Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—2—8:15—Arizona.
AMERICAN THEATRE—2—8—Under Two Flags.
CASINO—2:15—8:15—Fiaxodora.
CRITERION THEATRE—8:20—A Royal Rival.
CHERRY BLOSSOM GROVE—8:20—Vaudeville.
EDEN MUSEE—Day and Evening—World in Wax.
EMPIRE THEATRE—8:20—The Second in Command.
GARRICK THEATRE—2:15—8:20—Are You a Mason?
HERALD SQUARE THEATRE—2—8—Tom Moore.
KEITH'S—Continuous Performance.
KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE—8:15—The Rogers Brothers in Washington.
MANHATTAN BEACH—8—China and Pain's Fireworks—3:30 and 9—Refined Vaudeville.
MURRAY HILL THEATRE—2—8—Under Two Flags.
PARADISE GARDENS—8:15 to 12—Vaudeville.
PASTOR'S—Day and Night—Continuous Show.
PROCTOR'S FIFTH AVENUE—1:30 to 10:30—A Bachelor's Honeymoon and Varieties.
PROCTOR'S TWENTY THIRD STREET—1:30 to 10:30—The Man From Mexico and Varieties.
PROCTOR'S 125TH STREET—1:30 to 10:30—Widow Bedott and Novelties.
PROCTOR'S FIFTH-EIGHTH STREET—1:30 to 10:30—A Fair Rebel and Novelties.
WALLACK'S—8:15—Don Cæsar's Return.

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New-York Daily Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1901.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—General De Wet issued a proclamation that all British troops found in the Orange River Colony after September 15 would be shot. ==== A party of British was ambushed near Merinspoort; three were killed and four wounded. ==== Boer commandoes are operating not far from Cape Town. ==== An article in a semi-official newspaper in Caracas said that all diplomatic means in the dispute with Colombia had been exhausted. ==== It was reported from Havana that the Merchants' Union was about ready to drop the question of lower tariff duties. ==== A dispatch to "The Christian Herald," of this city, gave the intimation that one-third of the population of Shanghai had been drowned by floods. ==== Prince Chun reached Potsdam and received quarters at Sans Souci; his visit is generally regarded as another triumph for German diplomacy. ==== There was no change in the dispute between France and Turkey. ==== King Edward has appointed a commission to investigate Dr. Koch's theories regarding tuberculosis. ==== Excitement was caused at the Trades Union Congress at Swansea by the suits of employers under recent decisions.

DOMESTIC.—Developments in the steel strike showed further gains by the manufacturers. ==== Secretary Hay on August 24 sent a note to the governments of Venezuela and Colombia which is believed to have prevented war between those countries. ==== All doubt regarding the holding of the Pan-American Congress has been removed, it is thought at the State Department, by the appointment of Peruvian delegates to that body. ==== Judge Humphreys, of Hawaii, appeared before Attorney-General Knox, and denied the charges against him, accusing high officials of the Dole Government of protecting vice in Honolulu. ==== The State Board of Equalization met and decided upon State tax valuations; New-York City is to pay 6 per cent of the total taxation. ==== The bet on the international yacht race, involving $400,000, was posted by representatives of the English and Pittsburg syndicates. ==== Governor Odell designated Justice Sewell, of Walton, to sit in the Appellate Division of the Second Department. ==== State Treasurer Jaeckel announced his candidacy for the office of State Controller in case Mr. Knight resigns to become Mayor of Buffalo. ==== The Columbia and Constitution did not race yesterday; the Constitution is being overhauled.

CITY.—Stocks were weak and lower. ==== The attitude of the Greater New-York Democracy in the mayoralty campaign was defined to be a united front in the conference committee against any Republican candidate, but final acquiescence in the verdict of the majority. ==== It was said that the friends of Controller Coler in the Citizens Union committee of twelve would try to force consideration of his name for the mayoralty nomination. ==== Crowds bared their heads as the funeral cortege of Brigadier-General William Ludlow proceeded to Trinity Church, where the services were held; traffic was suspended in the Wall Street district and an unwonted quiet reigned. ==== Police Commissioner's ridiculous boast that there are no murders in this city was made to look even more ridiculous by Deputy Devery, who complained that District Attorney Philbin was neglecting the prosecution of fifty murderers in the Tombs. ==== D. Le Roy Dresser, president of the Merchants' Association, declined Police Commissioner Murphy's offer of co-operation in purifying the police, and told him to do the work himself. ==== Deputy Commissioner Devery has filed charges of insubordination against Patrolman O'Neill, and has forced Commissioner Murphy to order a trial. ==== Police Commissioner Murphy said there were no murders, robberies or street assaults in the city; the police records of yesterday alone refuted him completely. ==== Three Chinamen were killed at a fire in Pell-st.; one jumped from a balcony and two were suffocated; in a building which was gutted a shrine of Confucius escaped injury. ==== The will of Louis T. Hoyt bequeathed his seat in the Stock Exchange and an initiation fee to one of his employes; he also left several legacies to charitable institutions.

