglon.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—2—8—Vaudeville.
LYCEUM THEATRE—8:30—A Royal Family.
MADISON SQUARE THEATRE—2—8:30—Hodge, Podge & Co.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—2—Lohengrin—8—Faust.
MURRAY HILL THEATRE—2—8—Romeo and Juliet.
PASTOR'S—Day and Night—Continuous Show.
PROCTOR'S—Continuous Performance.
SAVOY—2—8—Mistress Nell.
THEATRE REPUBLIC—2—8:15—Sag Harbor.
WALLACK'S THEATRE—2—8:30—The Greatest Thing in the World: The Moment of Death.

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Knox Hats.

The Knox Hat has unquestionably Correct Styles; Superior Quality; Highest Class Workmanship. Stores, under 5th Ave. Hotel; B'way, cor. Fulton Street; 340 Fulton Street, Brooklyn.

New-York Daily Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1900.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—The Empress Dowager is said to have sent emissaries to the Yang-Tse Valley with orders to exterminate converts and expel foreigners. ═══ The Duke of the Abruzzi has chartered a vessel to proceed to Franz Josef Land in search of three missing Arctic exploration expeditions. ═══ A Venezuelan town was destroyed by the earthquake Monday and twenty-five lives were lost; the people of Caracas are camping out of doors, as the earth tremors continue. ═══ Winston Leonard Churchill delivered a lecture in London on the Boer war, being introduced by Lord Wolseley. ═══ The Free Church Assembly and the United Presbyterian Synod at Edinburgh resolved to unite; a dissident minority of the Free Church resolved to continue their denomination. ═══ Carlist activity in Catalonia, Spain, continues and the troops at Madrid are held in readiness to proceed to the disturbed district at a moment's notice. ═══ Sterner measures are being taken to suppress guerillas in South Africa by the British military authorities; Boer women are being imprisoned at Bloemfontein.

DOMESTIC.—Governor Roosevelt continued his campaign in Western New-York, being interrupted by rowdies at Geneva; it is thought that the attack made upon him at Elmira was organized. ═══ The Census Bureau announced the population of the United States as 76,295,220, an increase of nearly 21 per cent since 1890. ═══ Work was resumed at several more collieries in the anthracite coal region; five men were killed and six badly injured by an explosion of gas in a mine. ═══ Senator Depew made speeches from Binghamton to Little Falls, addressing the students of Colgate and Hamilton among others. ═══ Secretary Gage made a speech to young Republicans in Philadelphia, showing the folly of making a change in Presidents at the present time. ═══ The annual report of Adjutant-General Corbin was made public. ═══ Bryan finished his campaign in New-York and started west.

CITY.—Stocks closed strong and higher. ═══ Winners at Empire City track: Musette, Herbert, Annie Thompson, Decanter, Himself and The Amazon. ═══ Work was continued on the ruins caused by the Tarrant & Co. explosion, but little progress was made and no bodies were found; the cause of the explosion was not determined; Fire Department officials said there should be a new law regarding the storing of explosive drugs. ═══ Cornelius L. Alvord, jr., the defaulting note teller, was arraigned in court twice, and remanded without bail; both the State and county authorities claim jurisdiction. ═══ The Board of Estimate and Apportionment adopted the budget for 1901, the amount allowed being $98,100,413, an increase of $7,321,440 95. ═══ A waiter grabbed a man's diamond stud in a streetcar, and dashed down Fifth-ave. into Sherry's restaurant, where he was arrested. ═══ Search was made for Flannigan, the negro murderer of McGovern, the prison keeper, near Englewood, N. J. ═══ Assistant Attorney-General James M. Beck, Bishop C. H. Fowler, Senator Clarence Lexow and others addressed a mass meeting at the Grand Central Palace. ═══ Changes in the voting trust of the Kansas City Southern Railway were announced; George J. Gould was one of the three men elected. ═══ General Benjamin Flagler, of Niagara Falls, and William Watson Niles, of this city, died. ═══ Morris K. Jesup and Controller Coler spoke at the opening of the auditorium of the Museum of Natural History.

THE WEATHER.—Forecast for to-day: Fair and cooler. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 62 degrees; lowest, 53; average, 57⅛.

Wednesday's TRI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE, *in wrappers, 2 cents a copy;* $1.50 *a year. It has the same news as the Daily, and is an admirable paper for points* 200 *miles or more from New York.*

76,295,220.

We are 76,295,220. A large family and a larger family than most conservative statisticians predicted when the census taking began. It was expected that with the filling up of the country and the ebbing of the flood tide of immigration the rate of increase would show a more than regular falling off, and many trustworthy observers thought 70,000,000 a liberal estimate. But the pressure of population and the fears for the future of the young men which so disturb Mr. Bryan and Mr. Croker do not seem to have operated to check the production of the teeming millions. The increase for ten years is 13,225,464, as against 12,958,738 in the preceding decade and 11,161,574 between 1870 and 1880. The rate of increase for the last decade is practically 21 per cent, that for the previous one 25 per cent, and for that before 1880 30 per cent.

