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Ivers & Pond Pianos
The most expensive construction, most reasonable prices. Easy pay. CHANDLER'S, 439 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

New-York Daily Tribune.

SUNDAY, MAY 26, 1901.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—M. Altschensky, of Kharkoff, a financier of great prominence in Russia, committed suicide because of financial embarrassments; many large institutions suffer from his operations. —— The bedroom steward who discovered the missing gold bars on the steamer Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse recently at Hamburg, was arrested, charged with abstracting the gold from the specie room. —— Three Europeans and one hundred and seventy-eight natives perished in the eruption of the volcano of Keloet, Java. —— A fire in a Prussian mine caused the death of twenty-one miners. —— All hope of saving the seventy-eight men entombed in the Universal Colliery in Wales was abandoned. —— Unfavorable crop reports were made public in England and Germany. —— The prosecution of merchants in Manila accused of trading with the insurgents has been abandoned as inexpedient. —— Sir Alfred Milner has chosen to be known as Lord Milner of Cape Town. —— The German squadron in Chinese waters has been ordered home. —— M. De Rodays has appealed to the French courts against his summary eviction from the joint editorship of the Paris "Figaro." —— The Norwegian Parliament admitted to the franchise women who pay taxes. —— Mgr. Chapelle, Papal Delegate to the Philippines, had a talk with the Pope regarding the religious orders in the islands.

DOMESTIC.—Senators Tillman and McLaurin, of South Carolina, resigned after a hot joint debate, and will go before the people for re-election. —— The President, Mrs. McKinley and the others of their party left San Francisco for Washington. —— A large number of appointments by the President were announced at the White House. —— T. W. Lawson sent a mesage to the New-York Yacht Club saying that he would charter his boat to a member in order to make her eligible as a Cup defender. —— The Presbyterian General Assembly, in session at Philadelphia, refused, by a vote of 271 to 234, to adopt the minority report on creed revision. —— A terrific gale on the Great Lakes caused widespread death and disaster. —— It was Argentina Day at Buffalo; the republic's exhibit was praised.

CITY.—Stocks were dull and irregular. —— R. Hoe & Co., the printing press manufacturers, issued a statement in regard to their attitude toward the machinists' strike. —— The Committee of Fifteen issued an appeal for funds to carry on its work. —— Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Lease, the Populist lecturer, filed a petition in bankruptcy. —— Pierson, the faith curist, was released on bail; he said prison bars could keep him no longer, and laid his freedom to his faith. —— The search for game birds in the plant of the Arctic Freezing Company was continued; eight thousand birds had been found when the work stopped; it will be continued to-morrow. —— General Benjamin F. Tracy testified in the suit of the Honduras company against the Honduras syndicate, that through his efforts in organizing the latter company Jacob R. Shipherd received $50,000. —— A company was formed and soon will be incorporated to manufacture the new Edison storage battery.

THE WEATHER.—Forecast for to-day: Cloudy and cool. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 55 degrees; lowest, 51; average, 52¾.

LAW NOT PERSECUTION.

It seems, and indeed it is, a hard and unwelcome thing to seize a father practically at the funeral of his child and impose fine or imprisonment upon him in his hour of grief because of the death of that child whom he fondly loved. It is a deed from which men well might shrink were no other interests involved than those of that one immediate case. But when interests are widespread, and issues of national importance depend upon their action, men must not regard mere sentiment or the feelings of an individual. For that reason we must cordially commend the verdict and sentence given a few days ago in a Westchester County court imposing a penalty upon a man who, because of so-called religious scruples and faith, refused to call in medical aid for his child, but let her die unattended. He himself persists in declaring that he acted in obedience to what he believes to be the will of God, and he and his counsel and friends raise the cry that he is being persecuted for his faith's sake. And we are not sure that the cry will not be widely taken up and repeated, so given does the present age seem to be to fads and crazes of that particular sort.

No cry could, however, be more fallacious and groundless. The question is not one of religious faith, but of humanity and of law. For it is perfectly obvious that if the religious plea were accepted in such a case as this it would have to be accepted in others until there was an end of law and maddest license prevailed in its place. Men used to urge the religious plea in behalf of human slavery, and if it had been regarded slavery would never have been abolished. Others used it in defence of polygamy, and others have done so in defence of still more abominable practices. There have been those who committed murder and human sacrifice as religious rites. Are we to respect their "freedom of faith" and let assassins go free because they interpret the will of God as sanctioning their horrid practices? On such principle the world might be transformed into a hell, each demon excusing his iniquity on the ground of "religious faith."