THE WEATHER.—Forecast for to-day: Fair. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 78 degrees; lowest, 65; average, 72.

FACTS AND LIBELS.

Colonel Murphy cannot find anything scandalous in the Police Department. He assures the president of the Merchants' Association of his great anxiety to make the police as perfect as possible, but after diligent inquiry he has become convinced that everything is lovely. The scandal is all due to the libels of a degenerate press. There are no murders, no robberies. He is ready to co-operate with all good citizens to remedy any evils that can be discovered, but for his life he cannot find among all the charges against the Police Department anything but lies. Poor man! Just to help him out, and enable him to make his good intentions effective for reform, we will tell him a few facts.

In March last Patrolman Callan, an ex-prize fighter, made an unprovoked assault on a citizen who was so unfortunate as to witness his neglect of duty. The citizen received a compound fracture of the jaw, and was laid up in a hospital for seven weeks. The ex-prize fighter is still on the force, the complaint against him having been secretly and sneakingly dismissed by Deputy Commissioner York, Colonel Murphy's subordinate. This is not a newspaper scandal, but a fact.

Wardman Bissert is now under sentence to five years in State prison for having extorted money from a disorderly house. This is not a newspaper scandal, but a fact.

Captain Diamond, his superior, is under indictment for neglect of duty in reporting, as shown by the official records, that a resort was all right when he knew at the time, according to his sworn testimony, that it was a disorderly house, run by a most persistent lawbreaker. This is not a newspaper scandal, but a fact.

Captain Gannon was found the other night in a disorderly house of notorious character, and confesses that he was on terms of friendship with the woman who kept it. This is not a newspaper scandal, but a fact.

The attempt of Whitney, the gambling house tipster, to corrupt an agent of the Society for the Prevention of Vice resulted in a complete demonstration of the use of police telephones and police officers as instruments to warn lawbreakers of the approach of danger. This is not a newspaper scandal, but a fact.

Acting Captain Sheils, who was detected passing on the decoy tips of the society to a gambling house, and Policeman Dwyer, who was discovered at the same work, are both under indictment. This is not a newspaper scandal, but a fact.

Wardman Glennon, Devery's right hand man, who is accused by Whitney of arranging with him for the tipping off of gamblers, is likewise under indictment. This is not a newspaper scandal, but a fact.

Captain Herlihy was recently indicted for neglect of duty, and while the Recorder set aside the indictment for technical reasons, he considered the evidence of crime sufficient to warrant a flawless indictment, and he authorized the District Attorney to submit it to a new grand jury. This is not a newspaper scandal, but a fact.

Now, it is for Commissioner Murphy to explain away these things before he puts his department on a pedestal as a statue of martyred virtue. These scandals are not the inventions of a licentious press. They are revealed in the records of the department and in the testimony presented to grand juries. They cannot be lightly dismissed as newspaper assertions, greatly as newspaper accounts of them disturb the rest of Colonel Murphy. Doubtless he would like to suppress the newspapers so as to keep his scandals quiet, but unless he is prepared to say that a secret crime in the Police Department is no wrong, and that the real wrong consists in making the crime known and trying to punish its perpetrator, he ought not, with such a record of derelictions before him, to pretend that all the charges against the Police Department are libels made out of whole cloth. He knows better, and degrades himself to the level of his nominal subordinates—Devery and York—when he indulges in the impudent bluffing of his letter to the Merchants' Association.

MR. LAWSON AND HIS INDEPENDENCE.

If there were reason to suppose that further tests might prove Mr. Thomas W. Lawson's yacht Independence to be superior to the Columbia and the Constitution her owner's apparent determination to break her up would cause regret, for Shamrock II is universally believed to be a dangerous boat. Yet even in that case judicious and well informed persons would not be ready to admit that the New-York Yacht Club could properly modify the conditions under which the Independence was invited to compete for the honor of defending the Cup. But the evidence all contradicts Mr. Lawson's announcement that she is the fastest yacht afloat, and therefore there is no occasion to shed tears at the prospect of her destruction. Nor, whatever effect it may have produced in the latitude of Boston, is Mr. Lawson's recent explanation of his conduct likely to win sympathy and applause elsewhere, though it was evidently designed to be extremely appealing.