New-York still holds its proud position as the Empire State, with a population of 7,268,009, a gain of 21 per cent, while Pennsylvania has gained about 20 per cent and reports 6,301,365 inhabitants. Illinois and Ohio retain their places as third and fourth, respectively. Missouri is still fifth. Massachusetts gives up its rank as sixth in favor of Texas, which comes within sixty thousand of surpassing Missouri. The figures show that the time of the rapid filling up of any one section of the country by great tides of immigration is about over. The gains are pretty well distributed in different sections. Some of the small States of the Far West show surprising rates of increase, that of Idaho being 92 per cent, Montana 84 per cent, North Dakota 75 per cent and Wyoming 53 per cent. Their actual growth, however, is not large, and neither increases the weight of those States in Congress nor shows any significant movement of population in their direction. In the same neighborhood Colorado returns only 21 per cent increase and South Dakota 22 per cent, but both have far larger populations.

In the East New-Jersey makes the best showing, with a growth of 30 per cent. The South is also making rapid strides. The increase in Texas is 37 per cent, in Florida 35 per cent, while Mississippi, Georgia and Alabama have gained about 20 per cent. Likewise, each section shows places of comparatively little progress. Vermont, New-Hampshire and Maine in the East, and Delaware, Maryland, Virginia and Tennessee in the South, fall far behind the average for the whole country; and Nevada shows an actual loss in population. In the Middle West the average has just fairly been maintained. Illinois and Wisconsin have increased 23 per cent, while Ohio reports only 13 per cent, Indiana 15 per cent and Iowa 17 per cent.

Perhaps the most remarkable record is made by Kansas and Nebraska, though the discovery of wholesale padding in the returns of Omaha and Lincoln ten years ago, and consequent apparent stagnation in those towns, prepared the way for disappointing revelations concerning Nebraska. Kansas has gained only 3 per cent and Nebraska only 1 per cent. This may account for the wave of Populism and free silver which has swept those States within the last ten years, and it may be accounted for by that wave. They had been growing rapidly in the previous decade, making all allowance for padded returns, but they have both practically been at a standstill since 1890. They were doubtless boomed to the point of reaction, but so were other States which do not show such stagnation. Perhaps when the time for recovery came they were not handicapped like Nebraska—which seems to have suffered more than Kansas, long the home of Populism—with the repute of being the centre of Bryanism during the last four years of development.

The census officials are entitled to great credit for the work done in tabulating the returns of population so soon. Congress, when it meets in December, will have before it complete material for reapportionment, and in the near future all the other statistics will be made available. It is a record of which the Administration may be proud, and it completely answers the predictions of the croakers and fault finders who started out with the assumption when General Merriam took office that the census work would not be creditably done. They now have to confess that he has conducted one of the best and quickest pieces of census taking known in this country.

IN MEMORIAM.

It has often been observed that men are prone to attribute to others qualities which they discern in themselves. It is not surprising, therefore, that Richard Croker should constantly refer to Governor Roosevelt as "that wild man." Certainly no man not supposed to be actually in need of a keeper was ever wilder in his talk than Tammany's ruler and prophet has been during this campaign. Having defiantly broken at the outset his own prudent rule of silence, he has grown more violent from week to week. His latest explosion, corresponding to that which occurred the same day among inanimate objects in Warren-st., blew his last remnant of discretion to fragments. On Monday evening he advised all Democrats to surround the polling places on election night, "count noses" and "if "the vote doesn't tally go in and pull out the "fellows in charge."

Now, whether this outbreak indicates merely an inflamed temper or an otherwise disordered mind, it shows that Mr. Croker is in a dangerous state, and we should feel that we had neglected a serious duty if we refrained from recalling to his recollection the fact that a man named John Y. McKane once similarly undertook to be a law unto himself in the matter of an election, and subsequently spent several years at hard labor in State's prison. He is not available just now for purposes of advice and admonition, but if he were we should expect him to drop Mr. Croker a friendly hint.

WHAT THE FIRE COMMISSIONER KNOWS.

On Monday evening, while perhaps still in a state of excitement due to the Warren-st. disaster, Fire Commissioner Scannell said:

> There are other similar concerns that pay little heed to the law. I have in mind one firm which carries a far greater quantity of explosives than that which was stored here. We are constantly in fear of trouble from that quarter, and instructions have been given to take the greatest precautions in case a fire occurs in the neighborhood of the building occupied by the firm to which I refer. No, I do not care to give the name of that firm now. I shall have the matter looked after immediately.

It is, of course, consoling to reflect that in this instance the door may be locked before the horse escapes, but the Commissioner's remarks are nevertheless not entirely satisfactory. If he has known, as he emphatically says he has, that various establishments were violating the law, and that one firm in particular was a gross offender, why, it is reasonable to ask, has he waited until now to "have the matter looked after"? And if, as he also declares, his opinion is that drug firms have been in the habit of watching for the visits of his inspectors and temporarily reducing their excessive and illegal supplies of explosive materials to correspond, why has he so considerately refrained from ordering inspections to be made at unexpected times? It is likely to occur to simple hearted citizens that Mr. Scannell's indignation would be more becoming and more useful if it were directed, to some extent at least, against the department of which he is the single head.

