Amusements.

CASINO—2:15—8:15—Florodora.
CHERRY BLOSSOM GROVE—8:30—Vaudeville.
EDEN MUSEE—Day and Evening—World in Wax.
KEITH'S—Continuous Performance.
KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE—8:15—The Strollers.
MANHATTAN BEACH—3:30—Sousa and His Band; 8—China and Fain's Fireworks; 9—The Mikado.
PARADISE GARDENS—8:15 to 12—Vaudeville.
PASTOR'S—Day and Night—Continuous Show.
ST. NICHOLAS GARDEN—8:15—Kaltenborn Orchestral Concerts.

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New-York Daily Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 7, 1901.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—Great Britain's representative at Peking has refused to sign the protocol agreed upon by the powers. ═══ Count von Waldersee is expected to reach Hamburg to-day. ═══ The question of a grant to the South African colonies was discussed in the House of Commons. ═══ Reports favorable to the British have been received from South Africa. ═══ Plans for a simple funeral at the burial of the Empress Dowager of Germany have been announced. ═══ The Discovery started on her voyage to antarctic regions. ═══ A test of American and British locomotives in Jamaica showed the superiority of the United States machines. ═══ Sir Charles Dilke has written a letter opposing the exclusion of American crews from the Henley races. ═══ American jockeys rode three winners in the races at Brighton, England.

DOMESTIC.—President Shaffer ordered a general strike of the Amalgamated Association men employed by the United States Steel Corporation, to take effect at the close of work on Saturday, August 10. ═══ Rear-Admiral Henry L. Howison, retired, has been chosen as the third member of the Schley court of inquiry in place of Rear-Admiral Kimberly, retired, who was compelled to decline the appointment on account of ill health. ═══ The Maryland Republican State Convention at Baltimore adopted a platform denouncing ex-Senator Gorman's policy, and nominated candidates for State Controller and Clerk of the Court of Appeals. ═══ Seven people are known to have been killed and more than sixty injured by Monday night's explosion in Philadelphia. ═══ Robbers took gold bullion worth $280,000 from the Selby Smelting Works, at Vallejo, Cal., by tunnelling under the vault and drilling a hole into the floor. ═══ A cable dispatch was received by the State Department saying that the Colombian revolutionists had held up a train near Matachin, capturing some government officials; the United States will probably not interfere in any way. ═══ The Newport City Council granted permission to use the Ocean Drive for an automobile race on August 30. ═══ A case is reported from Oneida, N. Y., of a boy contracting anthrax from a diseased cow.

CITY.—Stocks were dull and strong. ═══ A big swindling scheme was unearthed by the National Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association. ═══ District Attorney Philbin started an investigation of the Street Cleaning Commissioner's methods. ═══ It was understood at the navy yard that the order to destroy the Vermont was in a fair way to be withdrawn. ═══ President Shaffer's order for a general steel strike did not cause any excitement in local labor or financial circles. ═══ J. P. Morgan's yacht, the Corsair, was struck in the East River by another yacht, but was not injured. ═══ George H. Pell, who served a term of seven years and six months in Sing Sing for complicity in wrecking the Sixth National Bank, was indicted by the grand jury on a charge of grand larceny. ═══ Michael J. Dady, at the meeting of the Republican City Committee, said the Citizens Union candidate would be the one for the regular organization to support. ═══ The body of a pugilist murdered by a rival was carried by his home in an ambulance while his mother, ignorant of his fate, watched for him out of the window. ═══ The heavy rainstorm of the afternoon and evening flooded the cellars of East Side tenement houses.

THE WEATHER.—Indications for to-day: Cloudy, with rain and rising temperature. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 72 degrees; lowest, 65 degrees; average, 68 degrees.

Before you leave the city for your summer outing, be sure to subscribe for THE TRIBUNE. *You will feel lost without it. The address will be changed as often as desired.*

TO VINDICATE PARTY HONOR.

The fight now in progress within the Democratic party in Pennsylvania for the control of next week's State convention has excited, and deserves to excite, a more than local interest. Not that the candidates for minor offices who are to be nominated are expected to upset next fall the enormous Republican majority now normal in the Keystone State. Under present conditions in Pennsylvania Democratic success at the polls is one of the remotest contingencies of politics. Neither can the declarations of a hopeless minority party in an impregnable stronghold of Republicanism be counted on to influence greatly the readjustments of Democratic policy now promised for the Presidential campaign of 1904. Interest in the work of the convention will, therefore, attach not so much to its effect on Democratic fortunes abroad as to the corrective pressure it will bring to bear on party delinquencies at home; for the State organization has now virtually to face the disagreeable dilemma of either purging itself of a considerable portion of its membership or confessing its abandonment of the vital and necessary functions of political opposition.