If anybody was still unable to account for the course pursued by Mr. Lawson his latest outgiving is a convincing proof that just such a course was natural to a man capable of defending it in such a manner. In the first place, his statement of the terms on which he might have entered the Independence in the trial races bears not the remotest resemblance to the terms prescribed by Commodore Ledyard. Mr. Lawson says he was required to take oath that the Independence "no longer belonged to" him, and "to turn her over to any member of the "New York Yacht Club who might be designated"; that he was told that when he had done this he "would have no more rights in "her than if he had not given the boat a "thought"; that "she was to belong to the member of the club to whom she was given in fee "simple," and that "he might sell her, break her "up, sink her or do whatever he wished with "her."

Now, the fact is that Mr. Lawson was officially informed by Mr. Ledyard that the Independence could be qualified to enter the trial races in either of two ways—by being enrolled in the name of one or more members of the New-York Yacht Club and registered in the name of such member or members, or by being chartered to a member or members for a period of not less than two months. In the former case she would be entitled to all club privileges, while in the latter case she would be entitled to enter the squadron runs on the annual cruise as well as the trial races. Mr. Lawson was further informed that the selection of a member or members to whom the Independence might be thus temporarily intrusted would be a matter for his own personal choice, and the arrangement would be one wholly between himself and the member or members selected by him. For a time these conditions appeared to be perfectly satisfactory to Mr. Lawson, but subsequently, for reasons best known to himself, he changed his mind, or his attitude, and finally submitted an impossible form of contract, drawn by legal advisers whom he declined to name. Now, on the eve of sending his yacht to the scrap heap, he evinces, to put it mildly, an amazing forgetfulness of the simple conditions to which he was necessarily required to conform, describes a state of things which never existed except in his own imagination, and poses as a generous and patriotic sportsman in whose way insurmountable obstacles have been unaccountably placed.

It is an erratic performance, if there ever was one, but we are forced to believe that it is quite characteristic of Mr. Lawson. Fortunately no interests more important than his own seem to be involved. It may be that a better boat than the Columbia or the Constitution is needed to defend the Cup, but, if so, there is no reason to think that it could be saved by the Independence.

A SURPRISING SURPLUS.

Treasury operations under the Tax Reduction act of March 2, 1901, continue to show results which are little short of paradoxical. On July 1 the American taxpayer saw drop from his shoulders a generous share of the special burdens imposed three years before to meet the cost of the war with Spain. Many internal taxes were diminished, others were remitted entirely, and the Treasury surrendered at one stroke an annual income of from $40,000,000 to $45,000,000. The surplus for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900, had mounted to $79,527,060, while that for the year ended June 30, 1901, had shown the slightly smaller balance of $75,864,998. It was to be expected, therefore, that a cut in the government's revenues of from $40,000,000 to $45,000,000 a year would show itself in a gradual diminution of income, and a net shrinkage of surplus for the year to the figure—$30,000,000—set by Congress as a comfortable margin of safety against unexpected drains on the Treasury's resources.

Yet the statement of receipts and expenditures for the first two months of the new fiscal year fails wholly to confirm the expectations of the framers of the Tax Reduction act, foreshadowing, as it does, another surplus of surprising if not of absolutely inconvenient proportions.

The surplus for July under the amended tax law was $15,000; for August it was $6,642,628. Neither month had been counted on to show a favorable balance between receipts and expenditures; for under the higher tax rates of the emergency law the net deficit last year for July and August was $4,800,000. An extraordinary gain of over $11,000,000 has therefore been effected in the first two months of the reduction act's history. The secret of this gain is to be found, of course, in the decreased expenditures which have followed pacification in the Philippines, and in the savings effected by the failure in the last Congress of the River and Harbor Appropriation bill. But these two economizing influences will continue to be felt during the whole fiscal year, and unless there is some violent change in the conditions which are forcing internal revenue collections every year to still higher figures the Treasury will be confronted next June with a surplus fully twice as big as it had calculated on accumulating.

Probably the Treasury's showing for July and August should be taken as a vindication of the Senate's contention last winter for a deeper cut in internal revenue taxes. The Treasury Department originally recommended a reduction of about $30,000,000. The House of Representatives proposed to surrender about $40,000,000 of income, and the Senate, after planning a cut of over $50,000,000, was forced to compromise with the popular branch on a bill which remitted a little less than $45,000,000 in taxes. It was the hope of the Senate leaders to settle the internal tax problem for another decade. But in this hope they may be disappointed, if the nation's annual income obstinately persists in overrunning the bounds set for it in the Treasury's estimates.

TELEGRAPH MANAGEMENT.