If the provisions of the charter which were designed to prevent such calamities as that which now engrosses public attention are suitable and sufficient, of which doubt may be reasonably entertained, it would seem to be evident, on the authority of the Fire Commissioner himself, that they have not been properly enforced. He now assures the community that he is going to be alert and vigorous in his treatment of offenders, and we hope he will keep his promise. If he knows that the law has been broken and who has broken it he is presumably able to demonstrate his knowledge in court and procure the infliction of a fitting punishment. He will find on examination of the charter that the crime he charges is as serious in the eye of the law as it is in the judgment of the community.

TWO EVER FRIENDLY POWERS.

It was observed the other day, in connection with the new Dual Alliance, that Great Britain and Germany were two Powers which had never been at war with each other. The statement is literally true, and it is a highly impressive and significant fact. There are no other Powers that have played greater parts in the history of Europe during the Christian era. Each of them has, at one time or another, been at war with almost every other important nation. But never once have they crossed swords with each other. It is true England has on several occasions forcibly interfered in German affairs and has fought against certain individual German States. But she has done so only in alliance with other German States, and she has thus been opposed to France and to the German States which were allied with France against their own brethren, and her purpose in such cases has been to fight not Germany, but France. Such was the case in the wars of the Reformation, when England sided with the Protestant States of North Germany, and in the wars of William III and Anne. In the Seven Years' War and the Napoleonic wars England was allied with Prussia against France, and to-day Prussia is the paramount State of the German Empire.

All this is, of course, quite fitting and natural. The English and German peoples are united by ties of blood and of religion. They come from the same racial stock. The German Emperor was quite right when on Wednesday last he described England as a Teutonic State. They are much more nearly alike in mental and moral characteristics than any other two great peoples of Europe. They are, moreover, largely possessed of the same spirit and aim in social, industrial and political affairs. There is, we know, an old saying that two of a trade cannot agree, but it is a cynical half truth. Two of a trade are rivals, competitors, and thus are constantly trying to outstrip each other. They are opponents in small details. But when the general welfare of the trade is at stake they agree in its defence quickly and surely. So two nations that are kin may have their petty wranglings and jealousies. Great Britain and Germany have had plenty. But in the last analysis of great issues they stand resolutely side by side. Between themselves they have their differences; to all the rest of the world they show a united front.

This is a matter of good omen to the two Powers concerned and also to the world at large. For the general influence of each of these Powers is so uniformly for good, for peace and for progress that the character of their united influence cannot be for a moment in doubt. To the United States the matter is one of especial interest, because, while it makes no entangling alliances with foreign Powers, this Nation is by natural ties bound more closely to these two than to any others in the world. Ours is a composite Nation, with elements drawn from every land. But the overwhelming mass of it has been drawn from the lands which lie beneath the British and the German flags. It is the policy of the United States to cultivate peace and friendship with all nations, and it is its happy privilege to be able to cultivate the friendship of any one without incurring the enmity of any other. There is therefore no manifestation of unfriendliness or of lack of sympathy toward other nations in feeling a peculiar pleasure in this beneficent concord of the two great Powers which are so closely akin to each other and, each and both of them, to us.

THE SECOND BRIDGE TO BROOKLYN.

The desire and the need for the earliest possible increase of the means of travel between Long Island and the Borough of Manhattan are so general and urgent that countless regrets will be expressed because a new cause of delay in the construction of the East River Bridge has just been set up. That stiff task of raising a second gigantic structure over the water between the crowded spaces on either side of the estuary which joins New-York Bay with Long Island Sound fell into the hands of Tammany Hall soon after Mayor Van Wyck had been sworn in. Since the members of the original Commission which had charge of the East River Bridge were turned out of their places to make room for loyal followers of the Wigwam a disposition has been apparent to use the scheme for all it is worth for the advantage of the Democratic chieftains and their friends. An easy-going disposition to avoid haste, to promote the plans of certain Democratic organizations, and to see to it that favored politicians should wax fat, has been obvious to all who have been watching the progress of the bridge. Now there is a question of the payment of extremely high wages on a certain part of the work.

Corporation Counsel Whalen has not earned the reputation of a watchdog of the municipal treasury; in fact, he is so generous in his opinions to the Tammany freebooters who are always after loot that conservative taxpayers are in danger of fits when they think of the mischief he has done already and the further mischief which he is likely to do. Mr. Whalen is heartily in favor of throwing out the bids of contractors who do not pay excessive wages to faithful Tammany voters, and as the result of his legal advice the completion of the much needed East River Bridge may be considerably delayed. Our Tammany Corporation Counsel was for a long time a stone wall against rapid transit. When the list of public spirited New-Yorkers in the closing years of the nineteenth century is finally made up it will be impossible to find John Whalen's name with a microscope.

SOMETHING ABOUT "TRUSTS."