It was clearly demonstrated at the last session of the Pennsylvania legislature that the Democratic minority in that body constituted an opposition only in name. Unity of action could at no time be enforced by the Democratic caucus, against whose protest a sufficient number of Democrats joined on the first day of the session with the Republican majority faction to insure an organization of the House of Representatives hostile to Democratic pledges and Democratic interests. The Democratic Representatives from a leading Democratic county, York, furnished the votes to elect the Republican caucus nominee for Speaker of the House, and no one was surprised to see the long cherished wishes of the Democratic machine managers of that county gratified in the subsequent dismemberment of the old XIXth Congress District and the creation for York's benefit of a new and smaller Democratic district, the present XXth, with a population more than forty thousand below the ratio fixed by Congress for purposes of apportionment. Democratic legislators from other counties showed an equal eagerness to sacrifice party obligation to local and personal advantage, and so far as united Democratic effort was concerned the majority party in the legislature was left absolutely without those wholesome and necessary checks on power which it is an opposition's primary duty to furnish under any system of party government.

Grave dissatisfaction has naturally been expressed by the Democratic voters of Pennsylvania at the inexcusable betrayals of party faith witnessed last winter at Harrisburg. The present Democratic organization in Philadelphia, under whose management the party vote in that city has shrunk in the last fifteen years some 30 or 40 per cent, has been involved in the general outbreak of party criticism and discontent, and a rival city delegation has just been chosen to contest the recognition of the regular, or Ryan-Donnelly, faction in next week's convention. Many of the Democratic leaders outside Philadelphia have declared war against the elements suspected of trading with the Republican managers, and the outcome of the struggle to enforce a proper discipline within the organization will be watched both in and out of the State with genuine solicitude. Certainly no severer blow could be struck at our system of popular government than the abandonment by a minority of its true duties and uses as an opposition, and it is to be hoped that the Pennsylvania Democracy will lose no time in publicly repudiating such a surrender of natural responsibilities as is charged against not a few of the leaders on whom it has lavished party honors and to whom it has intrusted the cares of party management.

THE COURT COMPLETE.

The vacancy in the Schley court of inquiry has been filled by the designation of Rear-Admiral Howison in place of Rear-Admiral Kimberly, whose physical infirmities constrained him to ask, for the first time in his long career as an officer of the navy, to be excused from the performance of a duty to which he had been assigned.

Admiral Howison is said to have been included in a list of officers acceptable to Admiral Schley, and there has never been an intimation that the latter was dissatisfied with the choice of Admiral Dewey and Admiral Benham. It would seem, therefore, to be a suitable time for various ardent supporters of Admiral Schley to stop predicting that he will not obtain justice from the inquiry which he invoked. Such talk infallibly produces on unprejudiced minds the impression that they have prejudged the case and are already prepared to denounce the verdict of a competent court as injustice, provided it does not reflect their opinion.

INSPECTION OF TAX ROLLS.

The Court of Appeals by a divided vote recently handed down a decision of the greatest importance to taxpayers concerning the right to inspect the assessment rolls and obtain assurance of the equality of assessments. The prevailing and dissenting opinions have now come to hand, making possible an inquiry into the situation of property owners under the law as established by the court of last resort.

Franklin B. Lord, on behalf of himself and as attorney, executor or trustee for other taxpayers, sought to examine the record of the assessed valuation of real and personal estate of the Borough of Manhattan for 1901, basing his right on Section 892 of the charter, which provides that the "books shall be open for "examination and correction from the second "Monday in January until the first Monday "of May." His application was refused. He petitioned the Supreme Court, which at Special term ordered the Tax Commissioners to allow, under specified conditions of time and manner, the inspection of the assessments of himself and those he represented only, but not the assessments of any other persons for purposes of comparison. Mr. Lord appealed to the Appellate Division for this latter privilege, but his application was denied, and the Court of Appeals affirms that judgment. Judge Bartlett, who writes the prevailing opinion, bases the refusal of general liberty of inspection purely on the ground of convenience. He points out that the record consists of eleven volumes, containing 50,815 names, and that during the time of public examination the books are in constant use, the average number of applications to see them being from seven to eight hundred, and that the inspection accorded to each taxpayer must be reasonably regulated. He recites that the petitioner is allowed to inspect the assessments of himself and those he represents by the order of the lower court, and says:

> We are of opinion that the terms of this order are reasonable and enable the petitioner to acquire all the specific information asked for by him individually and as executor or trustee, and as an attorney at law representing certain clients who are taxpayers.
>
> While the provisions of the charter are to be construed with a due regard for the interests of the individual taxpayer, it is also the duty of the court to protect the rights of the taxpayers as a body and so regulate inspection that the vast volume of public business in the office of the Commissioners can be duly transacted.
>
> If each taxpayer in the Borough of Manhattan is vested with the absolute statutory right to make a general and unlimited inspection of the eleven volumes of the record, containing 50,815 names, it is perfectly apparent that the work of revision and correction, within the short time allowed by law, would be impossible.
>
> We are not called upon at this time to determine the limits of a taxpayer's right of inspection.
>
> In the case at bar the petitioner has been allowed to examine his individual assessment and the assessment of all those taxpayers he represents in any capacity, and the only claimed right denied him is a general and unlimited inspection of the record.
>
> The necessity for examining the tax record will undoubtedly arise in many cases and under varying circumstances not to be anticipated, and each application must therefore be dealt with according to its peculiar facts; the courts will see to it that the rights of the taxpayer are properly protected.
>
> We decide in this case that the prayer of the petitioner was properly granted as to the specific information he sought, and that the limitations and conditions imposed by the court as to the time and manner of inspection were lawful and reasonable.
>
> Also that the petitioner was not entitled, under the facts disclosed, to a general and unlimited personal inspection of the eleven volumes of the personal tax record relating to the Borough of Manhattan.

We do not know in what form the prayer of the petitioner was made, so that in this particular case it could be said that the specific information he sought had been properly granted; but certainly, in spite of the carefully specified restriction of the ruling to the particular state of facts, a view of the right of examination has been promulgated which will restrict every taxpayer from finding out how his assessment compares with that of others owning similar property, unless he goes to the Court of Appeals and establishes a state of facts compelling an order for inspection of other than his own assessment. With a decision that no right to general inspection exists, the trouble and expense of litigation will be forced upon every taxpayer who desires to find out if he is equally taxed or to inspect for any reason other assessments than his own. This is extremely unfortunate, and it is much to be regretted that a majority of the judges could not see their way clear to adopt the view of Judge Cullen, who said:

> I am constrained to dissent in the decision about to be made. The Greater New-York charter, by Section 892, directs that the record of assessed valuations of real and personal estate shall be open for examination from the second Monday of January until the first Monday in May in each year. The petitioner as a taxpayer is interested not only in the assessment for personal property levied on himself, but also in those imposed on others, for the greater the assessment on others the less will be the amount of taxes which he will be ultimately compelled to pay. The right of the petitioner to this examination is not singular to him, but shared with every other taxpayer in the county, and the records are required for use by the public officials who make up the tax rolls. The relator's right to inspection can be exercised only consistently with the equal rights of the other taxpayers and the necessary use of the books by the city authorities. Therefore, it would be entirely proper for the court to prescribe at what times and in what manner the petitioner shall make his inspection, but the order appealed from goes much further, and not merely prescribes the manner of inspection, but limits the character of the examination itself by confining the petitioner to ascertaining only the assessments imposed on himself or his clients and forbidding an access to assessments imposed on others. The petitioner is therefore deprived of his statutory rights.
>
> The order appealed from should be reversed and the matter remitted to the Special Term, with directions that the petitioner be allowed access to all assessments, his inspection to be made at such times and in such manner as the court may deem proper.

This meets the argument of convenience. Inspection can, of course, be reasonably regulated, and as a matter of fact persons would not seek general inspection in overwhelming numbers, but even if they did they would be entitled to information. If three million people crowded to see the judgment rolls it would be inconvenient, but nobody denies the right of any citizen to see any or all of them. Judge Cullen also admirably sets forth the essential point at issue, which is entirely passed over in the majority opinion for the argument of convenience. The assessment of other people is a concern of the single taxpayer. If others unjustly escape taxation his burden is increased. If he can prove that a neighbor's property is assessed at a lower figure than his own, though of equal value, he can have his tax reduced. But in order to discover these things he must have opportunity for general inspection.

The general tax law (Section 250) provides for review of assessments by certiorari on petition for various reasons, among them: "If "unequal, in that the assessment has been made "at a higher proportionate valuation than the "assessment of other property on the same roll "by the same officers, specifying the instances "in which such inequality exists, and the extent "thereof." The charter of the Greater New-York contains an analogous provision (Section 906) for review on petition, "in case of real estate, "that the same is erroneous by reason of "inequality, in that the assessment has been "made at a higher proportionate valuation than "the assessment of other real estate on the tax "rolls of the city for the same year, specifying "the instances in which such inequality exists"; and the new charter (Section 906) makes the same rule with more specific reference to "real "estate of like character in the same ward or "section," as well as "other real estate on the tax rolls of the city for the same year." These remedies call for general inspection of the class of assessments they deal with—that is, both real and personal in general, and real in this city. Even here, however, the personal as well as real assessments of others concern single citizens, as Judge Cullen points out; other remedies than the particular ones quoted may be invoked to right wrongs discovered, and the statute provides for publicity of both real and personal rolls.

