Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—8:15—Arizona.
AMERICAN THEATRE—2—8—Siberia.
BIJOU THEATRE—8:20—The Auctioneer.
BROADWAY THEATRE—8—Faust.
CASINO—8:15—Florodora.
CRITERION THEATRE—8:30—A Royal Rival.
DALY'S THEATRE—8:10—The Messenger Boy.
EDEN MUSEE—Day and Evening—World in Wax.
EMPIRE THEATRE—8:20—The Second in Command.
FOURTEENTH STREET THEATRE—8—The Cipher Code.
GARDEN THEATRE—8:30—Richard Lovelace.
GARRICK THEATRE—8:20—A Message from Mars.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—8:15—East Lynne.
HERALD SQUARE THEATRE—8—The New-Yorkers.
IRVING PLACE THEATRE—8:15—Ein Unbeschriebenes Blatt.
KEITH'S—Continuous Performance.
KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE—8:15—The Rogers Brothers in Washington.
LYCEUM THEATRE—8:15—The Forest Lovers.
MADISON SQUARE THEATRE—8:15—The Liberty Belles.
MANHATTAN THEATRE—8:15—Miranda of the Balcony.
MURRAY HILL THEATRE—2—8—A Trip to Chinatown.
NEW SAVOY THEATRE—8:15—The Red Kloof.
NEW-YORK THEATRE—8:15—The King's Carnival.
PASTOR'S—Day and Night—Continuous Show.
PROCTOR'S FIFTH AVENUE—1:30 to 10:30—Sandow, Turned Up and Varieties.
PROCTOR'S TWENTY-THIRD STREET—1:30 to 10:30—Mme. Butterfly and Varieties.
PROCTOR'S 125TH STREET—1:30 to 10:30—Man from Mexico, Raspberry Shrub and Varieties.
PROCTOR'S FIFTY-EIGHTH STREET—1:30 to 10:30—The Great Unknown, All's Fair in Love and Varieties.
THEATRE REPUBLIC—8:15—The Bonnie Brier Bush.
WALLACK'S THEATRE—8:30—Don Cæsar's Return.

Index to Advertisements.

	Page.	Col.		Page.	Col.
Amusements	16	4-6	Miscellaneous	16	1-6
Auc. Sales Financial	13	2	Notice of Summons	13	3
Autumn Resorts	13	5	Ocean Steamers	15	6
Bankers & Brokers	13	3	Proposals	13	5
Bank Reports	13	4	Partition Sales	11	4-6
Board and Rooms	14	1	Public Notices	15	5
Books	14	2	Railroads	13	5-6
Business Notices	8	1	Pianos	14	3
Carpet Cleaning	14	2	Real Estate	11	2
City Prop. for Sale	11	2	Special Notices	9	6
Dividend Notices	13	2-3	Steamboats	13	5
Dom. Sits. Wanted	14	6-7	Tribune Sub'n Rates	9	6
Dressmaking	14	2	Trust Companies	13	2
Employm't Agencies	14	3	To Whom It May Concern	15	6
Financial Meetings	13	4	To Let For Business Purposes	11	3
Financial	15	6	Unfur. Apartments to Let	11	3
Financial	13	2	Work Wanted	14	5-6
Help Wanted	14	4-5			
Instruction	14	1-4			
Lost	14	4			
Marriages & Deaths	9	5-6			

New-York Daily Tribune.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1901.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—Abdurrahman Khan, the Ameer of Afghanistan, died on October 3, at Cabul; he was succeeded by Habibullah Khan, his eldest son. ═══ Costly preparations have been made for the return journey of the Chinese court to Peking; native officials in Peking complain of the conduct of the legation guards; Sheng, the Director of Telegraphs, has been appointed to negotiate commercial treaties for China and to revise the Chinese customs. ═══ The steamship Kronprinz Wilhelm made the fastest maiden voyage from Sandy Hook to Plymouth, England. ═══ Violent storms prevailed along the Atlantic coast of Europe and in the interior; on the Portuguese coast a fishing vessel foundered, and nineteen men were drowned. ═══ A shipment of three thousand tons of spiegeleisen was made from Königsberg, Germany, to Philadelphia. ═══ London papers are calling for the expulsion of anarchists from England. ═══ Beerbohm Tree, as Malvolio, in "Twelfth Night," reappeared at Her Majesty's Theatre, London, and achieved a triumph. ═══ The Duchess of Cornwall and York left Banff, in the Rocky Mountains, to join the duke, who is duck shooting on Lake Manitoba.