Frank Bergen, one of New-Jersey's foremost lawyers, has a penchant for getting to the bottom of things, and he has been looking up the history of the word "trust." According to Mr. Bergen, the expression came into use politically about fifteen years ago. The trust of those days was, however, he says, something different from the monster which William J. Bryan and other noted hunters are tracking to-day. Then it was a combination of a number of corporations engaged in the same line of business, by which they agreed to carry on their business according to the direction of a few individuals, to whom the stock of the corporation was transferred, so that they might elect the directors and define the policy of all the corporations and prevent competition among them. That kind of a trust the courts declared to be unlawful. They held that every corporation must carry on business through its own officers.

From that Mr. Bergen argues that "the peo-"ple by means of legislation and litigation were "and still are masters of 'the money changers,' "as Bryan calls smart business men in this "country." As another proof of this Mr. Bergen refers to the successful attacks of the Grangers against railroad discriminations and the stifling of competition. After a number of States had experimented with regulatory legislation Congress took hold of the problem and the Interstate Commerce law and the Sherman act were the fruits.

"Those laws," Mr. Bergen says, "were sus-"tained by the courts, and by means of them "nearly all the evils of which the Grangers "complained have been exterminated. It is an "interesting fact that while the Populists and "Bryan Democrats have done the most shout-"ing about the trusts, corporations, syndicates, "millionaires and moneybags, the Republicans "have done about all that has yet been done "to restrain their unconscionable conduct."

The modern trust Mr. Bergen describes as a huge corporation, not a combination, and his view is that these trusts are "beneficial, in-"jurious or dangerous, according to the stand-"point from which you look at them." What he sees beneficial in them is that "they cheapen "productions, and sometimes improve the qual-"ity of manufactured goods, and often raise "wages, sometimes voluntarily." He attributes much of our immense success in foreign markets to the strength and energy of these aggregations of capital. They employ men of the highest executive capacity, who manage to triumph over foreign competition while paying higher wages. The result is that wealth is pouring into this country from all points of the compass. The efforts of these vast corporations to destroy competition are, Mr. Bergen says, often heartless and sometimes wicked. That, he argues, is because corporations are made of men, and the greed and selfishness of men will exhibit themselves ever through the mask and under the forms of corporate organization. Mr. Bergen contends that trusts can be successfully dealt with only by act of Congress. Then he refers to the proposed amendment to the Constitution giving Congress power to define, regulate, dissolve or prohibit trusts or monopolies, which came up in the House of Representatives on June 1, 1900. In favor of that amendment there were 154 votes, of which all but four were Republicans; against it were 132 votes, and all but two of these were Democrats and Populists. That, Mr. Bergen asserts, is conclusive proof that the Bryanites are not sincere in their anti-trust agitation.

Croker's "wild man" turns out to be a pretty good tiger hunter.

The objection of the people of the Danish West Indian Islands to being transferred to the sovereignty of the United States is not at all strange. Time was when they were not only willing but eager, every mother's son of them, to come under the Stars and Stripes. But a little clique of politicians at Washington forced this Government into the false position of refusing to take them after it had expressed a desire for them! No wonder they now hesitate to subject themselves to a possibility of another such slight.

The number of despairing men and women who have committed suicide in and near New-York in recent months has been unusually large. Carbolic acid has been used in so many cases to end life that the need of more care in the sale of it is clearly apparent. This cheap and common acid is taken more freely than anything else by women and girls who seek death, but in several instances of late men of various ages have preferred to end their lives by swallowing this corrosive fluid, which invariably produces agonizing pain before the heart stops beating. But the pistol is resorted to more frequently by men who commit suicide than by women, as, of course, women are less accustomed to firearms than men. A famous Chinese mandarin is reported to have pushed gold leaf down his throat in order to bring about the premature close of his troubled career. No Occidental would ever have hit upon so eccentric a method of self-destruction. One might almost as well try to kill himself by gulping down a golf ball or even an infantile caddie.

Mr. Moorfield Storey, the "anti-imperialist" candidate for Congress in one of the Massachusetts districts, enjoys the unique distinction of taking himself altogether seriously.

Tammany officials promoted from jails are common enough, but they are a new thing in Japan, where Marquis Ito has just advanced two of that class to his Cabinet. As their offences were political, they can probably be whitewashed to an officially presentable aspect, which cannot be said of all the jailbirds boosted into place by the Wigwam.

The Road Drivers' Association of this city has acted wisely in deciding that it will use every legitimate means to prevent the employment of boys under sixteen years of age as drivers. Reckless lads in the service of butchers, grocers, marketmen and other employers dash through our streets at a wild pace, and delight in scaring timid women and children by their unearthly yells at the crossings. Many serious accidents are due to the wanton antics of these cubs, and the municipal ordinance should be strictly enforced.

PERSONAL.

Rear Admiral Schley has consented to go to Louisville next summer to attend the twenty-eighth biennial conclave of Knights Templar, but has declined to ride a horse as one of the mounted staff, saying that he did not believe it would be possible for him "to keep the saddle on board one for ten minutes, even if the animal was as gentle as a camel."

"For twenty-eight years," says "The Kansas City Journal," "H. K. Bates, who died suddenly with heart disease at Fort Scott, was master mechanic at the Fort Scott shops for the Memphis road. His wife, who survives him, was Miss Abra Adams, a lineal descendant of John Quincy Adams, sixth President of the United States."