It is thus evident that the law means to give the taxpayer comparative knowledge of assessments. Without it he cannot petition for review by certiorari or seek appropriate remedies for unequal personal taxation. It may be said that the present rule would not apply to a taxpayer seeking information for litigation, but only to the curious alleging no intention to proceed further. But every taxpayer is merely curious until his curiosity is satisfied. It may be satisfied by a discovery of no inequality or by information leading to litigation. In any case, he has a right to know how his burden compares with that of others similarly situated, and if the law as construed does not give him that right it should at once be amended to secure it; for it is the essential safeguard of equitable taxation, both real and personal.

A REMARKABLE ACHIEVEMENT.

Controller Coler must be rejoiced to learn that the material cleansing which he is now engaged in bestowing on Coney Island is to be supplemented by the police with a moral purification of the most drastic sort. There seems to be no doubt about the fact, for the work was actually begun on Monday night on a large scale, and with an heroic determination which has seldom if ever been surpassed in the long, shining record of the department. The forces engaged were an inspector, a captain, six detectives, as many precinct men and a patrol wagon, and, in order that their proceedings might be veiled in a secrecy so dense as to make it utterly impossible for anybody to warn the lawbreakers of what was coming, they proceeded in a body to the scene of their labors aboard a trolley car. After their arrival at the station house every precaution against a premature disclosure of their intentions was adroitly taken. Thus, from about the hour of 9 o'clock the detectives left the station in pairs at intervals of fifteen minutes, and returned thither for information and instructions in the same order after a brief absence. Of course, no hint of impending trouble could conceivably escape such vigilance, but to render assurance doubly sure the patrol wagon was called into service and made repeated trips to and fro at a high rate of speed.

It is a familiar and discouraging fact that the superhuman sagacity of evildoers has not infrequently baffled the skill with which police raids are conducted, but in this instance success was inevitable. It might be delayed, as in fact it was, but it was bound to come before the night was over. Time and again the patrol wagon returned to the station without a prisoner, but the officers of the law simply would not be denied, and at last they had their reward. As nearly as men can reckon who take no note of time, it was between 1 and 2 a. m. when five hideous scoundrels who had been caught blackhanded at a game of pinochle were gathered in, together with $1 80 and a pack of cards. It is by such unsleeping vigilance as this, whether at Santiago or Coney Island, that great results are accomplished. Let us celebrate with pride and gratitude the victory of the Police Department on Monday night.

NO LOITERING IN THE TUNNEL.

There is one measure for the relief of passengers passing through the Park-ave. tunnel which might be put into effect at an hour's notice, which involves no engineering problem nor any increase of expenditure, and yet which would greatly mitigate the annoyance and actual suffering of the public. It is to be suggested, and indeed urged, for the benefit of the public and for the aid of the railroad company, which declares itself to be sincerely desirous of remedying the evils of the tunnel and in a receptive and welcoming mood toward all practicable plans for doing so.

The measure proposed is simply to stop what we may call the loitering of trains in the tunnel, by permitting no train to enter the tunnel until there is a clear track on which it may pass through without delay. It is perfectly obvious that while the abominable conditions described by the chief engineer of the road continue to exist in the tunnel it is desirable for people to spend as little time as possible in there, and therefore for the trains to pass through as expeditiously as possible. The normal running time is, let us say, four or five minutes. Now, it is bad for people to be shut up in airtight boxes for so long, or to be for so long exposed to poisonous carbonic and sulphurous fumes. But thus to shut them up or to expose them for twice as long is just twice as bad. And this aggravated form of the evil is one of frequent occurrence. Now and then a train loaded with people is run out of the Grand Central Station and into the tunnel for a few blocks, and there halted and held for several minutes. It ought to be held in the station or in the open yard until the track through the tunnel is clear, so that it can go through in five minutes instead of ten. It is a matter of frequent—very frequent—occurrence for incoming trains to be stopped in the tunnel, or to loiter along in it at a foot pace, and thus spend two or three times as long a period in its noisome depths as it should do. Monday morning, for example, nearly every train that entered the city was stopped in the tunnel. The rule was for a train to stop in the tunnel for a few minutes, then move on slowly a little further, then stop again, and so on, until, after from three to a dozen stops and weary minutes of snail-like crawling, it emerged into open air again. It has long been a pretty general practice thus to treat trains on Monday mornings, when traffic is heavier than on other days, but such occurrences are by no means unknown on all other days of the week. Certainly it would be a simple matter to order all trains halted—when any halting is necessary—above the tunnel, and not permit them to enter it until there is assurance of unobstructed passage.

