Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Closed.
AMERICAN THEATRE—Closed.
BROADWAY THEATRE—Closed.
CASINO—Closed.
CRITERION THEATRE—Closed.
DALY'S THEATRE—Closed.
EDEN MUSEE—Closed.
EMPIRE THEATRE—Closed.
GARDEN THEATRE—Closed.
GARRICK THEATRE—Closed.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—Closed.
HERALD SQUARE THEATRE—Closed.
KEITH'S—Closed.
KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE—Closed.
LYCEUM THEATRE—Closed.
NEW-YORK THEATRE—Closed.

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New-York Daily Tribune.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1901.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—British expressions of sympathy over the death of President McKinley increase, and are declared to be unparalleled in English annals; there will be many special observances to-day in London churches and elsewhere in the United Kingdom. ═══ The Duke and Duchess of York arrived in Montreal from Quebec, and were loyally received; the city was illuminated at night; the duke declared that through fear of anarchist violence, he would only show himself in public in the daytime. ═══ The Venezuelan troops have occupied the Colombian town of Rio Hacha, the Colombian garrison having evacuated the place. ═══ The striking fishermen of Grimsby, England, became riotous, setting fire to and wrecking the offices of the vessel owners. ═══ A Japanese company will build two 10,000-ton steamers to compete with the Pacific Mail service. ═══ The Czar and Czarina landed at Dunkirk, France, after a review of the French fleet, and, in company with President Loubet, proceeded to Compiègne. ═══ Professor Doubrovolsky, of St. Petersburg, has discovered a new explosive which is safe to handle. ═══ The Marquis Ito started yesterday from Yokohama on an extended tour of the United States and Europe. ═══ The new North German Lloyd steamer Kron Prinze Wilhelm sailed from Southampton for this port with more than nine hundred cabin passengers.

DOMESTIC.—The body of President McKinley arrived in Canton, and lay in state at the courthouse until 6 o'clock; it was then taken to the McKinley home, where it will remain until the funeral services at 1:30 o'clock this afternoon. ═══ There will be a general stopping of cars in the great cities of the country at the hour of the President's burial; services will be held generally in the churches of the country to-day. ═══ Many messages of sympathy from foreign countries were received at the State Department. ═══ Senator Pritchard, of North Carolina, said that sentiment in his State and through the South was strongly in favor of Mr. Roosevelt and the Republican party. ═══ The bail of Emma Goldman, anarchist, was fixed at $20,000, but it had not been furnished at a late hour last night, her counsel having secured only $15,220. ═══ Ex-Judges Lewis and Titus have decided to act as counsel for Czolgosz. ═══ The officials of the Pan-American Exposition ordered the gates closed all day to-day out of respect to the late President. ═══ Six persons were killed and twenty-five others seriously injured in a collision between an express and a freight train on the New-York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad at Avar, Mass.

CITY.—Stocks were strong and active. ═══ The Committee of Eighteen, by a vote of 17 to 1, recommended Seth Low to the anti-Tammany conference as its candidate for Mayor, and the conference accepted the recommendation. ═══ Richard Croker was brought face to face with a revolt in Tammany Hall in which Senator Sullivan and the gambling combine lead his enemies. ═══ Preparations were completed for the Republican City Convention, which will name a candidate for Mayor, to meet on Tuesday night. ═══ Governor Odell said it was "up to" New-Yorkers to purify their own police, and he saw no reason why he should do it for them. ═══ Governor Voorhees of New-Jersey was threatened with assassination if he prosecuted the anarchists. ═══ Final preparations were made for memorial services in the churches to-day. ═══ Memorial services were held in all the National Guard armories. ═══ Charles F. Jones, the valet who is held as a witness against Albert H. Patrick, the lawyer accused of the murder of William Marsh Rice, twice attempted suicide.

THE WEATHER.—Rain. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 65 degrees; lowest, 58; average, 62.

THE DAY AND THE WORLD.

The last day of the drama of woe is come. It dawns upon such a spectacle as man seldom has seen before. Webster described the earth as circled with one continuous and unbroken strain of the martial airs of England. To-day it is circled with halfmasted flags and sable streamers and all the trappings and the suits of woe. Not more than once, if even once, in history has the world's mourning been so general as it is to-day. Our own whole nation pauses from its vocations and gives up the day to solemn commemoration. In scarcely less measure so does our sister nation of Great Britain, from King to humblest commoner paying a tribute of sympathy for which no precedent nor parallel is to be found. The French Republic halts in its high festivities and surrenders the day to mourning. The other nations of Europe, and those of Asia, of Africa, of South America, of far away Australia and the islands of the sea, all join as never before in a sentiment which makes the whole world kin. Grateful, indeed, is it to this stricken land thus to be sustained with sympathy, and noble is it in those who lay aside all former rivalries in this generous outburst of fraternal fellowship. It will not be forgotten.