The relationship of man to God and a man's treatment of his own soul are matters with which the law and the state have no concern. But the relationship of man to the community and his dealings with his neighbor, even with his own children, are matters of prime concern to the law and to the state. And when men violate rules which the common sense of mankind and the religious sentiment and conviction of the vast majority have decided to be essential to justice and to human welfare they must be punished. That is not persecution. It is law. It is humanity. A man may perhaps let himself die without medical care if he wills. It is hard to legislate against that form of suicide. But if he imposes such a fate upon helpless dependents, or if he menaces the health and life of his neighbors by refusing to take precautions against the spread of contagion, he must bear the penalty of outraged law; and in so doing he is not a martyr, but a common criminal meeting his just deserts.

CHINESE CUSTOMS AND INDEMNITY.

Russia continues to urge the raising of China's indemnity by an increase of duties on maritime imports and opposes any increase in land duties. The United States and Great Britain, on the other hand, are opposed to an increase of the maritime customs. That is as might be expected. An increase of maritime customs would militate against foreign trade, and would injure the countries which have such trade with China. Russia has practically no such trade, and therefore would be uninjured by increased maritime duties, though as she has some land trade in China an increase in land duties would be objectionable to her. The United States, on the other hand, has a very large sea borne commerce with China, and would therefore suffer if it were subjected to higher taxation.

Li Hung Chang appears, as usual, to be on Russia's side, which is probably the side of his own personal interest. He is said to favor the payment of maritime customs in gold instead of silver. The purport of that is obvious. Silver is worth only about half as much as gold. To pay one dollar duty in gold instead of one dollar in silver would therefore be to pay twice as much. Li's childlike and bland proposal is therefore practically to double the tariff rate while keeping it nominally the same.

Beyond doubt the question is largely a selfish one. But the United States has certainly as good a right to be selfish over it as Russia has. Indeed, it has probably a better right, since its commercial interests in China are so much larger than Russia's. There is, however, this other consideration, not a selfish one, namely, that it is to the advantage of China as well as of other nations for commerce with her to be kept as free as possible, in order to stimulate it and to bring her as closely as possible into touch with the rest of the world. For that reason any measure which would lessen her foreign trade, as increased customs would do, would be an evil for China herself.

ARABI THE EGYPTIAN.

The announcement that Arabi the Egyptian—as he delighted to be called—has been pardoned and is to return to Egypt to spend the remainder of his days reopens a chapter of history which men still young can well remember and which yet seems to belong to the remote past. It is less than a score of years since the world

> "—— saw the league-long rampart-fire
> Flare from Tel-el-Kebir
> Through darkness, and the foe was driven,
> And Wolseley overthrew
> Arabi."——

But in those less than twenty years there have come to the oldest land of earth such changes as scarcely centuries knew before. Before Arabi's rebellion Egypt stagnated in such tyranny and corruption as made its very name a byword and a hissing, and under the jealous and inept "dual control"—two dogs in one manger—there was little hope of improvement. The hour of Egypt's new and better destiny struck clearly in the French refusal to participate in the suppression of Arabi's revolt. From that moment one power alone was responsible for Egypt and was potent to deal with its problems.

What has since occurred is history. Some of it is shameful history; the wanton sacrifice of Gordon one of the blackest blots upon nineteenth century civilization. But on the whole it is a record of which the world may well be proud. The people of Egypt have been redeemed from the bondage of alien taskmasters and have been brought to their own again. The government has been reorganized. Industries have been revived. Prosperity has been restored to a degree such as living men had not known before. There is no exaggeration in saying that the work of Lord Cromer for the material, intellectual and moral welfare of the Egyptian people has scarcely been rivalled by that of any other administrator in anything like similar circumstances.

And all because of the doings of the gray, withered man who now comes back from his long exile. For it was Arabi who gave the opportunity for the achievement of this splendid work. It was not intentional. Arabi's plans were far different. Had he succeeded he would have made a new Egypt, but it would not have been such an Egypt as that of to-day; it would not have been comparable with it in popular beneficence. His wildest dreams of freedom and prosperity are incomparably exceeded by what now prevails. Truly, he "builded better than he knew." There may be no adequate consolation to him for all he has lost in his years of exile. Yet if such consolation were possible it would be found in the spectacle of the new life of the land he loved. He may still hold that he was right in his revolt. But he should be devoutly thankful that he failed in it, and that thus the work of Egypt's renascence was intrusted to far more competent hands than his could ever have been.

THE FUTURE OF THE SMALL COLLEGE.

It is a common saying that the small college has no future. The prevailing megalomania of an age of gigantic corporations has affected the public attitude concerning education, and the popular tone toward an institution which cannot count its property by millions, its students by thousands and its courses by scores is often one of scarcely concealed contempt. The small college, with from one to two hundred students, offering a thorough training in the fundamental subjects of liberal education, but making no pretence of instruction in all possible sciences, languages and fads, is certainly put out of fashion by the more glittering educational vision of a university conducted on the department store plan, where all the latest patterns in intellectual acquirements can be found, from horse doctoring to the deciphering of cuneiform inscriptions.