This may seem like a small matter, not touching the heart of the problem at all. It is, nevertheless, an important matter, attention to which would prove a real boon to thousands of passengers, and would demonstrate far more strongly than words can do the sincerity of the railroad company's desire to abolish the nuisances of the tunnel and to give to the public the best possible service.

HORSES OF HIGH RENOWN.

That superb trotter Cresceus has cut the record down to 2:02¼, although a strong wind was blowing in his face in the final quarter mile. John J. Scannell, owner of The Abbot, says that the former champion has moved a half mile in a private trial in 1:01, and that he believes The Abbot will prove his superiority to Cresceus when they come together. It is now expected that the horses will fight it out at Brighton Beach on August 15. Each will meet a foeman worthy of his speed, but it is not likely that the record will be in peril on that occasion. The turns at that track are too sharp to make it possible for trotters to approach the two minute mark. A kite shaped course is favorable to noteworthy exploits on the part of trotters and pacers. That was proved long ago. An absolutely straight track is obviously the ideal arena for the most dazzling feats of speed, as even with gentle and easy curves and turns there must be some appreciable abatement of speed. Many races in England are decided over courses so nearly straight that the term "straightaway" is applied to them. But American spectators of speed contests like to see the whole of every race from start to finish. At the second Monmouth Park D. D. Withers laid out a straight course a mile and a half in length, but it was never popular, because the horses were too far away from the spectators to be seen plainly until the last half mile was reached, and Mr. Withers was compelled to listen to so many objections and complaints that he soon decided to have only a few races take place over that course.

The area occupied by the Brighton Beach track is extremely small, the stretches are painfully short, especially the homestretch; the whole length of the course is only a mile, considerably less than the length of those at Sheepshead Bay and Morris Park, while the turns are distressingly abrupt. Cresceus and The Abbot therefore may have a gallant encounter, a struggle that will make the heart of every observer beat faster; but it is not probable that either of them on that track will surpass his own previous triumphs, so far as time goes, always provided that the timers are careful and accurate.

It looks as if the "wars" now raging in South America were contests in pronunciamentory eloquence rather than actual collisions with fire and sword.

Senator Benjamin R. Tillman's "shooting iron" talk in Wisconsin and other distant States seems to be creating not a little sarcastic hilarity in South Carolina, where the weapons in the pitchfork statesman's arsenal are scarcely held chargeable with such fierce and wholesale destructiveness.

This is a time of tribulation and of humiliation for the proudest and most renowned of Western cities. Chicago's financial extremity is so grave that it has been found necessary to discharge many clerks in the departments because there is no money available to pay them. Municipal affairs have been suffered to fall into confusion, and it is difficult to see a way of relief from these results of misgovernment. New-York under Tammany is by no means a model for other cities to imitate, but even with Tammany in control this capital has always kept enough money in its treasury to escape danger of going into the hands of a receiver.

The Celtic, most capacious of all vessels, ancient or modern, not excepting Noah's Ark and the Great Eastern, is now in this port. She was not built in the United States. But the day must come when vessels as big and as costly as any ever launched will be constructed in American shipyards by American workmen and be American throughout in design and materials.

Senator James K. Jones, of Arkansas, the chairman of the Democratic National Committee, strikes a note of sound political wisdom when he suggests, as he is reported to be doing to Western Democratic politicians, that perhaps the best Presidential nominee for 1904 would be "a discreet jurist or hitherto obscure business man." The Democratic party has evidently had enough of Presidential candidates of the Boy Orator type.

If the Health Department does not know that railroad locomotives running out of the Grand Central Station burn soft coal and emit soft coal smoke within the city limits, it would be interesting to be informed as to what it does know. That two and two make four?

The District Attorney's office is taking measures to restrain the disposition of certain New-York Aldermen to perform marriage ceremonies in the City Hall when the brides and bridegrooms are of so tender years as to be unfit for matrimony under the laws of this State. Some of our City Fathers need a great deal of watching, and, in fact, ought not to be at large. The District Attorney ought by all means to keep an eye on them.

PERSONAL.