The causes of this scarcely precedented display of sympathy are varied, but are not difficult to divine. The personal character of the man we mourn and the peculiarly "deep damnation of his taking off" may be named conspicuously among them. There is, too, the wider knowledge of McKinley which the world possessed than of almost any of his predecessors. Each year sees international communications made closer and more intimate, and international knowledge of men and affairs made fuller and more perfect. There is also the large part which McKinley played in international affairs. No other President has touched the world, or under no other administration has this nation touched the world, at so many points as he and his. The world-wide interest in the financial issue upon which he so largely came into office, as well as in the tariff policy with which he had thitherto been identified, the war with Spain, the acquisition of outlying territories in various parts of the world, the leading part taken in the congress at The Hague, the action of American troops and of American diplomats in China, the movement for a Pan-American Congress—these and other things set all the world to thinking of the United States and of its President. The phrase "world power" is hackneyed, yet it indicates in a measure the change in American status which from some points of view was effected under McKinley's administration. No wonder that the world takes greater note of this nation's affairs than ever before.

In one other sense there is a peculiar bond of sympathy between the United States and the rest of the world—or at least the great nations of Europe. For the first time in our history we are bereft of a Chief of State through the same infernal agency which has hitherto bereft some and threatened all of them. Blindly, fatuously, indolently, this nation dreamed that it was exempt from the menace of anarchy. It could give shelter to dynamiters and assassins with impunity, with never a fear that their infernal arts would be turned against it. From that fool's dream we are now rudely awakened. This nation sees, and the whole world sees, that the murder cult called anarchy cannot be trifled with or tolerated here any more than elsewhere. Those whose profession is murder make no discrimination between the American President and the Russian Czar. In the realization of that common affliction the United States and Russia and France and Austria-Hungary and Italy are all united. In appreciation of its menace all nations of the world are at last kin.

This nation will not move backward by a single step from the proud place among the nations in which it was confirmed through the administration of William McKinley. But it will do well, on this most solemn day in all its history, to realize the responsibilities of that place—the responsibilities to law and order which have been so tremendously emphasized in these last few days. Nothing can ever make this less than a land of liberty. Nothing should ever be permitted to degrade it into a land of license. It has already been drawn too near the latter state. There has been too much tolerance of anarchy and its ways, not, we may believe, through any sympathy with it, but rather through a fatuous pride in being superior to its menace, or through sheer civic laziness and unwillingness to assume the task of extirpating the evil. From that tear wet sepulchre in Canton there comes to-day a solemn warning, which should penetrate every honest heart in all the land, and which should rouse the nation of world leading rank to take the world's leadership in assuring that, so far as human wisdom and human energy can effect it, this latest tragedy of anarchy shall be the last.

NO CHANGE IN THE CABINET.

President Roosevelt's declaration just prior to his taking the oath of office at Buffalo that it would be his aim to maintain absolutely unbroken the policy of President McKinley for the peace, the prosperity and the honor of the country was universally accepted as perfectly sincere. Hardly any man so placed at such a time could have taken that pledge with less than all his mind and heart, and nobody has for a moment suspected Mr. Roosevelt of a mental reservation impairing its validity. Nevertheless, his prompt and successful effort to retain the services of all the members of his predecessor's Cabinet is a welcome reassurance, not of fidelity to his promise, but of discernment as to the best means of carrying it into effect. His word was a sufficient guarantee of his intention, but some apprehension concerning the future might have lingered if he had preferred to make important changes in his official family, or if the late President's constitutional advisers had been unwilling to keep their places.

The country has sustained a profound shock, and foreign governments have necessarily contemplated its consequences with keen solicitude. For the time being grief at home and sympathy abroad are the controlling sentiments, mingled with a solemn pride and exaltation of spirit at the spectacle of a great nation calmly and confidently confronting a direful emergency. Yet there may have been danger that when the tension of feeling relaxed and the inevitable reaction set in doubts would arise to breed despondency among our own people and misunderstandings among our neighbors. If such a possibility existed it has been averted, so far as official action could avert it, by President Roosevelt's immediate appeal to Secretary Hay and his colleagues for their continued assistance in the government and their patriotic response. National policies do not invariably depend for their success upon their intrinsic quality alone. The estimate widely placed upon the instruments chosen to promote them may be an important factor in the case. It is conceivable that a reorganization of the Cabinet at this time might have encouraged a disposition to look too curiously for signs of a departure from the path marked out by President McKinley, and even to manufacture evidence of innovations. That contingency, remote, we believe, yet not to be ignored, has been anticipated by President Roosevelt. The continuity of a great administration remains unbroken. It is a timely and universally acceptable fulfilment of his pledge.