The idea of independent investigation and original research lords it over us with most prevailing tinsel. There can be no question indeed of the value of the intellectual stimulus from a taste of the laboratory method for all students, nor of the necessity in any living educational system of the spirit which seeks to push forward the bounds of knowledge and of the opportunity for the exercise of that spirit in all directions. The discovery of new truths, the making of pioneers for the service of learning, are essential functions of the university, and in the university a comparatively few will gather new knowledge for the subsequent use of the many. But education, even higher education, is also immediately concerned for the many, and its duty to them is not the offering of a myriad of avenues for exploration, but a thorough training in the fundamentals of sound culture. The need of nine-tenths of the students in the American higher institutions of learning is not a university, but a school. They go to college to learn and be disciplined, not to prosecute research for the benefit of a waiting world. Scientific method doubtless should be cultivated in all schools, but there are few more pathetic examples of misdirected energy in education than the sight of boys making original investigations and writing learned "contributions" on "Maryland Town Governments in the Eighteenth Century" or "The Indian Remains in Athens County, Ohio," when they ought to be studying their English, their Latin and their French and learning the great lessons of history as worked out by wise men instead of wasting their time in delving among trivialities for themselves.

The sacrifice of college boys to so-called university methods has been a serious evil. The public appetite for great universities has led too many institutions which have an honorable and useful work to do by being frankly small colleges to deck themselves out with cheap pretence of laboratory practice, advanced courses and scholarly research which are of no serious advantage to the real advanced scholar, while they are an intellectual dissipation to the average student, who needs thorough instruction in a few standard subjects rather than a smattering at research in many. The duty and the opportunity of the small college are not to pose as something "almost as good as a big university" to catch the overflow of the fashionable current toward the great institutions, but to be frankly and proudly the small college, founding its claim to respect on its ability to do a certain kind of work, and that a much needed kind, better than anybody else. In "The Atlantic Monthly" for June Mr. Herbert W. Horwill admirably describes the proper function of the small college. He holds it to be a necessary institution in a rounded educational scheme, and says:

> Its clear aim must be to cultivate the intellect and character, rather than to enlarge the bounds of knowledge respecting the crustacea or the Greek particles or to make the graduation of its students synchronize with their qualification as lawyers or physicians. Accordingly, it will not endeavor to transform itself into either a miniature university or a miniature polytechnic. It will meet the demands of the new century, not by extending its curriculum, but by compressing it. It will increase by decreasing. It will not need to wait for a richer endowment that it may continue and heighten its patriotic service, but it will turn its present revenues to more concentrated and efficient uses. Unless it is exceptionally wealthy it will not spend much money upon buildings; it will put every available dollar into the quality of its teaching. It will be content with a much shorter list of names on its register than is now commonly considered necessary for a respectable institution, but it will employ such matriculation test as will insure that its energies will not be wasted in the attempt to give a higher education to men who are lacking either in the capacity or in the preparation required to profit by it. It will have the courage to reduce by one-half the number of its courses and to abolish several of its chairs, giving more adequate remuneration to the professors that remain. It will thus make the work of its staff more thorough and more permanent. Teachers of the highest quality will then find within its walls ample scope for a life career. In a word, what is needed that the tree may bear richer fruit is not the outgrowth of more branches, but the application of the pruning knife.

Some of the pruning proposed may seem to be of a radical sort. Much difficulty might be encountered in agreeing upon what courses should be cut off. Such deliberate self-restriction would require courage in the face of present tendencies, and could not hope quickly to commend itself to fashion. But certainly such an educational mission presents a higher ideal than the prevailing ambition to graft upon every college inappropriate university methods and pretentious university courses.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

The municipal government of Paris has often been blamed because so little effort was made to check cruelty to cab horses. Owners and drivers of these unfortunate animals in the French capital for a long time were objects of reproach because so many horses were ill fed, overworked and forced to excessive tasks when they were almost too weak even to totter and when they were suffering from sores and injuries of many kinds.

New-York for decades has been superior to Paris in the spirit of compassion to dumb beings. Our Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals and its volunteer and amateur allies and associates have done work of value for the amelioration of the lives of helpless creatures. The unselfish labors of Henry Bergh accomplished a great deal, and he has left behind him successors worthy to follow in the path he trod.