DOMESTIC.—Senator Thomas C. Platt said that he and President Roosevelt were in perfect harmony on New-York politics and Republican party affairs generally. ═══ Lieutenant-Commander Hodgson was cross-examined by Admiral Schley's counsel at the court of inquiry, and Captain Folger and Lieutenant Doyle testified. ═══ The President appointed ex-Governor Thomas G. Jones, of Alabama, a United States district judge. ═══ Charles H. Gans is expected to be the Republican candidate for Mayor of Albany, and a close contest is anticipated. ═══ The four men arrested in Philadelphia on a charge of kidnapping a woman and keeping her a prisoner were held for examination, and may be sent to prison for life for their crime. ═══ A statement made public in Philadelphia showed the attitude of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in regard to the proposed union station in Washington. ═══ The Protestant Episcopal triennial convention disposed of many matters of routine business in San Francisco. ═══ Miss Helen Gould has presented two scholarships of $10,000 each to Vassar College. ═══ The race between The Abbot and Boralma has been declared off, owing to the latter horse's sickness.

CITY.—Stocks were weak and generally lower. ═══ Edward M. Shepard was officially informed of his nomination for Mayor by Tammany, and made a formal speech of acceptance. ═══ The trustees of Columbia University accepted the resignation of Seth Low, fusion candidate for Mayor, as president of the university. ═══ Sir Thomas Lipton announced that the Shamrock would be laid up at New-London for the winter, and would probably race with the Columbia and the Constitution next year. ═══ Collector Bidwell, in his report on the alleged frauds in the importations of Japanese silks, found that no evidences of attempted fraud or collusion between importers and customs officers existed. ═══ The contest over the will of Eugene Guido Cruger, who died in France, was begun by the children of his first wife, who is now Mrs. J. Frederick Tams. ═══ Mayor Van Wyck made several little Tammany campaign speeches at the meeting of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. ═══ The body of a boy was found in a bag in which it is supposed he was suffocated; the police lay the murder to a degenerate. ═══ It was announced that Seth Low would speak every night except Sundays until November 2. ═══ Commissioner Fitchie in his report to Commissioner-General Powderly said the best way to keep anarchists out of this country was to make the transportation companies responsible for their deportation.

THE WEATHER.—Forecast for to-day: Fair and warmer. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 59 degrees; lowest, 42; average, 50.

MAKE A CLEAN SWEEP.

Mr. Low in his Cooper Union speech laid special stress on one point which should not be lost sight of in this campaign. That was the necessity of electing not only an anti-Tammany Mayor, but a complete anti-Tammany ticket. The peculiarities of the new charter make this more important than it ever was before. The Mayor, with his appointees, will no longer be able to dominate the city government. He will have only three out of sixteen votes in the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. Therefore, if Tammany, even while losing the mayoralty, could manage to get one of the other general offices and the borough presidents of Manhattan, Brooklyn and only one of the smaller boroughs, it could live on comfortably, so far as patronage and contracts went, and could defeat anti-Tammany plans for improvement. Moreover, the borough presidents under the new charter have greatly increased powers, and if Tammany can secure them in the larger boroughs it can almost afford to lose the Mayor.

Some excellent judges of political schemes believe that in nominating Mr. Shepard Tammany is preparing to trade mayoralty votes for support of other candidates, and that Croker and McLaughlin expect at once to "get even" with their old enemy, Mr. Shepard, by dragging him to political ruin and at the same time use him as a mask behind which to make sure of other offices. This may or may not be true, but their interest in men they can certainly use to check an independent Mayor must obviously be greater than in a Mayor they possibly cannot use, so that even if they do not betray the man whom they have deluded into acceptance of their dishonoring favors they must be comparatively indifferent to his fate. They may support him, even if they expect him to turn against their corrupt practices, in preference to seeing an anti-Tammany Mayor. If they can elect him, well and good. They can accept whatever he will give them and be thankful, taking care at the same time to keep the whip hand over him with the aid of the other city and borough officers. The prestige of Mr. Low, the enthusiasm among the anti-Tammany voters and the grotesque figure cut by Mr. Shepard as the leader of an organization which he denounces as "the most burning and disgraceful blot upon the municipal history of this country" make it possible to predict with great confidence Mr. Low's election. It will not do to take it for granted, however, that he will carry the rest of the ticket with him, and act on the theory that a lively campaign for him is all that is necessary. The campaign should begin at the bottom, with the people in every borough doing the most thorough work for their own local candidates and Mr. Low. If each unit is redeemed the whole city will be redeemed.