Chandra Shamshere, who has recently ousted his elder brother, Deb Shamshere, from the Prime Ministry of Nepal, has lately gained control over the army, thus rendering futile any attempt of Deb Shamshere to regain power. The new Prime Minister was the first Nepalese undergraduate of an Indian university, and his education is far above the average of the chiefs of the country. Not only is he a born fighter, but a keen student of the military art, and when Lord and Lady Roberts visited Nepal in 1892 it was he who asked her ladyship, "When are the Russians coming? I wish they would make haste. We have forty thousand soldiers in Nepal ready for war, and there is no one to fight." A fellow countryman describes him as "a stanch friend of the British Government, a keen admirer of Lord Curzon, a sensible, responsible and farseeing ruler."

The Rev. Dr. James F. Driscoll, professor of sacred Scripture, Hebrew and Italian at St. Joseph's Seminary, Dunwoodie, Yonkers, has been appointed president of the new scholasticate of the Order of St. Sulpice, to be attached to the Catholic University, Washington.

The council of the British Medical Association has awarded the Stewart prize to Dr. Patrick Manson, for his work on the malarial parasite. The prize was founded to be awarded biennially for the recognition of important work already done, or of researches instituted, and promising good results regarding the origin, spread and prevention of epidemic disease with a view to encourage the continuance of the same. It consists of an illuminated certificate and a check for $250.

Vice-President Roosevelt will go to Northeast Harbor, Mount Desert Island, this week, where he will pass a fortnight visiting relatives.

St. Clair McKelway, LL. D., Editor of "The Brooklyn Eagle," has accepted the invitation to deliver the oration at the ceremonies of New-York State Day at the Pan-American Exposition on September 18. Governor Odell and his staff, representatives of all branches of the State government and a large delegation of the National Guard will attend.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

John M. Creed, of Berkeley, Cal., a veteran of the Civil War, applied recently for a pension, and found that a woman in Ohio, posing as his widow, had been drawing his pension for many years. She is actually the widow of another John M. Creed, who, however, was not entitled to a pension, not having served in the war. It is believed that others have obtained pensions in the same fraudulent way.

"What is the greatest coeducational institution in the world?" asked the professor.

With one voice the young people answered: "The seashore summer resort."—(Chicago Post.

"According to a recent enumeration," says "The Church Eclectic," "the following are the number of Roman clergy in the Kingdom of Italy: Bishops, 272; clergy having some ecclesiastical charge, 20,465. The cathedral at Naples has on its roll 112 priests; the Church of St. Nicholas, at Bari, 100 priests; St. Peter's, Rome, 120 priests. This will give an idea of how many clergy are only titularly employed in connection with the sacred ministry, and yet, notwithstanding this great nominal connection, there are over 100,000 priests in Italy who have no cures or any fixed employment. It is not to be wondered therefore that the traffic in masses continues to flourish so vigorously, as it affords to many men the only means of earning a trifle. Masses for the repose of the dead and 'for intentions' are eagerly bought at second hand from the sacristans who, while retaining the greater portion of the fee, are yet able thus to furnish their poorer brethren with some subsistence."

"No," said the impecunious one, "you can't believe all that you see in the newspapers."

"Are you prepared to specify?" the other man asked.

"I am. I saw a statement in the financial columns that money was easy, but when I tried to negotiate a loan I found that the reverse was true."

"You misunderstood the paragraph. It didn't say that people were easy."—(Judge.

A Toledo judge has issued an injunction to restrain a flock of some forty ducks owned by Louis Gould from quacking at night, so they will not disturb the slumbers of Harry C. Teal, a neighbor. If the ducks disregard the injunction they will be punished for contempt of court.

Miss Tellit—Susie Anteek says that young Rimer, the poet, has written some verses entitled "Lines to Susie's Eyes."

Miss Sezzit—Well, I don't call it very kind of him to draw attention to her crow's-feet.—(Baltimore American.

"The Third Party Barge of Sheriff Pearson," says "The Lewiston (Me.) Journal," "will be run by Parson Pierson in Cumberland, and its picturesqueness will repeat the glory of Them Steers. The Gospel Barge, with Sheriff Pearson in it, starts on its tour of the County of Cumberland Sunday afternoon. It is anticipated that this trip will become historical, as it practically means the commencement of a campaign for the third party prohibitive schedule in this State. The barge will have, besides the tireless Sheriff, his right hand liquor seizer and exhorter, the Rev. Henry Skillins, and a quartet of singers."

There is a man at the Pan who advertises artificial legs by walking about on a pair exposed to view from the knee down. The other day a curious and sympathetic old lady investigated this phenomenon. "Did you cut off your legs, so as to exhibit them things?" she asked. The poor fellow assured her that his job wasn't worth so much to him as his own legs would be. Then, after further critical examination, she said: "Wa'al, I s'pose the feet are natural. They look so."—(Buffalo Commercial.

The chief train dispatcher of the Colorado and Northwestern Railroad, at Boulder, Col., is Spencer B. Mackey, a young colored man of twenty-four.