The annual report of the British Postmaster-General discloses the interesting fact that while a considerable profit was made on the mail service the loss in the operation of the telegraph lines was uncomfortably heavy. Foreign governments are sending experts to this country to study American railroads in the hope of getting information of value. Might it not be wise for the Postoffice Department of Great Britain to dispatch across the Atlantic competent investigators to study the management of the Western Union Telegraph Company, which has been paying dividends upon its bulky capital without a break for a long series of years?

Possibly these inquirers might learn much here with regard to the details and methods of telegraphic administration which would prove to be of substantial worth in the guidance of the Englishmen in London who have charge of the system of messages by wire. It may be that the New World has made greater progress in such matters than has been achieved on the other side of the ocean.

GERMANY, TURKEY AND SOME OTHERS.

Turkey has made application to Germany for aid and comfort in the controversy with France, which is natural; and Germany has replied by advising Turkey to agree with the Gallic adversary quickly lest worse befall, which is likewise natural, or at least not unnatural. If now we could hear from Russia on the subject the comedy would be complete. (Whatever turns out happily is a comedy, and this affair is bound to do so, since all things are for the best in the best world ever yet known to Ottoman, Teuton or Gaul.) But while the Muscovite oracles are dumb it will be entertaining to observe the special interest of Germany in the matter, together with some other complications, Teutonic, Slavic and what not.

Be it remembered, then, that for a considerable time past the Teutonic Codlin, and not the Slavic Short, has been the friend of the Ottoman Turk. That is because the German Kaiser has visited Jerusalem, and German expansionists have set out to exploit the resources of Asia Minor, and German capitalists and engineers have begun the construction of a German railroad from the shore of the Mediterranean by way of Bagdad down Mesopotamia to the Persian Gulf. There is a theme for the realist-romancer, a "Made in Germany" railroad "by Bagdad's shrines of fretted gold" and "adown the Tigris" to the scene of the quadrigamous exploits of What's His Name of Bussorah. Nevertheless, it is all quite real, and is at the present moment in process of execution, and the ways and means by which it becomes possible, though not all told in Gath or published on the bulletin boards of Askelon, involve a certain predominance of German influence at the Yildiz Kiosk and at the Sublime Porte such as makes the Kaiser the next friend of the Commander of the Faithful. Which is why the Commander makes application to the Kaiser to help him out of his troubles with France. But the Kaiser, being engaged at the present moment in requiring another heathen to appear before him in abject abasement, and being also a stickler for the fulfilment of contracts, and being, moreover, desirous of mollifying France for her loss—and Germany's gain—of paramount reversionary and residuary rights in Syria, naturally, not to say inevitably, tells the Commander that he regrets very much to say that he really cannot interfere, and that on the whole he thinks it would be best for the Commander to settle that little bill of France's, which is really long overdue.

Now, here is where the Russian factor comes into the problem. Russia is making a strong push for "paramount influence"—Muscovite for first steps toward annexation—in Persia, and is establishing a Russian port, naval station and potential seat of a satrapy on the shore of the Persian Gulf. Beyond a doubt it would be inconvenient for her to have a German railroad pushing its intrusive cowcatchers down to the mouth of the Euphrates, and a lot of German steamers and warships frequenting the water which she aims to transform into a Russian lake. "A very dangerous one for Russia" is what an important and inspired St. Petersburg journal, the "Novoe Vremya," calls the German railroad scheme, and one "likely to have the "effect of barring to Russia all access to South-"ern Persia and India." Which is why we remark that Russian opinion and intent concerning the Franco-Turkish dispute would be uncommonly interesting to know. But it is not known. And meantime France is persistent, Germany acquiescent and Great Britain apparently indifferent, so that Turkey seems likely to be left to work out her own salvation, which can be done in only one way.

CUBAN COMMERCE.

The growth of Cuban commerce is a gratifying fact. Our special Washington correspondence has shown the magnitude of it by means of a comparison of imports and exports for the seven months ended January 31, 1900, and the corresponding period ended January 31, 1901. The latter period shows a decrease of $5,335,125, or 12.5 per cent, in imports into Cuba, and an increase of $7,042,325, or 35 per cent, in exports from that island. The balance of trade is still against Cuba, but with imports decreasing and exports increasing at such a rate it will soon be in her favor. Generally speaking, of course, the figures show that Cuban industries are being rehabilitated; that the island is supplying its own needs more fully, and thus has to buy less from abroad, and is restoring its ability to supply the demands of some foreign markets.