It is exceedingly gratifying to learn that French men and French women have been strikingly earnest in the last few years in their efforts to remove the reproach of brutality toward unfortunate animals in their dazzling capital. A Parisian society for the prevention of cruelty to animals has been carried on with energy, and the barbarous treatment of horses is much more rare on the banks of the Seine than it was a quarter of a century ago. Cruelty toward the weak and unoffending is now restrained and punished, and institutions for the relief of sick or injured animals have been established.

THE COMING CITY.

In the last two numbers of "The Fortnightly Review" H. G. Wells has indulged in what he calls "anticipations" concerning the possible distribution of the population of great cities a century hence. And as he deems it probable that by that time New-York, Philadelphia and Chicago will number at least forty million souls, he recognizes that the problems which he discusses are of vital interest on this side of the Atlantic as well as the other.

Two sets of forces, acting in opposite directions, are shown to be at work in determining the result. On the one hand, the necessity for shopping, the desirability of living near good schools and competent doctors, and the love of a crowd tend to maintain the concentration that has hitherto predominated. On the other, the love of nature and outdoor sports, the instinctive craving for the privacy of an independent home, however humble, and regard for the health of children are centrifugal tendencies. And the latter are likely to triumph, in Mr. Wells's judgment, because shopping can be done largely by telephone, and in time the suburban districts will be better equipped than now with schools and physicians.

Still, however potent these influences, the distance at which a man can reside from his place of business must depend on transportation facilities. If he is obliged to walk he will hardly live more than a mile or two away. With omnibuses and horsecars the limit can be extended to five or six miles. The trolley and electric elevated road improve the situation still further, while with steam cars a man will go about as far as he can ride in an hour, which on a suburban road is scarcely more than thirty miles at present. But before the close of the century Mr. Wells thinks it probable that millions of people doing business in the city will live a hundred miles or more away from its centre. London, for instance, may then extend to Exeter on the west and Nottingham on the north, while Mr. Wells deems it possible that New-York and Philadelphia will fill up the region between Albany and Washington.

"The Fortnightly's" contributor seems to think that for reaching the suburbs of his ideal city the choice will lie between steam cars and cheap private automobiles, and he declares his preference for the latter. There can be no question that the horseless carriage is destined to occupy a large field of usefulness in the near future. But the overcrowding of a common highway which would result from the adoption of Mr. Wells's scheme would be objectionable. It is inadequate, too. Suburban traffic during rush hours must be handled on the wholesale plan, and in vehicles capable of holding fifty people or more. For such service electricity offers advantages not possessed by steam. But, after all, the great essential is a track constructed with special reference to fast running. It should be as straight as a ruler and free from switches, and should never cross any other road at grade. On such a line speeds of from 100 to 120 miles an hour could be made in safety. And it is not a wild "anticipation" that looks for such an achievement in the vicinity of New-York within the next ten years.

BY BALLOON OVER OCEAN.

European aeronauts of stout hearts and meagre love of life are planning a balloon trip across the Atlantic. Are they likely to persuade any insurance companies in either hemisphere to issue policies in their favor? No trace of the heroic but overadventurous Andrée has yet been discovered. It is almost impossible that he is still alive. It is true that he sought the North Pole, and was not trying to cross any of the great oceans from east to west or from west to east. But still his fate should be a warning.

In some later time airships may go over the broadest seas without peril but in present conditions balloons are not much more likely to pass above the Atlantic or the Pacific in safety than they are to find a secure landing in the moon or the planet Mars.

BLIND GUIDES.

The absence of street signs in this city is not the only trouble that confronts the visiting stranger. The failure of householders to have the numbers of their houses so displayed that they may be readily seen in the evening is another petty annoyance not merely to the stranger, but to any one who attempts to make an evening call. Why do the builders of houses so frequently put the number on the panel of the door that is kept open, thereby effectually hiding it from view? And why do the people who rent such houses meekly accept the situation, although they must know that all callers are thereby put to annoyance and trouble? The indifference of those responsible for this piece of foolishness and the patience of the thousands of people who submit to it are alike inexplicable. It is true that many houses have the number on the glass transom over the outer door. But this is quite as unsatisfactory. For generally there is not enough light inside in the evening to make the number visible, or else the numbering is so faint that it can hardly be made out even in a good light. There are, indeed, many houses distinctly numbered, but, taking the city as a whole, the object in a large number of cases seems to be to keep the number as much out of sight as possible, and in the quieter outlying sections of the city it is often necessary for a visitor to inquire his way from house to house. All this trouble is entirely needless. The number of a city house should be so conspicuously displayed as to be immediately visible both night and day.