Old Gentleman—Do you mean to say that your teachers never thrash you?

Little Boy—Never. We have moral suasion at our school.

Old Gentleman—What's that?

Boy—Oh, we get kep' in, and stood up in corners, and locked out and locked in, and made to write one word a thousand times, and scowled at and jawed at; and that's all.—(Tit-Bits.

STAGE AFFAIRS.

Mr. Faversham will appear at the Criterion Theatre on August 19, as Don Cæsar de Bazan, in a play called "A Royal Rival." Miss Julie Opp will present the heroine.

Miss Julia Marlowe has contributed to "The Philharmonic Magazine," for July, a sketch of her professional career, under the title of "Reminiscences of an Actress." Miss Marlowe mentions Calbeck, Cumberland, as her birthplace. Like most of the distinguished "American" actors, Miss Marlowe was born in England.

Mrs. Fiske has begun rehearsal of "Miranda of the Balcony," the new play, based on the novel of that name, with which she will open her theatre, in this city,—the Manhattan,—about the middle of September. The story abounds with incident, and it is written in a light style. The play is said to be a good synopsis of the story. Mrs. Fiske will act Miranda, and the cast will include, among others, Mr. Robert T. Haines, Mr. Dodson, Mr. Figman, and Miss Annie Irish.

Mme. Modjeska and Mr. Louis James are to cooperate in an elaborate production of "Henry VIII." The former will play Queen Katharine, and the latter will play Cardinal Wolsey. Mme. Modjeska added Queen Katharine to her repertory several years ago—immediately after Irving's revival of "Henry VIII," in London.

It is said that Mrs. Sarah Cowell Le Moyne purposes to present herself in the character of Lady Macbeth, in the course of the season now at hand.

Mr. Hackett, as Don Cæsar de Bazan, will appear at Wallack's Theatre on August 26. The play to be then produced is called "Don Cæsar's Return." The author of it is Mr. Victor Mapes. The theme has, apparently, been taken from Victor Hugo and Spanish history. Mr. Hackett's company will include Mr. Theodore Roberts, Mr. W. J. Le Moyne, Mr. Wilton Lackaye, Mr. Theodore Hamilton, Miss Virginia Buchanan, and others of less distinction.

Mr. Sothern will appear at the Garden Theatre in September, as Richard Lovelace.....Mr. Hackett and his wife, Miss Mary Mannering, have intimated the intention of acting Katharine and Petruchio.....Herr Sonnenthal will make another visit to the American stage, next spring.....Mr. Mack as "Tom" Moore will begin the season at the Herald Square Theatre about the end of August.

THE THEATRICAL PHOTOGRAPH BORE.

Young ladies, especially actresses, who get their photos taken for the society papers, should learn not to grin and show their teeth when before the camera. The journals that worry us with portraits of actresses, not at all wanted by us, might take care that reasonably pretty faces are not distorted by idiotic grins. Actors and actresses loom rather too largely before the public nowadays. We are getting sick of them, and their struggles for self-advertisement.—(Stratford-on-Avon Herald.

GOV. ODELL WILL STAY AT LAKE MOHONK.

It was learned yestehray that Governor Odell has abandoned his plan of spending a few days of this week at Manhattan Beach. It was his intention to go there for a brief rest, but he has found Lake Mohonk so comfortable that he has given up the idea of coming to this city for the present.

HAPPENINGS AT NEWPORT.

Newport, R. I., Aug. 6 (Special).—Alfred G. Vanderbilt entertained a number of his gentlemen friends at a stag party at his farm in Portsmouth to-day. The guests enjoyed a luncheon on the piazza of the handsome farmhouse, and later had a practice game of polo on Mr. Vanderbilt's private playing field.

This afternoon a number of cottagers went to Narragansett Pier to witness the polo match. Many went across the ferries to the Pier in automobiles and carriages. Mrs. C. C. Moore took a party of friends over in a launch.

ABOUT SOCIETY.

Among those in town yesterday were Mrs. Wilbur Bloodgood, who came up from her place at Seabright, N. J., for some shopping. Her frock was of black and white flowered foulard, made with elbow sleeves frilled with white lace. With this she wore a large black hat. Robert J. F. Collier was likewise in town, lunching at Sherry's with his father, P. F. Collier, who has almost entirely recovered from his polo accident, and will soon be in the saddle again.

Mr. and Mrs. Egerton L. Winthrop, jr., who returned from Europe last week, are at Newport, where they will spend the remainder of the season with Egerton L. Winthrop.

Mr. and Mrs. Norman De R. Whitehouse have closed their country place at Port Washington, Long Island, and have gone to Newport. Mrs. Edward C. Parish has returned to the Moorings, her place at Elberon, N. J., after spending a month in the Berkshires.