The President has been not only wise but fortunate. Circumstances might have prevented him from accomplishing his desire. Indeed, it was commonly supposed that some members of the Cabinet would feel constrained to insist on retiring, even if he should earnestly entreat them to remain. Their unanimous consent to continue at their posts is not only an assurance to the country and the world of the government's steadfast adherence to the course which has so signally advanced the honor and prosperity of the nation, but a worthy example of that fine civic spirit which is essential to the maintenance of free institutions.

THE END OF THE STEEL STRIKE.

With the opening of the mills at McKeesport the steel strike may be said to have finally ended, even though a few plants are still closed and some of the steel workers still hold out against the inevitable. McKeesport was the strikers' stronghold. There they had the support of the authorities in pursuing a lawless course, and their complete surrender there marks the collapse of Shaffer's ambitious campaign for power. His leadership has robbed the Amalgamated Association of practically all authority as an arbiter of the labor situation in the steel industry. Not only is it left weaker by far than when the strike began, but weaker than it would have been if any one of the offers made by the manufacturers during the progress of the strike and rejected by the unionists had been accepted.

The association loses its standing in several mills, and henceforth will not be regarded as representing the steel workers of the country. It has lost the privilege of the annual conference with the employers, a much more serious blow, for that status as negotiator between the companies and their men was one of its chief sources of power over the latter, and one of its chief instruments for obtaining concessions from the former. It has also lost, most serious of all, the goodwill and respect of the great body of its own members, as well as all prestige and influence over other workers in iron, steel and tin, who might naturally be inclined to join it, or at least sympathize with it and follow its lead. Nothing but a broken and discredited organization is left, which must spend years to regain confidence, recruit members and accumulate funds before it will again be in position to exercise any large influence even along wise and helpful lines upon the fortunes of labor.

It is a melancholy conclusion, which even those who more severely condemn the reckless and unreasonable course of Shaffer must regret. Yet it seems to be the almost inevitable fate of great labor organizations as they have been managed. Vain, ambitious or unscrupulous leaders use them in the day of their power and prestige to enforce extravagant and unjust demands; employers who have been willing to see them grow in influence are forced into opposition for self-preservation, and the end is a labor union wreck. Labor organizations ought to have a place of usefulness in industry. Wisely managed, with due respect to rights of free workers and the rights of employers to manage their own property, they may be of great service to workmen, and, in spite of their abuses, they undoubtedly have been. The prevailing willingness, however, of the men to let their organizations be used by leaders for selfish and even unlawful purposes has undoubtedly driven many persons who naturally sympathize with all efforts to improve the condition of their fellows to regard the trades union as in itself an evil and a menace to order. It ought not to be, and would not be, with conservative and wise management. A few conspicuous exceptions show that large labor organizations can be conservative forces, instead of being potential agents of industrial disruption whose growth is to be feared.

KING RICHARD'S DILEMMA.

King Richard the Absentee finds his domain somewhat disturbed by rebellion. His people in two of his dukedoms have refused to accept the lords he wished to set over them. His personal friend and partner in his private business of working for his own pocket all the time, Duke Meyer, was sent by him to take possession of the forfeited estates of Duke Hopper in the north. The latter nobleman, however, refused to bow to the will of his sovereign, raised an army of yeomen in the district, and completely routed the King's favorite. Just how he can make peace with the King and be recognized as a loyal subject is not clear, but he is undoubtedly in possession of the fief and a knight to be reckoned with.

The quarrel between Duke Foley and Duke Divver in the south is of even more serious concern to King Richard. During King Richard's absence on the crusades some of his ministers and nobles, as is the way with the vassals of absentees, conspired against his peace for their own purposes. Lord Constable Devery and Duke Sullivan made themselves the head of a group of nobles in whose train all the thieves and gamesters and lewd persons in the kingdom travelled. From them vast wealth was amassed. Before the King's return these men put up Duke Foley to invade the territory of Duke Divver, one of Richard's faithful followers. The King's regular troops, under the command of the Lord Constable, were sent against him, and the district was also harried by the irregular criminal bands that look to Duke Sullivan for protection from justice. A great battle was imminent just as King Richard landed in the kingdom. At his first court audience he showed his displeasure at the Lord Constable and sharply rebuked Duke Sullivan for daring to invade the estates of a fellow vassal dwelling in the King's peace. But the rebellious nobles continued their warfare on Duke Divver, and have completely routed him and set Duke Foley in his place before the King's eyes, and now they defy him to dispossess their tool in the old dukedom of Divver or to punish them for their intrigue.