Analysis of the statistics with respect to countries discloses, however, some significant facts. For one thing, Cuba is buying considerably less from the United States than hitherto, the decrease in the seven months under consideration being $1,164,846. That would not be objectionable if there were a corresponding decrease all around. But it is to be observed that there was at the same time an increase of purchases from Germany amounting to $564,512. That is not large, but it is significant. It indicates that the figures of decreased imports from the United States do not altogether mean so much more produced at home in Cuba, but probably about half so much purchased from Germany instead of from the United States. There was this increase of purchases from Germany, less than half as much increase from South America, a very small increase from minor European countries, and an insignificant increase from Africa. From every other country Cuban imports showed a decrease.

Exports from Cuba, on the contrary, show an increase to all countries excepting Spain, Porto Rico and Asia. The increase to the United States was $1,553,621, or something more than the decrease of imports from this country, thus bringing Cuban exports to and imports from the United States nearer to a balance—indeed, pretty nearly to it, the former exceeding the latter by less than $1,500,000 in the seven months. But the increase of exports to Germany was far larger, amounting to $3,592,706, and making the balance of trade with Germany decidedly in Cuba's favor. The increase of exports to Germany was not only larger than to the United States, it was larger than to this country and all the rest of the world put together.

These figures do not show that the United States is in imminent danger of being driven out of the Cuban market by Germany. They do show that Germany is the rival with which the United States has most to contend. And they suggest, above all else, an intensely interesting inquiry as to what might be the tendencies of Cuban commerce if under any influence that island were permitted to make tariffs discriminating against this country and to enter into commercial alliances hostile to the United States.

WOMAN DENTISTS.

Careful observers of social conditions in Holland mention the interesting fact that in that country above most others women are conspicuously successful in various departments of professional work. Thirty years ago woman doctors, lawyers and heads of churches were almost unknown in Europe or America. It was then extremely difficult for a woman to get instruction and obtain a diploma on either side of the Atlantic. The breaking down of the old barriers against feminine ambitions for professional training and practice has gone on apace here and abroad, until at this time it is not much more difficult in the United States, in England and on the Continent of Europe for a woman to secure a thorough professional education than it is for a man.

In these days woman doctors are by no means rare in the principal cities of this country and of the Old World, and many of them are notably successful. Of woman lawyers and woman preachers the number is as yet comparatively small, but there is a field suitable for womanly work which has not been neglected in Holland, while it has had few feminine occupants in the United States. In Holland woman dentists hold their own in competition with men. Why is it that dentistry has enlisted the services of so small a number of women in the United States? Since dentists of the gentler sex succeed so well in Holland, why should they not succeed equally well here?

The Statue of Liberty in the harbor sadly needs scrubbing and polishing. New-York has neglected the cloud kissing goddess in recent years. But can that be thought surprising while the city lies prone in the dust under the iron heel of an absentee ruler?

The Ophir, bearing the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall, is making favorable progress toward its goal, on schedule time, and the heir to the British throne will doubtless soon be upon the loyal soil of the Canadian Dominion. The announcement that he will not visit the United States is to be regarded with regret, though endured with entire equanimity.

London correspondents agree in saying that so great is the rush of Americans who wish to return home that every stateroom on the ocean steamships has been taken for weeks in advance. Can it be that Mr. Croker has not yet been able to secure a passage to New-York, and therefore has delayed his anabasis to Fourteenth Street? A Xenophon is needed to recount the history of his adventures abroad. Mr. Croker in his way is one among ten thousand, but he has never had an historian who could do justice to the amazing peculiarities of his marvellous career.

Why should any prudent American risk his money on the defender of the yachting trophy at odds on? As things look now, the Shamrock has at least an even chance.

It is quite possible that a man can swim from Boston to New-York at the rate of ten miles a day, as one is now trying to do. But, if so, what does it prove? Perhaps some one else will try it, and do it at the rate of eleven miles a day. And then the world will be no more benefited than it was by the demonstration that a man could—or could not—eat a quail a day for thirty days.

Frivolous jesters in European capitals are suggesting that, as the friends of dumb creatures are putting straw hats on horses in the worst weeks of this Vesuvian summer, the principal milliners of Paris should rack their wits for fantastic confections in equine headgear, that parasols might be attached to the harness in such a way as to protect the animals from the blinding glare of midday, and that dainty shirt waists might be designed for the most useful beasts in man's service, while the victims of sunstroke are laid out in windrows. But all the joking cannot make ridiculous the spirit of compassion for animals that suffer.

It was well to mark with a monument, as was done yesterday, the spot on which the United States flag was first unfurled in battle. It will be better still to redeem that flag from the degradation of advertising emblems and the like, which are still too often put upon it.

The Hackensack meadows may have a future after all. Men of large resources have bought thousands of acres of bog and swamp over against this city, and intend to drain and disinfect those malarial marshes. May they conquer every adversary, and may they fight the malefic mosquito until the last armed foe expires. This should be a war of extermination, and no prisoners should be taken.