Miss Josephine Drexel is visiting Mrs. Maturin Delafield and her daughter.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Lehr made their first appearance together last night in society since their marriage, at the dinner given by Mrs. Charles M. Oelrichs at the Clambake Club. The other guests comprised Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, jr., Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, jr., Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel, Mr. and Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mrs. Burke-Roche, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Mr. and Mrs. H. O. Havemeyer, jr., Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones, Mrs. C. C. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence W. Dolan, Miss Marion Mason, Miss Kathleen Neilson, Miss Evelyn Burden, Miss Gladys Brooks, Miss Edith Clapp, Miss Anna Sands, Miss Terry, Count Gherardesca, Center Hitchcock, Miss Swan, Miss Rutherford, Miss Fish, Miss Thayer, Miss Twombly, Miss Alice Rutherford, Reginald Vanderbilt, Augustus Jay, jr., Frank Andrews, Henry F. Eldridge, I. T. Burden, jr., W. A. M. Burden, Willing Spencer, Arthur Spencer, Charles Oelrichs, Peter D. Martin, Stuyvesant Leroy, Roderick Terry and W. FitzHugh Whitehouse, jr. No invitations have been issued as yet for the wedding of Miss Lily Oelrichs with Peter Martin, which was to take place next week.

Mrs. Herbert Parsons, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Clews, gave birth yesterday to a little girl, at Harrison, N. Y., where she is spending the summer.

Mrs. George T. Bliss has sub-rented for the remainder of the season the Chanler cottage, on the Cliffs at Newport, from Mrs. Edward F. Rook, who is sailing from Europe.

Mr. and Mrs. F. K. Pendleton, who have been staying with Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt at Newport, have gone to the mountains.

R. A. Alger, jr., has purchased the Redcoat, which defended the Seawanhaka Corinthian Challenge Cup last year.

William K. Vanderbilt, jr., is reported to be engaged in negotiating for the purchase of the Hugh T. Dickey place, at Newport, which is needed in order to give an unobstructed view of the water and direct access to the shore, from Lawnfield, the Mason Jones place, which he acquired the day before yesterday, as described in this column. There are, however, others who are equally anxious to secure the Dickey place, among them being Pembroke Jones, and in view of the competition thus established, it is probable that Mr. Vanderbilt will have to pay a large price for the property.

The Long Island lawn tennis championship tournament began yesterday on the courts of the Meadow Club, at Southampton, and in spite of the drizzling rain and the strong easterly breeze which swept the courts, there was a large and fashionable attendance to witness the opening matches.

WILL OF PROFESSOR HERBERT B. ADAMS.

BEQUESTS TO AMHERST COLLEGE AND TOWN, JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY AND THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION.

Baltimore, Aug. 6.—The will of Professor Herbert B. Adams, formerly a member of the faculty of Johns Hopkins University, who died in Amherst, Mass., recently, was filed here to-day. It contains, among other provisions, a bequest to Amherst College of $2,000, and leaves to the town of Amherst the house and lot formerly occupied by Professor Adams in that town, together with the contents of the house. To the American Historical Association $5,000 is bequeathed, and various bequests are made to relatives. The remainder of the estate goes to Johns Hopkins University, for the purpose of creating a "Herbert B. Adams fund."

FROM THE BATTERY TO GREENWICH.

TRIP BY TROLLEY BETWEEN THOSE POINTS PROBABLY POSSIBLE NEXT WEEK.

Greenwich, Conn., Aug. 6 (Special).—It is expected that the tracks of the Greenwich Tramway Company will be completed next week from Putnam Hill to Port Chester, and that a trolley ride from Greenwich to the Battery, in New-York, will be possible. The cars arrived last week. The new bridge over the Byram River between Connecticut and New-York, made necessary because of the route of the Greenwich Tramway Company, will be completed this week.

The road from there to the Greenwich railroad station, though only about two and one-half miles long, is probably the most difficult piece of trolley construction in the State. The line passes over the highway, which is mostly a ledge of rocks, and is over hills and through valleys. Much blasting and filling in was required, and through a section where private property was taken a viaduct was built. There remains about four miles of track to be laid between Greenwich and Stamford to complete the trolley road between New-York and Boston.

PHILIPPIANS AND PHILIPPINES.

THE REV. DR. PURVES SAYS THE SAME DISCOURSE MAY APPLY TO BOTH.

Ocean Grove, N. J., Aug. 6 (Special).—The Rev. Dr. George T. Purves, of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, New-York City, gave his second lecture this morning at the Ocean Grove School of