Then there is another cause for complaint. The guide books, supposed to be the court of final resort for the uninformed stranger, are not always as accurate as they might be. One of the most popular of these books, which is on sale at all the newsstands, contains many errors and inaccuracies. In its list of restaurants one is given which no longer exists, and the old addresses of several others which have moved are given. It is said that from Thirty-third-st. and Broadway there is an uninterrupted view down Broadway as far as Grace Church. The old name Boulevard is given to upper Broadway, and Columbus and Amsterdam aves. are referred to as Ninth and Tenth aves. The chapter about the city's bridges contains no reference to the new bridge to Brooklyn now in course of erection, though it devotes a paragraph to the proposed Hudson River bridge which may be built some day. The Church of the Divine Paternity is still located at Forty-fifth-st. and Fifth-ave. The Reformed Church is referred to as the Dutch Reformed Church. Trinity Church is called the most ritualistic church in the United States, which it is not. Dr. van Dyke is put down as the pastor of the Brick Church. The late Dr. John Hall is erroneously said to have come from Dublin. St. Paul's Methodist Church is said to be at Fourth-ave. and Twenty-second-st. The Judson Memorial Church is not included in the list of prominent Baptist churches. And Robert Collyer is put down as the pastor of the Church of the Messiah.

These errors are not all serious in themselves, but in a guide book, whose only excuse for being is to give trustworthy information, every error is inexcusable. It may be explained also that some of the mistakes in the work are due to the fact that it is an old edition. But the publishers, for the sake of their good name, to say nothing of their obligation to the public, should see to it that no copies of the old edition are exposed for sale. How accurate other guide books of the city are we have no means of knowing. But in none of them, so far as we are aware, is there an adequate and complete presentation of the facts relating to the present city in all its boroughs. In the book to which we have referred The Bronx is almost completely ignored, and there is not a line about scores of the important towns that are now a part of the metropolis. A guide book of New-York that really guides, sold at a price within the means of everybody, is very much needed.

A municipal ordinance prohibiting the crowding of standing passengers into the narrow spaces between the seats of open cars would be a step not only toward public comfort, but toward public decency.

It is obvious that there are too many callow young people in several Western colleges who supply for publications perverted and exaggerated accounts of classroom remarks made by somewhat impulsive professors. These tales travel with seven-league boots, and the corrections rarely overtake the original stories. The disposition to distort harmless utterances of some Western instructors into the wildest nonsense is taking too large a hold on many a half ripe mind.

Mr. Kipling's latest campaign in court reminds the irreverent of the light that failed. But that's another story.

Classic studies will be all the rage in Chicago for the next three years, now that it has been decided to hold the world's Olympian games on the shores of Lake Michigan in 1904. It is reported that every Browning society in the West will promptly abandon the study of the cryptograms of the English poet and take up the odes of Pindar, in which the victors of ancient Olympia were acclaimed. And a new Pindar may strike a Cook County lyre in a State-st. stadium ere the games are over.

General Cailles is ready and anxious to surrender. But then he is only a Filipino in the Philippines. The firm of Atkinson, Garrison and Winslow is made of sterner stuff.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court has decided that "short" sales of stock made with the express purpose of lowering quotations of values and destroying confidence are not transactions which can stand the scrutiny of the courts and be considered sound and free from reproach. This is by no means the exact language in which the conclusions of that august tribunal are embodied, but the substance and spirit of the summing up are somewhat similar. In blunt words it may be said that the court does not regard with favor the "raids" of gamblers who sell for gambling purposes, and with the desire to excite general apprehension and alarm, property which they do not own, which they never owned and which they never expected to own. "Bears" in Wall Street there are, and many of them, who are useful citizens, while wanton and ribald "bulls" are not altogether unknown in the Stock Exchange. Nevertheless, as an ordinary rule in average circumstances it may be said with reason that it is not best to sell too boldly and on too large a scale what you do not own with the hope that you may be able to borrow it later. Such a hope sometimes proves to be illusive.

The world is waiting impatiently for the maker of the perfect pencil and the perfect pen. He is not in sight now. The incomparable genius who is to diminish the toil of the present crude processes of transferring thought to paper may not yet be born. When he emerges into the full glare of publicity and renown he will be greeted with a welcome that few inventors ever received.

The battle between the advocates of the two styles of handwriting in the public schools—the vertical and the deferential—is still raging in many American cities, towns and villages. Champions of the perpendicular lines throw out sly hints to the effect that an upright hand indicates uprightness of character, and that a slant in penmanship may be the outward and visible sign of a slant in conscience. But this really seems to be going a little too far in the heat of controversy.

PERSONAL.

Guillermo Geswein, a well known business man of Concepcion, Chili, has been commissioned by the Chilian Government to proceed to Europe and the United States for the purpose of studying everything connected with the beet root sugar industry. The government has also commissioned the chief of the second section of public instruction, C. Silva Cruz, to study the organization of instruction in the United States.