If ex-Mayor Josiah Quincy of Boston consents to be the Democratic candidate for Governor this fall, Massachusetts will be assured of a political canvass which will not stir the blood beyond a decorous "off year" temperature.

Dalton and Birdsall and their fellow schemers are still planning raids on the city treasury by which millions of dollars of public funds may be misapplied for the increase of the water supply. But they are doing no hard work in stopping leaks and waste. And the heavy rains this summer ought to flood them out like drowned rats.

PERSONAL.

Professor George C. Tilden, the mineralogist, who became insane in San Francisco recently, has considerably improved, and it is thought that his trouble was only nervous collapse, due to overwork.

Hoshi Taru, formerly Japanese Minister to Washington, who was recently murdered by an insane man in Tokio, left a library of one hundred thousand books, worth over 50,000 yen ($25,000). Among them is a Buddhist Sutra of more than one thousand volumes.

President James B. Angell of the University of Michigan says that the entire expense of his four years' course at Brown University was only $600.

Count Henry de la Vaulx has given out some particulars of his plans for his forthcoming balloon trip across the Mediterranean. His proposed route is from Toulon to Algiers, a distance of 496 miles. This is less than half that covered by him last year, when he went from Paris to Kieff in thirty-six hours, without a break. His chief object this time is to try aerial combined with sea navigation, in the sense that his balloon will be furnished with steering apparatus floating on or submerged in the water.

John W. Bowler, director of physical training in the Boston Public Gymnasium, has gone to Dartmouth College to be director of physical training there. In the fall of 1890 he trained the Harvard football team.

Dr. E. J. Crow, who has been organist of Ripon Cathedral, England, for twenty-eight years, has resigned.

Captain Samuel Donelson, of Tennessee, who was doorkeeper of the House of Representatives in the XLIXth Congress, has presented to the Navy Department a bust of his grandfather, John Branch, who was Secretary of the Navy under Andrew Jackson.

TRANSATLANTIC TRAVELLERS.

Among the passengers on the Germanic, which sails for Liverpool to-day, are Mr. and Mrs. Sol Berliner, Lieutenant C. Russell Brown, the Rev. and Mrs. H. Cockson, the Rev. F. Delaney, Dr. Cranny, Arthur P. Howard, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Sturhohn, J. C. M. Paton, Lockart Little, Charles Denton, Salvatore Cutietta, J. Hayden Cook, A. M. Delf, J. Jeffock, Russell M. Johnston and Dr. Swan.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

The State Department has received word from the Netherlands Legation that the second International Congress of Physicians of Insurance Companies will be held in Amsterdam, September 23 to 25. The United States has been invited to send official delegates.

"How is this?" inquired the commissary officer. "You have listed boots with the breadstuffs here." "That's all right," said the helper. "Those supplies are for a polar expedition."—(Baltimore American.

"While stopping at a small place down below New-Orleans a few weeks ago I ran across a rather funny story," said a New-Orleans man, talking to "The Times-Democrat," of that city, "and it was one of the strangest combinations of the tragic and the comic I have ever found. There is a man in a certain little coast community who is now to be counted in the bachelor class, but it is not exactly his fault. He was a rather persistent wooer, and the experience I have in mind will probably confirm this general statement. It was his last wooing experience. The woman who figured in the case was by no means young. She was well up in years, and, in fact, had lived long enough to lose the best part of her teeth. My bachelor made some progress. The lady looked upon him with favor for a while, and it was during this time that he concluded to buy something that he thought his sweetheart needed. He bought her a brand new set of teeth, and he got the best he could find in the market. He gave them to her, and she accepted them with becoming grace, and was warmly effusive in making her acknowledgments. Another fellow came along, and after singing a few of love's softer platitudes to the old maid won her over on his side of the question, and in a short while it was announced that she would marry her new sweetheart. The bachelor was riled. He was heartbroken. But he was not to quit without showing his resentment in a more emphatic way. So he sat down and addressed a very curt note to the woman who had switched her affections, and the substance of the note was that he wanted the fair lady to return the set of teeth he had given her. She did so, and then married the other fellow, and this is the tragic part of the little love story."

Mrs. Goodsoul—I am afraid our new parson is very unorthodox.
Mrs. Naybor—You don't say.
Mrs. Goodsoul—Yes. He believes that no church should have a church debt.—(Baltimore American.

Fish Commissioner S. P. Bartlett, of Illinois, says that enough fish have been killed by the heat this summer to stock all the streams of the United States. In the ponds and lakes of Illinois thousands of dead fish have come to the surface.

Mrs. Oldun—I hope you and your husband live happily together.
Mrs. Strongmind—I should say we do. I'd just like to see him try to live unhappily with me.—(Philadelphia Record.