Richard the Absentee is now confronted by a serious situation. If he tolerates such defiance he himself may soon become a puppet in the hands of powerful nobles, and if he tries to punish them they may break into open rebellion against himself and leave the kingdom a prey to foreign enemies. The Lord Constable already tramples over all the King's subjects. His nominal superior, Lord Marshal Murphy, he treats with contempt; the Regent, Lord Van Wyck, has been complacent to his domination, and he has boldly gone about the kingdom encouraging ruffians, maltreating officers who tried to make them observe the law, sneering at those who preached righteousness, and attaching in personal loyalty to himself the criminal bands which have hitherto paid the privy purse for liberty to overrun and oppress the populace. King Richard must soon decide whether he will let this Lord Devery be master of the kingdom, and even when here reign without ruling, or face the issue, charge the Lord Constable and Duke Sullivan with treason and chop off their heads, if they do not instead depose him and seize his crown.

BACK TO THE ORIENT.

In more than one American city of no mean rank Chinamen who have been toiling for many a year and living chiefly on rice are preparing to return to the scenes of their childhood with the savings which they have set aside from the money earned in this country. The longing to see their fatherland again and to spend their declining years in conditions and surroundings from which they derive more satisfaction than seems to them possible of attainment in America has become a consuming flame in their hearts.

The Dragon Kingdom has been abased and humiliated in the eyes of the nations, and its pride has been cast down. Millions of its people are almost on the verge of starvation. The recent floods have been frightfully destructive of life and of property. Taxes will be higher in China in the future than they have been in the past. The conditions of life in the most populous country of the globe are not alluring in the judgment of unbiassed observers. Nevertheless, disciples of Confucius who have been prospering under the Stars and Stripes in the Chinese quarters of New-York and other important American cities are not willing to remain here permanently. Of course, there are exceptions to this rule, but it was long ago chronicled that the dearest wish of the most successful merchants and others in our Chinese colonies was to go back to the Orient and remain there after they had got together money enough to provide for their old age in the country from which they came. In the East their lot may be uncertain. They may be subjected to exactions almost intolerable, and oppressions and troubles which they would never encounter in this republic may be heaped upon them. Yet go they will. The old home calls to them, and they shut their ears to other voices. Nothing can persuade them to abide here to the end, if their possessions are sufficient to enable them to return to the land of the mandarins with the possibility of self-support. Even New-York, most cosmopolitan and most hospitable of great New World capitals, cannot prevail upon them to tarry here. This movement back over the Pacific suggests more than one theme for study.

In what cycle of Cathay was the Elm-st. improvement begun? Will it be finished before the millennium?

If Divver and Foley had each dealt the other so deadly a political upper cut that neither would ever be heard of again in municipal affairs, that knockout blow would have been more useful than any on record in the history of prizefights.

Grade crossings must be given up. Although the population of Chicago is only about one-half that of New-York, the list of fatal accidents on railroad tracks is longer in the great Western capital than it is here. But the explanation is not far to seek. Over the enormous stretches of the old prairies which are now included within the borders of America's second city a multitude of steam cars upon many great railroad lines is flying every day and every night, and grade crossings are almost countless. In New-York the electric cars roll up a frightful death rate, but the principal steam railroads, with the exception of the New-York Central, do not touch the heart of the town as they do in Chicago.

Will the automobile competition from New-York to Buffalo be followed by important improvements in the roads over which the chauffeurs travelled? If so, the journey will not have been made in vain.

Walk about our streets and avenues and see how badly the task of restoring the pavements after the filling of excavations has been botched. The instances of inexcusable carelessness on the part of contractors are numerous. And they are offensively conspicuous also.

Plans for new theatres in this city are well-nigh as numerous as dreams of castles in Spain, and in many cases not much more substantial. But of new hotels and apartment houses projected in real earnest there is a wonderfully long list. Brooklyn was at one time known all over this country, and in foreign lands also, as the City of Churches. New-York ere this century is far advanced may be celebrated from zone to zone above all other great capitals as the City of Hotels.

Is Croker talking to Devery as bluntly as Devery talks to policemen who come before him? Croker has ample reason for plain speech to the man whose vulgarity and profanity at the trials of patrolmen have disgusted decent people so much that his utterances will surely cost Tammany no small number of votes. Mr. Croker has a lurid vocabulary of his own. A dialogue between Croker and Devery, in which both gave free rein to their tongues, would be eminently unfit to print.

"O GRAVE! WHERE IS THY VICTORY?"