A brass tablet in memory of Bishop Boone, the fourth missionary bishop of the Episcopal Church in China, has been placed in St. Paul's Church, Han-Kow.

The Cambridge University Union has just elected to the presidency Hendrik Stephanus Van Zijl, a Boer by birth and bias.

In memory of John B. Drake, for whom the Drake School in Chicago was named, a memorial hall is proposed by his widow, Mrs. Josephine C. Drake, to cost from $25,000 to $40,000.

When Dr. Cosmo Gordon Lang, the new bishop-suffragan of Stepney, was at Portsea, he had the largest parish in England, and was assisted by no less than twelve curates. It is said that, when dining with Queen Victoria at Osborne, her majesty asked if it was true that he had so large a number of helpers, and on being assured that it was so, she asked whether it would not be wise to discharge three curates and marry. But the vicar had evidently turned the matter over in his mind, and replied: "Well, madam, if I disagree with my curates we can part; but if I were to disagree with my wife, it might end in my having to leave my parish."

W. H. Quilliam, a lawyer, of Liverpool, known as "Sheikh Abdullah," is the leader of the Mahometan cult in England. He built up a "cause" of more than two hundred members in his city, where they have a fine mosque, a college, an orphanage, and even a weekly paper to spread their views. Mr. Quilliam is the life and soul of the movement. He has learned Arabic, and conducts jumma prayers every Friday, gives lectures nearly every Sunday, and spends something like £200 a year on his hobby. In return, the Sultan of Turkey has given him the title of Sheikh-ul-Islam of the British Isles, has conferred a decoration on him, and in 1894 sent him on a mission to West Africa, to confer a decoration sent by Abdul upon the leader of the faith in Lagos. In addition, the Sultan has taken one of the Sheikh's sons into the Turkish consular service.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

A Gothenburg, Sweden, correspondent of "The Cleveland Plain Dealer" writes: "A number of prominent persons here call in the newspapers for voluntary contributions to a fund of $26,800 intended to be given to the Augustana College, Rock Island, Ill. This money, when collected, will be used to defray the expenses of a new professorship at that college."

Banks—You think I look glum. Well, why shouldn't I? I have lost a rich aunt.
Beach—Did she die suddenly?
Banks—Die suddenly? She isn't dead at all. Her niece has jilted me.—(Boston Transcript.

E. B. Seargeant, a commissioner appointed by the provisional government of the Transvaal to inquire into the best system of dual languages to be adopted in the new British colonies, is in Montreal for the purpose of studying the system in vogue in that province. For some time the British Government has been endeavoring to settle upon an educational system for the Orange River and Transvaal colonies, and has had agents actively at work gathering information. Two systems were proposed and both strongly advocated, one by which the English language should be made the only official language of the country and the other that both the English and Dutch languages be officially recognized. Mr. Seargeant has engaged the services of a number of Canadian school teachers, whose services are to be utilized in applying some of the elements appertaining to the systems in vogue in the provinces of Quebec and New-Brunswick to the new educational system to be applied in the new colonies in South Africa.

Wine Merchant (to applicant for "a daughter")—Yes, my boy, I would gladly have you as a son-in-law, but—er—Mabel is so young and immature—only seventeen. Now—er—let me strongly recommend you one of my—er—older brands!—(Tid-Bits.

Professor Huxley once wrote in regard to a scientific congress over which he was to preside: "All this week I shall be occupied in hearing one jackass contradict another jackass about questions which are of no importance."

Mrs. Clancy (boastfully)—My husband was wan o' the pallbearers at Callahan's funeral.
Mrs. Casey (spitefully)—Aye! An' well fitted fur the job he was. He's used to carryin' the bier that some wan ilse pays fur.—(Philadelphia Press.

"Truth," of London, says: "As the number of Boer prisoners seems to be causing increasing embarrassment to the government, and as I see that the number is now growing at the rate of 1,600 a month, I make the government a present of the suggestion sent to me by a large landowner who is one of their strongest supporters. He is much exercised over the famine in the agricultural labor market caused by the embodiment of so many militia battalions; and he asks why, if the militiamen have to be withdrawn for the purpose of the campaign, the balance should not be adjusted by bringing a corresponding number of Boers over here and allowing them to take service as agricultural laborers."

"Yes," said the West Point cadet, "the cruelty we all have to put up with at the academy is something unspeakable."
"What is the trouble now?" asked the sympathetic parent.
"They won't let us haze one another any more."—(Washington Star.