Z. G. Simmons, a wealthy manufacturer in Kenosha, Wis., purposes to fit up a clubhouse and night school for his employes.

"The visit of ex-Governor W. D. Hoard of Wisconsin to Georgia," says "The Atlanta Constitution," "is an event in our history. In his own State the ex-Governor made a mark in politics, but this has been completely eclipsed by the light which he has shed upon the cow. When he saw the prodigality of nature going to waste, while people complained of poverty, Mr. Hoard reflected that the utilization of waste resources would make any nation rich. The cow, her product of calf, milk, butter and cheese; the hog, the myriad uses to which he could be put; the sheep, with meat for the gods and woolclip for the princess—in all these Mr. Hoard beheld wealth and affluence. The farmers of Georgia should turn out to hear the story which the distinguished visitor from Wisconsin has to tell. He will convince them that they will have no occasion to visit the Klondike to find success in life."

The Rev. A. P. Doyle, the well known Paulist Father, of this city, will deliver the address at the annual service of the Knights of Columbus, in Hartford, on November 18.

The alumni of Washington and Lee University and other friends of the late William L. Wilson propose to raise by subscription a fund of at least $100,000 with which to endow a professorship in the university.

A Spanish paper says that two descendants of Columbus, Manuel and Maria Columbo, brother and sister, are at present inmates of the Asylum for the Homeless, in the city of Cadiz. It is said that documents in their possession incontestably prove their descent.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

"A few days ago," says "The Boston Herald," "a lady in pursuit of a cook was interviewing and being interviewed at a certain employment bureau. 'I shall want you to go into the country,' she remarked to the mighty personage who was eying her from head to foot. 'Yes, ma'am; and do yez have low neck dinners, ma'am?' Mrs. Cook inquired. ' "Low neck dinners!" What do you mean by that?' said the lady. 'Well, ma'am, do yez eat yez dinner in low neck dresses? I hev a frind who says she'll not take no place unless the family eats in low necks, an' I thought I wouldn't, either.' So this is what we are all coming to! Not even our domestics will endure 'plain living,' and if one wants a six dollar cook she can't have her without promising to 'eat in low necks!' "

Mr. Lurker—Excuse me, Miss Snapper, but I have long sought this opportunity——

Miss Snapper—Never mind the preamble, Mr. Lurker. Run along in and ask pa. He's been expecting this would come for the last two years.—(Tit-Bits.

The Editor of "The Fairfax (Mo.) Forum" makes the following announcement: "The editor of this paper has been nominated by the Democrats of this township for Justice of the Peace. The nomination was not sought after by us, neither was it forced upon us. There's no mistaking our qualifications—we know about as much law as a brass monkey. But our friends said they were looking for some good, honest man to make the race. In the face of such an indirect compliment, how could we refuse? In a race for office we would be a monumental fizzle. We wouldn't ask a man to vote for us if he'd give us half a dollar. Our opponent is M. L. Blair. He's an honest man, too. But he's well fixed financially and don't need the $4 or $5 a year that's in the office. Neither of us will make an active canvass for votes, so you fellows who expect to smoke our cigars, drink our whiskey and have fun at our expense will get left."

"Cook," said Mrs. Hostess, solemnly, at the eleventh hour, "we have forgotten all but the entrées."

And cook, in her excitement, responded with: "Lor', mum, so we have! If we ain't a couple of blunder headed idiots, may I never."—(Tit-Bits.

A party of visitors on the piazza of the Profile House were recently discussing the pronunciation of the word giving the place and the house its name. Some were for "Profyle"; others for "Profeel." A native mountaineer happening to drive up, one of the party suggested that they leave it to him. The others, for fun, consented. "Wa-al," drawled the native, true to the Yankee trick of answering a question with a question, "would ye say 'twas a woodpyle or a woodpeel that yer had in yer backyard?"

In the city of Seville there is a spacious building formerly used by the Chamber of Commerce, called the Lonja, in which are preserved the correspondence and records relating to the early discovery and settlement of America, and in all this vast accumulation of historical documents the only reference to the death of Columbus, the man who gave Spain her greatest glory and fame, appears upon the back of a petition for pecuniary relief. King Ferdinand indorsed it favorably and sent the document to the Minister of Finance, in whose office it lay for months, until somebody picked it up, and, observing its contents, under the indorsement of the King, carelessly wrote these words: "The within Admiral is dead."—(Chicago Record.

The remains of an ancient galley were recently found six feet below the surface at Tottenham marshes during the excavations for the new reservoirs of the East London Water Company. It is supposed to have belonged to the Danes, who were defeated in Lea Valley by King Alfred in 894 A. D.

Flatte—I thought I'd practise on my cornet last evening, but to save me I couldn't get the right pitch on it.

Bratte—Couldn't you get the window open?

"What's the window got to do with it?"

"Well, the right pitch would have been through that."—(Philadelphia Record.