In bitter, voiceless, unavailing grief,
The Nation mourns its Chief—
And reverent bends
While on the land the hush of death descends.

Dead! the simple, kindly man;
Dead! the plain republican;
Dead! the great American;
In flower of manhood and renown
By cruel treason stricken down.

No noble life was ever spent in vain;
The martyr suffers that the cause may gain;
God's path is through the deep—
And we who weep
The hero lost shall reap
Fruit of his sowing, though the sower sleep.
The Nation mourns its Chief
In bitter, voiceless, unavailing grief.

Be ours the lot to follow where he led;
Here in the sacred presence of the dead
Let us take oath that Liberty and Law—
Twin safeguards by our ancestors ordained—
Shall, without flaw,
Be faithfully maintained.

But let us also swear
To hunt the mad beast, Anarchy, where'er
He burrows, venomous with lust of blood,
Treading to mud
All holy things, befouling humankind,
Unclean, corrupt, with hate and envy blind—
Anathema on him declare—
So, brothers, let us swear.

But let us not in righteous wrath forget
Justice is passionless and even handed,
The vilest felon shall discharge his debt
In orderly procedure as commanded;
Till every voice repeat with awe,—
"Thus saith the Law."

Now lift our martyr up
Who hath drained the bitter cup,
Who hath said, "God's will is best";
Let us bear him to his rest,
Give him all the honors due
To a soldier tried and true,
To a statesman broad and great,
To a father of the people and a chieftain of the State.

Party passion disappears,
All the Nation is in tears,
See the little children sobbing,
Women's tender hearts are throbbing
As they think of her he left,
Of his loving care bereft
In her weakness and her need;
And the sterner hearts of men with pity bleed.

With stately solemn ceremonies pay
Our tribute of respect to his poor clay;
Let guns salute and muffled drums resound,
That all may know he passes, homeward bound;
Halfmast the flags and toll the funeral bells,
While chant of dirge and anthem upward swells;
The great Republic sorrows for her son,
But after all is done,
Know that the form we lay beneath the sod
Is but the broken prison
Of the bright soul arisen
In joy to life eternal and to God.
O, mystery beyond our ken!
Amen.

JOHN GROSVENOR WILSON.

New-York, September 16, 1901.

PERSONAL.

Professor John A. Fleming, of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, has arrived in Honolulu for the purpose of erecting and maintaining, near Pearl Harbor, a magnificent station for observing and recording the variations of the compass. This is one of four such observatories decided on by the Treasury Department, of which the one at Cheltenham, Md., has already been built; another will be built at some other Atlantic Coast point, and a third at Sitka, Alaska.

General Adelbert Ames, of Lowell, Mass., who was the Reconstruction Governor of Mississippi, has presented to the Mississippi Historical Society his papers and the documents relating to his administration.

The last will of the Florentine painter Stefano Ussi, who died on July 12, directs that after the death of his widow all his property, to the value of several hundred thousand francs, is to be used for the establishment of a three years' stipend for a talented young artist, to be chosen by competition. The winner will also be allowed the use of Ussi's villa and all his painter's materials.

TRANSATLANTIC TRAVELLERS.

Some of those booked to sail to-day on the steamer Columbia for Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg are Mr. and Mrs. Charles Albers, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Gillette, Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Johnson and Viscountess Vilain XIV.

Among those who sailed yesterday for Liverpool on the Oceanic were Dr. Samuel Ashhurst, Dr. and Mrs. C. A. Belding, Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Brandreth, the Misses C. and A. Brandreth, Captain and Mrs. Kenneth R. Campbell, W. B. Chamberlin, Miss Chamberlin, Colonel the Hon. L. P. Dawnay, Lady Victoria Dawnay, Mr. and Mrs. D. J. Russell Duncan, Judge and Mrs. David Brown Graham, Thomas Nelson Graham, Captain Harrison, Mr. and Mrs. George D. Herron, Mr. and Mrs. Bruce Ismay, Mr. and Mrs. Bower Ismay, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Jameson, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Keck, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Keck, Mr. and Mrs. George Kountz, Mrs. R. P. Lounsbery, Dr. Robert McGregor, C. W. Phipps, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Pirrie, the Rev. F. C. Prendergast, Sir Henry Primrose, General and Mrs. Sandham, Mrs. C. H. Sanford, Mrs. W. Storrs Wells and Mr. and Mrs. W. Whitehouse.

On the Anchoria, which arrived here from Glasgow yesterday, were J. W. Alexander, W. A. Alexander, Captain J. W. Blunt, of the Leicestershire Regiment; Dr. and Mrs. J. McArthur, Mr. and Mrs. David McQueen and H. F. M. Walker, of the Worcestershire Regiment.