"There is no danger that any one will carry away Uncle Sam's money stored in the new Philadelphia Mint," says J. K. Taylor, the supervising architect of the structure. "The vaults are built on the solid rock underlying the city. Fortunately it came to the surface here and extends under the building and clear across the street. We found early in our work that there would never be any danger of tunnelling, as the rock is so full of springs that the smallest opening is immediately flooded. The would-be tunneller would be drowned. The vaults are built of solid steel, the gold vault being seven inches in thickness, while the silver vaults are an inch thick. It is not necessary to take so great precautions with the silver, as it is so bulky and heavy it could never be carried away except with drays. Even now there are big ingots of silver lying about the hallway just covered with tarpaulins. But we have no fear of its being stolen."

"Sad case of premeditated assault in San Francisco, wasn't it?"
"What assault?"
"The one that happened down by the docks. A young woman deliberately struck her intended victim with a wine bottle, and the helpless creature fell in the bay. And the worst of it is, nobody lifted a finger to help her out."
"Say, what are you talking about?"
"The launching of the Ohio."—(Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The graduation essay of a Kansas schoolgirl is entitled "The Three Boxes—The Ballot Box, the Contribution Box and the Hat Box."

Philanthropist—What's the matter, little boy? What are you crying about?
Little Boy—The fellers on the street have formed a trust, and I ain't in it. A feller can't play baseball or shinny all by hisself, can he?—(Boston Transcript.

MUSIC.

END OF THE BACH FESTIVAL IN BETHLEHEM.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Bethlehem, Penn., May 25.—The festival town presented a wofully bedraggled appearance all day to-day, the cold rain falling dismally from the rising of the sun till the setting thereof; but only the social amenities seemed to be affected by the weather. Artistically, everything passed off as happily as could be desired, and once under the hospitable roof of the old church the audience was much more comfortable than during the sessions of Thursday and Friday. The disagreeable weather doubtless influenced the attendance unfavorably, but fine audiences were on hand at both the meetings, nevertheless, and the managers are to-night contemplating the financial outcome of their unique and venturesome enterprise with satisfaction. The festival will not leave an incubus of debts to mar the good nature of its promoters and destroy the ambition, with which all concerned are now filled, to prepare another Bachian feast next spring. Under the conditions which prevail in the larger cities of the country such an outcome could not have been thought of. The solo singers at the Cincinnati festivals alone cost more than the entire Bethlehem festival; so does the conductor; so does the choir, and so does the orchestra. Love and devotion are a medium of exchange here which has a purchasing power that is quite beyond calculation. Money cannot buy the spirit which was exemplified to-day in the choir's performance of the Mass in B minor.

Kyrie and Gloria were performed in the afternoon, and the remainder of the work in the evening. It was for the purpose of producing the mass that the Bach Choir was organized, in December, 1898, and the success of the first festival a year ago prompted the more comprehensive scheme which has been carried out so successfully this week. But the Bach cult in Bethlehem is much older than this statement indicates. Mr. Wolle brought a choir together in 1888, and performed the "Passion According to St. John." Four years later he brought forward the greater "Passion According to St. Matthew." Two years after that he gave the "Christmas Oratorio." The record is so extraordinary that it deserves to be rehearsed now. The zeal for Bach, which blossomed so beautifully this week, was the inspiration of Mr. Wolle, though the traditions of a century and a half underlie the latter day achievement. To Mr. Wolle in the first instance, therefore, is due the success of the festival; in the next it is due to the zeal of the choir which he has nourished and stimulated till it has become akin to an artistic rapture, and, finally, a share is due to the handsome encouragement given to the enterprise by the music loving people of Bethlehem.

Of the three works performed this week the mass was the most familiar to the choir; so familiar was it, indeed, that there was some talk of having the choir sing it without book. After last year's festival some study was given to it looking to that end. Fortunately, it was not pursued long enough to interfere with the preparation of the other two works. It would have been an extraordinary achievement, an unexampled tour de force, but it is extremely doubtful if it would have yielded a compensation sufficient to justify it. In some respects it can easily be imagined that the effect would have been injurious. The feat would have been unduly exploited, and the festival been robbed of much of the modest dignity which has commended it highly to the visitors from New-York and elsewhere. The danger was not at all imaginary; it is even open to question whether or not too much stress has been laid upon the fact that the three works given were performed by the choir in their integrity for the first time in America. The excellence of the performances has spiked the guns of criticism, but the fact remains as an artistic principle that a good performance with cuts is a truer and more fragrant tribute to Bach, and a better testimonial to the culture of the performers than an indifferent one without cuts. The greater familiarity of the choir with the music of the mass manifested itself in the tremendous energy and verve thrown into the allegro fugues, especially the "Cum sancto spiritu," and in an attention to nuances of expression, which had not been particularly noticeable in the preceding concerts. At moments when Mr. Wolle desired to produce a particular effect the fact that the singers could take their eyes off the books and fix them on him was a great help, and there were several climaxes which were fairly uplifting because of this. Equally creditable was the confident way in which the various voices threaded their way through the contrapuntal mazes. Of the solo singers the women were far superior in voice quality and style to the men. They were Miss Sara Anderson, soprano, who sang with more ease and fluency than she did at the Oratorio Society's first performance last year, and the indispensable Miss Stein, whose trustworthiness in all musical undertakings has won for her almost a monopoly of the contralto field in the country so far as oratorio is concerned. The men were Nicholas Douty, tenor, of Philadelphia, and Mr. Arthur Beresford, bass, of Boston. The former was somewhat too light in voice and style, the latter somewhat too ponderous. H. E. K.