This situation is also one which should give pause to those honest Democrats who are inclined to vote for Mr. Shepard on the strength of his personal character or their private affections. They think that if he should be elected Mayor he would rise superior to the forces which chose him. Concede that he would. Give him credit for the most absolute fearlessness and independence, and cease to expect even such toleration of Crokerism as in decent loyalty to party he could hardly help giving. Yet he could not secure good government. If elected he would certainly be surrounded by colleagues who could and would tie his hands. The honest men who may think of supporting him because he is a good man and they like him should remember that as they help him they also help those who can thwart him in the interest of Croker. They cannot through Tammany place him in power to live up to their ideals of him. All they can do is possibly to place him in office and help to drag the Croker people into other offices along with him, there to exercise in spite of him the real power over the city. As he himself has told us, "the best "of men in any office against his own will, how-"ever powerful, is in chief measure the creature "of the conditions or the instrument of the "forces which surround him." That is particularly true of the Mayor of New-York under the new charter, with Tammany in possession of a majority of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment.

MR. SHEPARD'S ACCEPTANCE.

Mr. Croker's candidate for Mayor last evening formally accepted his nomination in a speech which lays a heavy burden on his personal friends and former associates in the work for honest government who have been trying to believe in his moral and intellectual honesty. They may still believe in his good intentions, but the only refuge from the conclusion that he is consciously sophistical, and therefore intellectually dishonest, is the belief that partisan prejudice and personal ambition have overcome his judgment, so that in the same spirit in which he talked about President McKinley's "bloodstained hands" and "hypocritical prayers" he now says things which with calm, clear sight he would know were not true, and juggles with phrases to avoid frank statements which at another time he would be ashamed not to make.

Mr. Shepard is a lawyer with an uncommon talent for casuistry, and long practice at making the worse appear the better reason. But casuistry is not exactly what honest men are looking for from Mr. Shepard. They want some of that old straightforward facing of real, definite issues such as he taught them to expect from him in the days when he denounced the career of Tammany as **"THE MOST BURNING "AND DISGRACEFUL BLOT UPON THE MU-"NICIPAL HISTORY OF THIS COUNTRY."** They expect him to face squarely the issue of Crokerism, and, above all, the issue of Deveryism. They want to know, and they have a right to know, if he would allow Devery to retain his control over the Police Department. They want to know, and have a right to know in downright fashion, as unmistakable to the followers of Devery and "Tim" Sullivan in the "Red Light" district as to the educated voters. They are not willing to accept Mr. Shepard's virtuous phrases about being himself as Mayor the head of the police force for an adequate assurance that everything will be all right, while he lets the voters of the "Red Light" district think that he is only enough of a reformer to get reform votes, and not enough of a reformer to injure their business. That is not honest, and Mr. Shepard would be the first to talk about "the timid and cowardly heart" of an opponent who tried thus to be "good lord and good devil."

Mr. Shepard evidently feels his equivocal position, and takes refuge in misrepresenting his opponent as now the creature of the Republican machine. He says:

> The candidacy of the Republican candidate, dictated by the Republican organization and submitted to by its allies, represents, first, the proposition that the Mayor of the city must be a Republican; that under no circumstances, for the present at least, no matter what the assurance of honest and efficient administration by a Democrat, shall a man not in sympathy with the Republican State and national administrations be allowed to administer the affairs of the city.

Now, Mr. Shepard knows that is not true—provided that prejudice or ambition has not blinded him to the distinction between the true and false. He knows Mr. Low is not the Republican candidate. He knows he was not dictated by the Republican organization and submitted to by its allies, but was selected by Democrats and submitted to by the Republican organization, which had been thoroughly committed to a Democratic candidate and would have accepted a Democratic candidate if the Democrats had been able to agree on one. He knows also that Mr. Low stands on exactly the same platform of independence and home rule that he stood on in 1897 when Mr. Shepard so highly commended him. The only difference is that now one hundred thousand more voters promise to support him and his principles, and in that support Mr. Shepard finds a pretext for going over to Tammany, "the most burning and "disgraceful blot upon the municipal history of "the country," and helping to vindicate a rule more revolting and insolent than any it gave in former years.