Some of the cabin passengers on the St. Louis, due at this port from Southampton on Saturday, are Captain E. W. Dayton, Professor Charles S. Hastings, Judge Martin, J. Keogh, Congressman George B. McClellan, General S. E. Merwin, A. J. Murphy, Senator John H. Mitchell, Potter Palmer, jr., Henry Sanford, Mrs. William Sinclair, Clark Thomson, Miss Helen Thorne and the Rev. C. F. De Jersey.

MME. LABORI TO VISIT NEW-JERSEY.

Mme. Labori, the wife of M. Fernand Labori, the French lawyer who defended Captain Dreyfus, will spend some time in Montclair, N. J., this winter on a visit to Mme. Catharine Churchill Hurry.

THE MARQUIS ITO COMING HERE.

Yokohama, Sept. 18.—The Marquis Ito started today on an extended tour of the United States and Europe.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

A placard in a Buffalo clothing store reads: "Pants 99 cents a leg; seats free."

Reduced to a Science.—Amateur Landlady—How do you manage to keep your boarders, with such poor accommodations and so little to eat?

Mrs. Slimdiet (confidently)—I let them run a week or two behind with their bills, and they never catch up.—(New-York Weekly.

Colorado College opens its new year with by far the largest student enrolment in its history, having six hundred students in all departments. Ground has already been broken for the new science building, which will add greatly to the equipment of the institution, and which is to cost something over $200,000. The remarkable growth of the college has made it necessary to increase the faculty by the addition of four new members.

A Good Filler.—Towne—Blowitz is certainly a better campaign orator than Wyndham is.

Browne—I don't see much choice. There's nothing new or interesting in what either of them ever has to say.

Towne—I know, but Blowitz takes longer to say it.—(Philadelphia Press.

There is a remarkable wheat stack on a farm near Stradbroke, England. It was built in 1873, and the owner made a vow that he would never thrash it until it realized 25 shillings a sack, a price which has never been offered. The stack stands on an iron support two feet from the ground, and is in an excellent state of preservation. It is estimated that the stack contains 250 bushels.

Mr. Goops—Wasn't there some kind of a hitch about the wedding of Mr. Spooneigh and Miss Mooney?

Mr. Wooph—No; the groom did not show up, and so there wasn't any hitch at all.—(Baltimore American.

A well known English woman lecturer tells these stories at her own expense. "I was," she says, "on a tour through the provinces, and one night as I appeared on the platform in a small town the chairman introduced me to my audience in the following way: 'You have heard of Mr. Gladstone, the Grand Old Man. Let me now introduce to you the grand old woman.' This was intended as a sincere compliment. On another occasion a bluff old farmer, who boasted of his ability to look on all sides of a question, announced me as follows: 'This lady's come here to talk about her rights,' he said. 'She's hired the hall, and so she's got a right to be here, and if any of you don't like what she's got to say you've got an equal right to walk out in the middle on't.'"

Foyer—Those plays that are full of brilliant conversation are entertaining enough, I grant you, but they are not true to nature. You don't hear conversation in real life that is full of epigrams.

Grooves—No; but if society conversation was brilliant there wouldn't be half the fun there now is going to the theatre.—(Boston Transcript.

RECOMMENDS ARMY CANTEEN.

AMERICAN PUBLIC HEALTH CONVENTION PASSES RESOLUTIONS.

Buffalo, Sept. 18.—The army canteen was the subject of a lengthy discussion at to-day's session of the American Public Health Association, and upon its conclusion the following resolution was adopted, with but one dissenting vote:

Resolved, That this body deplores any action in curtailing the operation of army canteens or post exchanges, as formerly existing in the United States, and, in the interest of general and military sanitation and temperance, recommends their reestablishment.

SIR CHRISTOPHER FURNESS'S MISSION.

COMING TO AMERICA ON WHAT IS BELIEVED TO BE IMPORTANT BUSINESS.

London, Sept. 18.—The Hamburg-American Line steamer Deutschland, which sails from Hamburg to-morrow for the United States by way of Southampton and Cherbourg, will take among her passengers Sir Christopher Furness, the well known ship owner, whose trip to the United States is arousing great interest in shipping and commercial circles, and is considered likely to lead to some important deal in connection with the steamship and industrial concerns with which he is identified.

A MISSIONARY'S JOURNEY.

THE REV. MR. COLE TO INVESTIGATE THE ALLEGED MASSACRES IN ARMENIA.

Constantinople, Sept. 18.—In spite of the prohibition of the local authorities, an American missionary, Mr. Cole, has started from Bitlis on a tour of the province, the United States Legation having authorized the journey. Mr. Cole's report on the alleged massacres at Mush and elsewhere is anxiously awaited here.