TRANSATLANTIC TRAVELLERS.

On the St. Paul, which arrived here yesterday from Southampton and Cherbourg, were Mrs. Francis McNeil Bacon, jr., A. S. Baker, Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Barnes, Mr. and Mrs. Roland Bishop, Mrs. D. Carstairs, the Misses E. B. and Mary Carstairs, Miss Frances Clark, Mrs. Clinch-Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Tiffany Dyer, Mr. and Mrs. Giraud Foster, H. H. Hanna, jr., Chauncey H. Hatheway, Mr. and Mrs. Perry S. Heath, H. J. Knapp, the Rev. and Mrs. Robert Mackenzie, Mr. and Mrs. Aulick Palmer, Miss Elsie Porter, Mrs. Robert W. Sindall, Captain and Mrs. James F. Skewes, Mrs. Frank Livingston Underwood and Miss Blanche Underwood.

On the Lucania, which arrived here from Liverpool yesterday, were Mr. and Mrs. Charles Abell, Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Barnes, Mr. and Mrs. George G. Booth, Mrs. H. P. Bridge, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Condit, A. Davies, M. P.; Mrs. Fitzgerald, Lady E. Fitzmaurice, Mrs. W. B. Franklin, Mrs. Riley Grannan, Neville G. Higham, Colonel Millard Hunsitter, Mr. and Mrs. E. Francis Hyde, W. F. Lascelles, Mrs. Pierre Lorillard, jr., Charles Louisson, Dr. and Mrs. J. W. Mulligan, Mr. and Mrs. Louis J. Reckendorfer, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Riker, Henry B. Wortley, Henry Verdon, Herbert E. Walmsley, Mr. and Mrs. S. Wainwright and Norman Tailby.

BAPTIST EDUCATION SOCIETY MEETS.

Springfield, Mass., May 25.—The thirteenth anniversary meeting of the American Baptist Education Society, held during the Baptist May anniversaries, convened in the Highland Baptist Church this morning. The gathering was notable on account of the presence of a large number of the most prominent educators in the country. Addresses were made by President W. H. P. Faunce of Brown University, President Nathaniel Butler of Colby College, Maine; D. W. Abercrombie, principal of Worcester Academy; D. L. Thompson, principal of the Connecticut Literary Institute; H. G. McKean, principal of Colby Academy, New-Hampshire; Edward Ellery, of Vermont Academy; President N. E. Wood of the Newton Theological Institute, and the Rev. C. E. Owen, representing the Maine institutions.

The topic for discussion was "Products and Prospects of Our Educational Institutions in New-England."

MAINE STEAMSHIP CO. ELECTS OFFICERS.

The new board of directors of the Maine Steamship Company held a meeting at the offices of the company, No. 222 South-st., yesterday, and elected the following officers: H. C. Knapp, president; Roswell Eldridge, vice-president; B. R. Roomer, secretary and treasurer, and Captain Horatio Hall, general manager. The new docks of the company at Pier No. 32, East River, were used for the first time last night. John Englis, the Brooklyn shipbuilder, having sold his stock in the Maine Steamship Company, under the reorganization a few days ago, the board of directors own all the stock of that corporation. They are H. C. Knapp, of the Union Ferry Company; Roswell Eldridge, of the Hoboken Ferry Company; Captain Horatio Hall, B. R. Roomer, John F. Rymer, John Monks, jr., and Emanuel Lehman.

J. P. MORGAN RETURNS TO LONDON.

Paris, May 25.—J. Pierpont Morgan has gone to London.

"THEY WHO DRIVE AUTOMOBILES."

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: A man who drives a horse is called a horseman; one who rides a bicycle, or wheel, is called a wheelman; one who sails a yacht is called a yachtsman; one who pulls or otherwise manages a boat is called a boatman. Therefore the man who drives—if driving it be—a motor vehicle of any kind is properly to be called a motorman. My impression is that The Tribune has already set the commendable example of thus calling him.

New-York, May 25, 1901. W. F. J.