Calling himself a Democrat in cheap imitation of David B. Hill, pretending not to realize the enormity of present municipal corruption, and dragging the herring of Albany interference over the trail of Tammany crime will not deceive anybody. Mr. Shepard is running on a platform indorsing Van Wyck and his Croker-Devery-Scannell ridden administration. It is no use for him to talk about something else when faced with questions about his attitude toward those men and his acceptance of that platform. The issue is, Shall New-York punish the organization ruled by them in accordance with Mr. Shepard's own advice as to the necessity of teaching a party in power that "if it go "wrong it will be inexorably punished by dis-"missal," or shall it forget about all those crimes and give Tammany a new lease of power because its candidate has a reputation as a good man and himself says he will be good, only please do not ask him to say in any embarrassing detail how he would treat the particular notorious scoundrels who have nominated him and whose aid is needed to elect him?

THE FRENCH CLERICAL EXODUS.

One of the most interesting incidents of the last week abroad has been the exodus of the Roman Catholic orders from France, which appears to have been conducted upon a large scale, but without disturbance or any serious demonstration. The law providing for their expulsion, save on authorization of the government, went into force on Tuesday last. Some time ago there was expectation that many of the orders would resist the mandate of the government and would have to be forcibly expelled, or else that they would compromise matters by seeking authorization under the terms required by the government and thus remain undisturbed. These expectations were erroneous. There has been no resistance, unless by the Trappists, and there have been few compromises, but the orders have quietly withdrawn from France to some more hospitable or tolerant soil. Apparently they did not feel strong enough to engage in conflict with the government, and would not humiliate themselves by asking permission to remain on terms prescribed by the civil authorities.

To the impartial outsider the case savors somewhat of meeting intolerance with intolerance. It is the simple truth that both parties in France—the Clericals, which does not by any means signify the Roman Catholic Church as a whole, and the Radicals, which does not mean altogether those outside of that Church, since many Radicals are loyal Catholics—have at times both displayed a deplorable spirit of intolerance. We all remember the bitterness of the Clericals against Radicals, if not against the republic itself, during the Dreyfus controversy and in the whole Jew-baiting campaign. On the other hand, the Radicals have since been showing an equally bitter animus against the Clericals. It will be remembered that some twelve years ago the government, in a spirit of half hostility to the Clericals, enacted that students for the priesthood should be compelled to do military service the same as other men. At that time Radicals exultingly predicted that the effect of the law would be to keep men out of the priesthood altogether and to break up Clericalism. When once a young man had got a taste of army life, they said, he would never go back to the clerical seminary. In this the Radicals were mistaken. For a year or two there was a slight decline in the number of ordinations of priests, but in the last half dozen years the number has been steadily increasing, and seminarists have been flocking from the barracks back to the seminary and to the priesthood. This has excited the ire of the Radicals to the extent that the chairman of the Army Committee in the Chamber of Deputies recently made the extraordinary declaration that "these "future priests putrefy their fellow soldiers by "the contagion of their virtue." And so the Radicals are now as anxious to exclude seminarists from the army as they formerly were to force them into it.

This incident is cited as only a single example of many manifestations of bitterness and intolerance between the Clericals and the Radicals. In the exodus of the orders the Radical campaign finds, at least for the present, its climax. We shall see within a year, probably, whether this measure will prove effective or will react against its authors. The anti-Clerical campaign of M. Ferry years ago did not result altogether satisfactorily to its leader. And across the Rhine even so resolute and strenuous a statesman as Bismarck was constrained in time to reverse his policy and to seek the friendship of the Church which he once so vigorously opposed. The outcome of the present conflict in France probably depends upon the attitude of the Catholic Church at large toward the monastic orders. If it champions them and demands their rehabilitation the government may have to yield. For France is still a Catholic country. Despite the growth of Protestantism on the one hand and of open unbelief in any creed on the other, probably one-third of the French people are still devout Catholics, and more than half of them are at least nominally attached to that Church. And next year comes a general election, in which above all else the electorate will be asked to express its opinion of the government's action against the Clerical orders. For both Clericals and anti-Clericals that will be the most momentous election for many a year. Meantime it is to be observed that the Waldeck-Rousseau Ministry, which has committed itself to this anti-Clerical policy, and which openly antagonized both the Clericals and the military party in the Dreyfus case and in the Jew-baiting campaign, has been in office longer than any other in the history of the Third Republic, and seems still to command the confidence and approval of the nation.

THE POLICE AND THE FIREMEN.

The Chief of the Fire Department is Richard Croker's nephew, and he is on the best possible terms with his uncle. Surely, then, he is not likely to be prejudiced against the Police Department as it is governed and controlled by Devery, his uncle's intimate and cherished associate, ally and almost brother in municipal affairs. Everybody now recognizes the fact that Devery is the real power in Mulberry-st., Colonel Murphy being a mere wraith and shadow of authority. Chief Croker is a Tammany man himself, and certainly is not anxious to emphasize and augment the discredit and disgrace with which the Wigwam is covered.