Kennekuk, a postoffice in Jackson County, Kan., which has just been discontinued by the Government, was prominent as a stage station on the old overland route in the later forties. It was named after a chief of the Kickapoo Indians and has been listed among the postoffices of the United States for more than fifty years. The hotel at Kennekuk was built in 1850, and its register contains the signatures of many prominent Americans, among them those of Abraham Lincoln and Mark Twain. The latter mentions Kennekuk in his "Roughing It."

In the Campaign of the Future.—The orator stopped to take a drink of water. As if this had been a signal agreed upon by the toughs in the audience there broke out instantly a fusillade of cabbages, dead cats and other political campaign properties, and the gifted spellbinder hastily retreated behind the sheet iron curtain.

Only for a moment, however, did the disorder reign supreme.

A bullet proof phonograph, with steel megaphone attachment, was pushed upon the stage. Its roar of oratory instantly drowned the noise made by the disorderly element that was seeking to throttle free speech, and the meeting proceeded to a triumphant conclusion. Science and adroit management had triumphed over the mob.—(Chicago Tribune.

THE DRAMA.

REVIVAL OF "MORE THAN QUEEN."

MISS WALSH AS JOSEPHINE.

The spectacle play of "More Than Queen," from the French of M. Emile Bergerat, first represented in New-York on October 24, 1899, at the Broadway Theatre, by Miss Julia Arthur and her company, was revived last night, at the same theatre, by Miss Blanche Walsh, and Miss Walsh impersonated the Empress Josephine. The play consists of a series of tableaus, illustrative of the amatory experience of Josephine and Napoleon. The Emperor is an heroic personage; the Empress is a saint; and, from first to last, the view taken of their relations is the popular view. Josephine fascinates Napoleon, in the first picture, subdues him in the second, controls him in the third, consorts with his triumph in the fourth, and remains the ruler of his heart, although alienated from his person, in the cast. Josephine thus pervades the pageant, and it is intimated that she was always his good genius, who strove to prevent him from seizing the imperial crown of France, and who, if her advice had been followed, would have averted his ruin and maintained him in honorable domination—a very Washington of the French people—to the end of his days. It is the personality of Josephine that is the spine of the drama, in so far as it has any spine: her presence holds its frame together, and her beauty illumines it. Miss Julia Arthur was fortunate in this play, because of her rich, tropical, physical loveliness, and because, likewise, of her capacity of eloquence, her wiles of bewitchment, and her intimations of tenderness. Miss Walsh, though, physically, less sumptuous and less enchanting to the eye, is not less forcible, less imperial, less formidable, or less resplendent; if she does not rival her predecessor in the piquancy of enticing grace she excels her in womanlike sincerity. It was not till the arrival of the crisis of the divorce, however, that Miss Walsh made any deep impression upon her audience—for the reason, perhaps, that it is not till then that this spectacle assumes a dramatic form. In Josephine's scene of intercession with Napoleon, when gradually she rises to the simple majesty of self-assertion as a true and honorable wife, the actress sounded the authentic notes of truth, passion, and pathos. Her performance was never intrinsically aristocratic: the public seldom or never sees a Queen upon the stage, unless it be Ellen Terry or Helena Modjeska: and her art is generally crude with awkward attitudes, superabundant gesture, and coarse articulation; but there were, in this passage, together with that of the water test, denotements of deep heart and strong character. The drama was mounted and dressed with the scenes and garments appertaining to Miss Julia Arthur's original production. Mr. William Humphrey, made up according to several accepted portraits of the Emperor, presented Napoleon in his several phases of schemer, lover, domestic bully, and imperial tyrant; but not till the strong scene with Lucien did he create any illusion or impart any sense of authority or diffuse any atmosphere of danger or seem to be animated by any intellectual purpose or swayed by any conflict of genuine feelings. In that scene he was momentarily potential. There is much tossing and goring of subsidiary historical persons in the piece, and the observer finds it difficult to avoid a general impression of miscellaneous foolery. But in this, as in some other cases, idolatry of the Napoleonic legend is an essential preliminary to enjoyment of the play.

W. W.

CAST OF "MORE THAN QUEEN."

Napoleon Bonaparte	William Humphrey
Lucien Bonaparte	Joseph Kilgour
Talleyrand	Ogden Stevens
Junot, Duke d'Abrantes	Earle Brown
Roustan	Frank Sheridan
Joachim Murat	Frank Gibbons
Jerome Bonaparte	Thomas Lawrence
Joseph Bonaparte	Robert Harold
Louis Bonaparte	Frederick Harris
Pius VII	Ellis Ryse
Cardinal Fesch	George Howland
Cardinal Caprera	David Davenport
Mme. Rochefoucauld	Bessie Humphrey
Mme. Soult	Louise Orendorf
Julie Clary	Alice Niles
Elisa Bacciochi	Leslie Bingham
Queen Hortense	Emily Baker
Loettia	Kate Power
Pauline Borghese	Elizabeth Mayhew
Caroline Murat	Helen Singer
Mlle. Avrillon	Katherine Clinton
Josephine Bonaparte	Blanche Walsh

TRANSATLANTIC TRAVELLERS.