RIOT IN A FISHING TOWN.

STRIKING FISHERMEN IN GRIMSBY WRECK AND SET FIRE TO EMPLOYERS' OFFICES.

London, Sept. 18.—An alarming situation exists at Grimsby (a seaport town in the County of Lincoln, fifteen miles from Hull), where a mob of locked out fishermen this afternoon attacked, wrecked and set fire to the new offices of the Owners' Federation, where the owners of the fishing fleet were holding a meeting. The owners escaped and the fire was extinguished, but the police were powerless to quell the riot.

A strike has been in progress among the fishermen at Grimsby for several months. Four hundred steam fishing boats are idle, and thousands of fishermen and their families have been suffering great hardships. Food had to be sent to them by sympathetic committees.

NEW EXPLOSIVE DISCOVERED.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 18.—Chemical Professor Doubrovolsky has discovered a powerful explosive which is absolutely safe to handle, since the explosion only occurs upon ignition and after a small quantity of sulphuric acid is poured on the explosive.

DENIAL FROM WHITE STAR DIRECTORS.

London, Sept. 18.—The directors of the White Star Line declare there is no foundation for the report that J. Pierpont Morgan has obtained control of the line.

NEW GERMAN LINER SAILS FOR THIS PORT

Southampton, Sept. 18.—The new North German Lloyd steamer Kron Prinz Wilhelm, from Bremen, sailed from this port for New-York at 3:30 p. m. today on her maiden voyage. She carries upward of nine hundred cabin passengers.

LEIPZIGER BANK'S BIG DEFICIT.

Berlin, Sept. 18.—The receivers of the Leipziger Bank, which recently went into liquidation, have issued a statement as to the condition of affairs on September 10, showing a deficit of 43,361,000 marks. They estimate that the unpreferred creditors will get 50 per cent of their claims.

NEWS FROM THE ORIENT.

Victoria, B. C., Sept. 18.—The steamer Kamaqurau Maru, which arrived last night, brought news from Japan that the Toyo Kisen Kaisha has decided to build two 10,000 ton ships to compete with the new liners of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. News was also given of the launch of the 6,300 ton steamer Iyo Maru for the Nippon Yusen Kaisha Line between Japan and Victoria and Seattle.

Japanese military authorities say the total number of Russian troops in China is 130,000.

The "Kobe Herald" says that the Japanese Cabinet is discussing the placing of Japanese bonds to the value of 50,000,000 yen in America.

As the result of the collapse of a number of houses at Hong Kong, forty-three lives were lost up to August 22.

Hong Kong and Kobe papers received by the steamer Empress of India publish an authentic report of a sea serpent off the China coast. The report, which is signed by Captain Wolfe, first officer, second officer, first engineer, two pilots and fourteen seamen of the Chinese steamer Lungsting and given in their official report, says that when off Chuk-Chao Island, in latitude 22 north, longitude 113 east, a serpent between forty and fifty feet long and about a foot in diameter was seen. A gig was sent to kill it, and a number of blows were made with a boathook, but after striking at the boat the big serpent dived down.

WANT JUDICIARY TO PROTECT LABOR.

Syracuse, N. Y., Sept. 18.—At the meeting of the Workingmen's Federation of the State of New-York this morning President Murphy recommended that the convention take some action to protect labor legislation by the judiciary of the State. He also called on workingmen to stand together at the polls and support only candidates who are favorable to their interests. The report of Secretary-Treasurer Richard H. Curran showed the organization to be in good financial condition, there being a balance of $1,224 40 on hand. A committee was appointed to outline a plan of campaign for the purpose of defeating Assemblyman Thomas F. Costello, of Oswego County.

ABOUT SOCIETY.

To-day will be a "dies non," so far as society is concerned. It is the day of the burial of the universally lamented President, and the fashionable world will take part in the national mourning. There will be no entertainment, great or small, to detract from the solemnity of the day. The smart set, indeed, have displayed an amount of feeling over the tragedy with which they are not credited as a rule by the general public. They have kept away from the theatres, the toilets of the women have been subdued in tone, and their houses in town have been effectively adorned with tokens of mourning in the shape of black hangings and crape tied flags. Conspicuous among their homes in this respect are those of ex-Commodore Gerry, George W. Vanderbilt, W. D. Sloane, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, sr., Mrs. Mackay and William C. Whitney.