George P. McGrady, a Chicago man, nothing daunted by the perpetual motion "discoverer's" fate, says he has invented a device for producing perpetual light. His scheme is briefly a combination of chemicals in a vacuum. He has not elucidated it further.

Diner—Here's a funny thing at the bottom of this menu: "The management will be glad to hear complaints of any incivility on the part of the waiters."
Eaton—What's so funny about that?
Diner—Don't you see? Why should they be "glad to hear complaints" like that?
Eaton—Because then, the chances are, there'll be fewer complaints about the food.—(Catholic Standard and Times.

One of the most striking relics of the siege of the legations in Peking last year is to be exhibited in London. It is a flag torn almost to shreds by the incessant fusillade. Throughout the siege this flag floated over the British quarters. It was taken to England by Sir Claude Macdonald.

His Satanic Majesty announced that he intended taking a much needed vacation.
Some surprise being expressed at this action, he explained:
"Well, I've fixed things so that the trolley motormen will refuse to stop for passengers when they are in a hurry, and I guess that will keep things going until I return."—(Baltimore American.

COLONEL ROOSEVELT AT MINNEAPOLIS.

ADDRESSES GATHERING OF VETERANS AND THEN STARTS FOR CHICAGO.

Minneapolis, Minn., Sept. 3.—Vice-President Roosevelt addressed veterans of the Civil War and their friends at the Fourth Ward Republican Club wigwam to-day, under the auspices of the Union Veterans' League. He paid a high tribute to the bravery of the 1st Minnesota Regiment at the battle of Gettysburg, likening them to the Light Brigade at Balaklava, saying: "With one-third as many men as there were in the Light Brigade, the loss suffered by the 1st Minnesota was greater than that suffered by the Light Brigade."

Speaking of the Spanish war, Colonel Roosevelt said: "I have been glad always that my regiment in the cavalry division down at Santiago was under Joe Wheeler and that I had in it hundreds of young fellows whose fathers had fought in the armies of the Confederacy, just as I had in it men whose fathers had sprung to arms when Abraham Lincoln called them."

The Vice-President started for Chicago at 6:30 o'clock.

THE ECUMENICAL CONFERENCE.

MANY AMERICANS TO BE PRESENT AT OPENING EXERCISES TO-DAY.

London, Sept. 3.—The Ecumenical Methodist Conference will open in Wesley's Chapel to-morrow. A large number of American delegates reached here to-day, and are making arrangements for seats. Nineteen American bishops and 270 delegates will take part in the meeting. Bishop Galloway, of Jackson, Miss., will preach the opening sermon.

CONGRESSMAN TAWNEY HURT AT GOLF.

St. Paul, Minn., Sept. 3.—Congressman J. A. Tawney, of Winona, has been seriously injured in the left leg just below the knee by a golf ball driven by another member of his club with whom the Congressman was playing. He will be confined to his bed for at least a week.

BILLBOARDS AT THE CAPITAL.

From The Washington Financial Review.

We agree heartily with "The Evening Star" concerning its suggestions to the District Commissioners that they prescribe police regulations concerning the further indiscriminate erection of billboards throughout the city. While there is perhaps no one better method of advertising certain classes of goods or amusements than by billboards, yet, on the other hand, this method of advertising has taken on such proportions and has become so objectionable in many cases that some regulation pertaining to them must be adopted.

The practice of building unsightly billboards in residential sections has become such a nuisance that vigorous protests have from time to time been filed without any apparent result.

The interests of the city demand that its general appearance shall no longer be disfigured by the present unregulated billboard system. We believe that if the Commissioners were to make a test case the courts would sustain them in their stand against the further extension of billboard advertising within the city limits, and at the same time uphold them in whatever reasonable regulations they might enforce concerning their size, location and perhaps even the kind of advertising to be placed upon them by our city billposters.

IN SOCIETY.

Yesterday the tide turned. The exodus from town ceased, and the return from the country for the season began. All incoming trains were crowded, and what with the opening of the schools next week, the Cup races and the undeniable fact that people have got tired of the seaside and of the country, the city will be quite full again by Saturday next. The theatres have reopened their doors, the clubs have completed their summer cleaning, it is becoming more difficult to obtain tables at the fashionable restaurants, and, in one word, New-York is getting ready for an uncommonly early and very brilliant season.