Among those booked to sail for Liverpool on the White Star Line steamer Oceanic to-day are Murray Angus, Colonel and Mrs. Angus, Admiral and Mrs. Beaumont, Dr. T. P. Bodkin, George Gray Butler, Dr. James Chambers, Colonel and Mrs. Charlesworth and family, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Drexel, Mrs. G. E. Gridley, A. F. Yarrow, the Misses Yarrow, Charles Ezra White, C. Teesdale, Colonel George L. Shepley, Lieutenant Powlept, W. B. Lusk and Mr. and Mrs. D. D. MacPherson.

Among those who will sail on the American Line steamer New-York for Southampton are Dr. J. W. Bell, the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Jacob Chamberlain, Aaron Chesbrough, Mrs. E. P. Loomis and Miss Sadie Loomis.

The steamer Noordland, of the Red Star Line, will take to Antwerp as passengers Miss Elizabeth Emery, George Hunter and the Misses S. L. and M. H. Johnston.

Among the passengers on the steamer Alliança, of the Panama Steamship Company, which arrived here from Colon yesterday, were C. B. Hart, United States Minister to Colombia, and wife; William Hadley, J. A. Crossman, H. G. Prescott, C. A. Price, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Le Count and Thomas H. Creden.

NOTES OF THE STAGE.

The next season of Louis James and Miss Kathryn Kidder will open in this city with a revival of "The Tempest," in which Mr. James will be seen as Caliban.

"Michael Strogoff" will be presented at the American Theatre next Monday night, with Ralph Stuart, Mary Hampton, Isabelle Evesson and every other principal member of the stock company in the case.

Yesterday Henry Miller telegraphed to Wagenhals & Kemper, his new managers, that he had secured from Madeline Lucette Ryley her play, "Richard Savage," which will be presented in this city before the end of the season. Mr. Miller returns from England in time to begin his tour in Washington, where he opens on January 1 in "Heartsease."

Among those who have been engaged by Miss Olga Nethersole for her forthcoming engagement in "Sapho" at Wallack's Theatre and her tour are G. Harrison Hunter, Frederick Thorne, George Wharnock, Francklyn Hurleigh, Miss Eleanor Carey and Miss Violet Goodall.

Harold Russell has been engaged to appear with James O'Neill at the Academy of Music, to take the place of Edmund Breese.

MUSIC.

THE KNEISEL QUARTET.

There were several causes of rejoicing for the lovers of chamber music at the concert with which the Kneisel Quartet opened the serious season at Mendelssohn Hall yesterday afternoon. It was, first of all, a delight to welcome back the artists who stand for the highest that is offered in the realm of pure music. It was pleasant to greet again in Mr. Ludovic Breitner, who took part in the concert, a musician of like seriousness and beauty of purpose with Mr. Kneisel and his associates; and also it was gratifying to make the acquaintance in the sonata for pianoforte and violoncello by Richard Strauss, which Mr. Breitner played with Mr. Schroeder, of a piece of music which, compared with the latest compositions of the same youthful genius, was like a limpid lake reflecting bright skies and fringes of brilliant flowers in contradistinction to turpid and brackish pools. The sonata was Strauss's opus 6, and has been in Mr. Schroeder's repertory for fifteen years, it being that long ago that he played it with the composer in Leipsic. We can recall no performance of it here previous to that of yesterday. Both artists played it with obvious appreciation of its contents, and it might perhaps be said, for the sake of the record, that no composition by Richard Strauss ever gave keener pleasure to a New-York audience than this, written when the composer was yet a youth and long before he conceived his mission to be to demonstrate how generous and unlearned a child of nature Richard Wagner was. Messrs. Breitner and Schroeder won warm applause with each movement and were heartily recalled at the end of the sonata.

This feature of the concert was preceded by Beethoven's Quartet, op. 18, No. 5, and Dvorak's Quartet in E flat, op. 51. In both works the organization played with marvellous freshness and purity of tone, and that superb finish for which it is famous, notwithstanding that the weather was unkind to the strings. A little less reticence on the part of Mr. Kneisel might have enhanced the general effect, especially in the finale of the Dvorak Quartet, in which more of the wildness of a Slavic folk dance might profitably have been illustrated.

AT THE ENGLISH OPERA.

The explanations and extenuations unofficially made by the management of the Metropolitan English Opera Company remove the first appearance of Miss Fanchon Thompson in "Carmen" last night outside the field of criticism. The young woman, it was said, had been ill since her return to America with a nervous chill. When the performance should have begun she was suffering from an almost total extinction of voice, and after half an hour's delay she consented to sing only because she did not wish to disappoint the audience which had gathered to hear her. It was intimated also that she might not be able to finish the opera. There has been a somewhat too copious exploitation of this young woman—knowledge of the little that she has done on the other side of the water justifies at least this much comment—and it is to be feared that she will reap the ill effects of it, as she may also the unwise conduct of her friends last night. If she is able to embody a conception of Carmen in music and action, it is much to be hoped that it is not that which was shadowed forth last night. Mr. Pringle essayed the part of Escamillo, and found it the old crux. Sweet and maidenly was Miss Studdiford's singing as Michaela, and warm, impassioned and effective Mr. Brozel's Don José.