The fashionable restaurants were crowded yesterday. William C. Whitney, Mrs. Lawrence Waterbury and Mrs. Stanford White were lunching at Sherry's, Mrs. Waterbury in a frock of black India silk, with open herringbone seams, and a white straw hat, with a black chiffon veil. Mrs. E. Reeve Merritt, a cousin of President Roosevelt, was lunching at the Waldorf-Astoria, attired in a frock of black taffeta trimmed with black velvet ribbon, a large black hat and a black chiffon veil. Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, jr., and Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs were lunching at Delmonico's. Mrs. Vanderbilt in a tailor dress of red cloth, with a black net toque trimmed with cherries, while Mrs. Oelrichs wore a gown of navy blue and white foulard, with a large black hat trimmed with a black ostrich feather.

Dining last night at Sherry's were Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, jr., and Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, the latter in a toilet of white embroidered mull trimmed with butter colored lace, and a hat composed for the most part of violets and pale blue ribbon. Mrs. Vanderbilt wore a dress of pale gray chiffon spangled with silver, and a large yellow hat adorned with white feathers. At another table was Mrs. Frederick Benedict, in black lace, with a large party, while at yet another table Mr. Newhouse was entertaining a party of English friends, conspicuous among whom were Captain Gordon Wilson and Lady Sarah, his wife, who was arrayed in a gown of black lace and chiffon spangled with silver, and a large black hat.

Eugene Higgins, who is crossing the Atlantic on board his yacht, the Vâruna, was reported off Nantucket yesterday afternoon, and may be expected to arrive here to-day.

Mrs. Stanford White returned to her place on Long Island last evening. She will be in town again for the yacht races, but will kept her country place open until after Thanksgiving.

Mr. and Mrs. Francis Burton Harrison return this week from Bar Harbor and open their new house in upper Fifth-ave.

Mr. and Mrs. H. de Berkeley Parsons have returned from the Adirondacks to their place at Rye.

James Stokes has completed his Western trip and is back at Lenox.

Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, jr., and Mrs. Dyer's daughter, Miss Laura Swane, return to town this week, closing their house at Newport.

The Misses Gertrude, Constance and Mary Parsons, daughters of John E. Parsons, who went abroad shortly after their father's marriage with Mrs. David Wolfe Bishop, returned from Europe yesterday on board the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse. William Rhinelander Stewart and his son and daughter were on the same ship.

Sir Henry Primrose, chief of the Customs Department of Great Britain, and cousin of Lord Rosebery, and Mr. and Mrs. Bruce Ismay were among those who sailed for Europe yesterday on board the Oceanic.

Fault has often been found with the rules and regulations by means of which order is maintained in Central Park, and they have been denounced as unduly oppressive, and as calculated to interfere with the enjoyment of the park by the poor. Yet that these regulations are of public benefit is made evident by the fact that the condition of London's Hyde Park, where no such rules are enforced, has become intolerable. Hyde Park is now monopolized by two classes of people, those who ride and drive there, and what "The London Saturday Review" describes as "a heterogeneous collection of rogues, vagabonds, miscreants and pariahs of both sexes, whose presence during the day turns a beautiful landscape into a disgusting and offensive sight such as could not be witnessed in any civilized or uncivilized country." "Thousands of these wretched specimens," it continues, "most of whom bear upon their features the brand of slavery to alcoholism, take possession of the park from daybreak to midnight. They have no other summer residence, nor do they need one. For, having secured enough to purchase the drink that gives oblivion, their day's ambition is fulfilled if they can but wallow and sleep undisturbed." The result of this is that Hyde Park, one of the principal lungs of London, is virtually closed to the respectable classes, who are unable to allow their children to make use of it, lest their eyes and ears should be offended by language and scenes calculated to destroy every sense of youthful delicacy. This is what the fate of Central Park would be if the authorities abolished the rules by which order is enforced and the place maintained as a breathing place for the respectable element of the population, both rich and poor.

After the Horse Show, the largest affair of the season will be the Assembly Ball. This will take place on Thursday evening, December 12. The three Junior Cotillons are to be held at Sherry's on December 3, January 7 and February 4. The first Fortnightly will be at the Astoria on November 26. So you see that this season will be early. Easter Sunday comes on March 30, and Ash Wednesday will be in the first week in February.

WEDDINGS PAST AND TO COME.

Miss Minnie Alexis Cornell, second daughter of Daniel T. Cornell, of Clifton, Staten Island, was married last evening at Beach Lawn, the home of the bride's parents, to Frederick Secor Mullen, son of William S. Mullen, of Stapleton. The bride was attired in white crepe de chine and carried a bouquet of bride roses. She was attended by her sister, Miss Henrietta Cornell, as maid of honor, who wore a gown of white organdie and carried a bouquet of pink roses. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Mr. Cronan, of St. Mary's Catholic Church, Ros