Sir Henry Primrose, who will arrive here the day after to-morrow on board the Atlantic, is a grandson of the fourth Lord Rosebery, and a cousin therefore of the present earl. He occupies the post of chairman of the Board of Customs, which is one of the plums of the British Civil Service, carrying with it a salary of $11,000 a year, and has served in turn as private secretary to the late Mr. Gladstone when Premier and to Lord Ripon, when the latter was Viceroy of India, the Marquis having offered him the post after the sensational resignation of General "Chinese" Gordon, who afterward perished at Khartoum. Sir Henry, who is a Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath, married a daughter of G. McMicking, of Miltonise, Scotland. He is about fifty-five years old, and popular in London society.

Mr. and Mrs. Columbus O'D. Iselin and Miss Iselin are among those due here to-day on board the Majestic. Colonel and Mrs. William Jay and Monsignor Doane sail to-day from Liverpool on the Oceanic.

John R. Drexel and Mr. and Mrs. Harry Lehr were among those who attended the funeral yesterday at Philadelphia of John D. Lankenau, who was an uncle of Mrs. Lehr, and whose death has put her in mourning.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles D. Alexander will return East the week after next from California, and go to their place at Tuxedo for the autumn.

Mr. and Mrs. William B. Dinsmore have their daughter, Mrs. Robert C. Huntington, with them at Tuxedo.

Mrs. John G. Johnson is entertaining her newly married daughter, Mrs. George Pepper Norris, at Newport. The wedding of Mrs. Norris, who is a sister of Edward De V. Morrell, took place at Newport in June last.

Mr. and Mrs. David Lydig have arrived at their country place at Lenox for the autumn from Newport.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis H. di Zerega are at Bethlehem, N. H.

Saratoga's floral fête is in full swing, and last night there was a grand display of fireworks on the grounds of the Saratoga racing park.

The engagement of Miss Mary Ten Eyck Oakley, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Benedict Oakley, of East Fifty-eighth-st., to J. Arthur Brooks, of Milton, Mass., has been announced.

Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt have arrived in town from Newport for a few days. They have brought with them the White Ghost, W. K. Vanderbilt's racing automobile.

Miss Ruth Twombly made her debut in society last night at a dinner dance given by her mother, Mrs. H. McK. Twombly, at Vineland, her place at Newport. The cotillion was led by Robert L. Gerry, who made his first appearance in that role and acquitted himself exceedingly well.

Mr. and Mrs. Bayard Dominick have moved into their new house at Monmouth Beach. They have had Mrs. Andrew Stout, who was Miss Ethel Dominick, staying with them.

The second day of the Horse Show at Newport was much less brilliant from a social point of view than the opening on Monday. The unfavorable weather kept many people away, and inasmuch as the women had arrayed themselves with a view to protection from the rain their toilets were not precisely of an inspiring character.

The Philadelphia colony at Newport is steadily growing, and yesterday witnessed the acquisition of the Ingersoll estate, on the Cliff, by Robert N. Carson, of Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

HAPPENINGS AT NEWPORT.

Newport, R. I., Sept. 3 (Special).—Mrs. Joseph Stickney, of New-York, gave a select luncheon at Berger's to-day, having as her guests Mrs. Charles A. Childs, Mrs. Clement C. Moore, Mrs. James Hude Beekman, Mrs. James P. Kernochan and Mrs. Charles M. Oelrichs.

Mrs. Richard Gambrill entertained a small party at luncheon at her villa to-day. Mrs. Richard Mortimer gave a luncheon at the Casino grill rooms and Mrs. Oliver W. Jennings entertained twenty-four guests at Berger's.

VAUDEVILLE SHOW AT BAR HARBOR.

SOCIETY IMPERSONATES DIFFERENT KINDS OF ENTERTAINERS.

Bar Harbor, Me., Sept. 3 (Special).—Society doing vaudeville turns made the affair given at the Marlborough to-night the most unique of the season. It was called a "Vaudeville Evening," and was arranged by Miss Violet Whelan and Mrs. Charles S. Whelan. Broadway ballad singers, song and dance artists, prestidigitators, chorus girls and the Irish comedians were acted by well known society people. The music room at the Marlborough was cleverly arranged for the occasion. A stage was erected at one end. The walls and ceiling were hung with oak leaves and banked with fir trees. Japanese lanterns hung from the rafters, and all kinds of theatrical posters and sketches were made to lend realistic effect to the scene. The opening act was a harp solo by Miss Catherwood. The Misses Guernee recited with pathetic effect Hans Breitmann's ballads. A Quaker quintet was the hit of the evening. It was danced by Miss Griggs, Miss Edith Taylor, Captain Sweetnam, Captain Cosby and M. De Bildt.

Miss Whelan and Harold Tappin, dressed in bolero and gaudy sash, danced a Spanish fandango. Louis Von Gaertner, in conventional quick man's dress, performed many marvellous tricks with cards, without the aid of a yellow dog.

A harp and mand