NOTES OF THE CAMPAIGN.

HOW SENATOR LINDSAY WILL VOTE.—Senator Lindsay, of Kentucky, who stopped over in Washington Sunday on his way from New-York to Frankfort, where he will vote next week, had this to say about the part he would take in the present contest in the Blue Grass State:

> An announcement was printed in New-York a few days ago that I was going to vote for President McKinley. That was much overstated, and was quite beyond anything I had ever authorized. I expect to vote in Kentucky this year. I shall vote for Mr. Yerkes, the Republican candidate for Governor, and also for the Republican candidate for Congress in my district. I made up my mind some time ago that Mr. Bryan was not a suitable man for President, and I shall not vote for him. Further than that, I have made no statement, and I do not care to say more at this time.

In referring to Mr. Bryan Senator Lindsay said he hoped for a reorganization of the Democratic party within the next two or three years. "It is very essential," he added, "that there should be a strong party in this country in opposition to the Republicans, but it should be a party on a conservative basis."

BRYAN A MENACE TO WASHINGTON INTERESTS.—There can be no doubt of the disastrous effects which would be inflicted upon the material welfare of the National capital by the election of Mr. Bryan as President. At least two of the doctrines for which he stands are directly opposed to its prosperity, and consequently there is a distinct hope in the minds of most Washingtonians, regardless of party, that he will be defeated as in 1896. The immediate cause of their distrust is Mr. Bryan's threat against the Civil Service system now in vogue, a threat which he pointedly uttered in this city four years ago, and took occasion to repeat here last Tuesday. In addition, they share the general apprehension of the conservative, unprejudiced citizens for the business stability which is menaced by the free coinage doctrine. Washington would suffer with other communities in the crisis which would inevitably follow the victory of the party pledged to a repudiation of the National financial credit.—(The Washington Star.

WELLINGTON'S DISAPPOINTING ROLE.—Senator Wellington's role in the Bryan campaign has been an immensely disappointing one. In Maryland he has been obliged to speak in the last few weeks under the auspices of the free silver organization, which is keeping watch on the doings of the "regulars," who are suspected of a not too zealous interest in Colonel Bryan's fortunes. This organization arranged his Baltimore meeting, at which the Democratic State Committee was entirely unrepresented. In other States than Maryland many of the meetings arranged for the Cumberland statesman have been cancelled because of a conspicuous lack of local enthusiasm.

CHICAGO'S PROSPERITY PARADE.—The vast procession, while not primarily political in its purpose, was an object lesson in the blessings which this country has enjoyed as the outcome of Mr. McKinley's election in 1896. It testified to the resumption of activity in every industry; to the starting up of mills, mines, factories and furnaces; to the increased demand for all our manufactured and staple products; to the firm establishment of the credit of the country; to increasing savings bank deposits; to a yearly increase in wages since 1896, as compared with a decrease of wages every year of the previous Democratic Administration; to an increase of nearly 50 per cent more names on pay rolls; to a lifting of mortgages; to the better condition of laborers, artisans and farmers; to prosperity everywhere in the place of soup houses, scarce money, low wages, thousands out of work, universal stagnation and widespread calamity. The pageant of prosperity, though not intended to be a political demonstration, was none the less a forecast of victory for McKinley and Roosevelt. Prosperity is here, and the great majority of these marchers will vote for its continuance four years longer. To this extent the pageant was political. It was a forecast of the result at the polls in November in this city, which cannot be gainsaid. What is true of Chicago will be true all over the North, for prosperity is everywhere. The whole country is prosperous, and neither needs nor wants a change.—(The Chicago Tribune.

AN OBJECT LESSON.—The District of Columbia has no votes in the National election, but political sentiment there may to a certain extent indicate the sentiment elsewhere. There is a flourishing sound money club at Chevy Chase, one of Washington's suburbs, just across the Maryland line. It is composed of both Democrats and Republicans, most of them business men. It is stated that if the proportion of McKinley Democrats belonging to this organization should hold good throughout the country in other organizations of like character the chance for Bryan to receive enough gold Democratic votes to elect him is slim, indeed. There are men who join it to effect the defeat of Bryan, with the intention of continuing in the Democratic party, especially in regard to State politics, some of these voters having a legal or voting residence in adjoining States. Others expect the Democratic party to continue wedded to something like Bryanism, and have put no period to their association with Republicans. The sound money club of Chevy Chase was at its last meeting addressed by a prominent Democratic lawyer and presided over by a Democrat.

THE GERMAN-AMERICAN VOTE.—Speculating upon how the German vote in this year's election is to be cast has had something like a fascination for the campaign advance computer. We hear less of it of late, but it still breaks out in spots. It is a significant fact that in States like Wisconsin, where this vote is very large, there is no serious claim that its electors on the Bryan ticket are to be chosen. The truth, we are inclined to believe, will be found to be that the German vote has not essentially changed from what it was four years ago. It was then cast for McKinley on the sound money issue. That is as much in evidence now as it was then, and is having the same effect on the great bulk of the voters of American birth. We see no reason to anticipate that it will operate differently on the German mind.—(The Boston Herald.