Nevertheless, the chief of our firemen says forcibly that the discipline among the police is faulty, and declares that they are blameworthy for neglect and delay in giving warnings of fires. Chief Croker has repeatedly condemned the Devery department in blistering words for injurious failures in the quick discovery of fires and for slowness in sending out alarms. Now he is even more earnest and vigorous in his censure than he has been before. He declares that the patrolmen since the three platoons system was adopted are even less efficient, watchful and active in respect to fires than they were in former days. This is a convincing arraignment of the atrocious mismanagement of the police force and of the lack of discipline so conspicuous all over the city. The insurance companies generally should support with zeal the Merchants' Association in its efforts to relieve the city from the Devery infamy, and owners of property should realize how portentous is the danger of great conflagrations while the Police Department is so heedless and slow in detecting the beginnings of destructive fires, and thus wastes priceless time before the engines and trucks are summoned. Chief Croker is a damaging witness against Devery and his gang.

SEATS IN THE THEATRES.

The warfare against the speculators in theatre tickets appears to be gaining constantly in force and volume. Not many years have passed since the regular price for the best orchestra chairs in the finest theatres of New-York was only $1 50 each. Of course, the rates for seats in the Academy of Music and the Metropolitan Opera House when grand opera was presented were much higher, but the usual schedule at the box offices of the playhouses in which famous actors were seen in celebrated dramas was 50 cents lower for each sitting in the most desirable parts of the auditoriums than the prevailing tariff of this period. Theatrical managers in the metropolis now expect, as a rule, to get $2 for every chair in well known places of amusement from which the stage can be seen with comfort, although in many instances the entertainment provided is inferior to that which was set forth in the old dollar and a half days.

New-Yorkers and visitors to New-York who look for an evening's diversion in a theatre are in the main generous in expenditure, and few of them are inclined to complain persistently that the $2 schedule is too high, even if the managers too often fail to furnish their patrons with an evening's enjoyment really worth $2. But the sidewalk speculators in tickets have supplied themselves with most of the convenient seats days and weeks in advance when successful plays are having a "run," and in such cases only a small minority of the general public find it possible to get chairs except in the remotest corners of the theatres, unless they deal with the speculators and pay anywhere from 25 cents to $1 in excess of the regular charge.

This abuse has become more grievous season after season. It is certain that some unscrupulous managers are in league with the speculators in schemes to deceive and plunder their patrons. Augustin Daly made up his mind to suppress ticket speculation at his theatre entirely, and he succeeded. Other managers of resolution who will adopt the methods which he enforced can do as well as he did. But it cannot be denied that the present municipal ordinances are not sufficiently rigorous with respect to ticket speculators, and ought to be amended.

THE FILIPINO CHARACTER.

The letter from a staff correspondent of The Tribune at Manila which we published yesterday well merits attentive reading and rereading by all who, with open and impartial minds, would form a just judgment concerning the people of our Asiatic possessions and concerning the nature of the problem which the United States has undertaken there to solve. Our correspondent disclaims any pretension to exhaustive knowledge of his subject, but readers of his letter will be convinced that he has been exceptionally shrewd, comprehensive and judicious in his observation of the Filipino character, and that he is equally clear and impartial in his delineation of it. He neither extenuates nor sets aught down in malice, but gives us a plain tale of what he has seen and learned in that strange land of contradictions.

We have no doubt that some of our "anti-expansionist" friends will endeavor to draw from his account of the Filipinos some corroboration of their contention that the United States should never have had anything to do with those islands. They will say that since the Filipinos are so childish in nature, so curiously compounded of civilization and savagery, so unstable and yet persistent in instability, we should take no note of them, but let them go, and presently thank God we are rid of a lot of knaves. And yet it should be apparent to them, as it must be to others, that these very characteristics of the Filipinos make it the more incumbent upon the United States, having once unwillingly been forced to intervene in their affairs, to assume the burden of dealing with them manfully and steadfastly. If we had found them more intelligent, more stable in purpose, more self-reliant and worthy of self-reliance, and more competent to assume the responsibilities of international relationships, there might have been some reason for and some argument in favor of our sailing away from Manila Bay and leaving them—in the words of the "anti-expansionists"—to stew in their own juice; though it is by no means to be conceded that even then such reason and such argument would have been convincing. But thus to have abandoned to helplessness and anarchy such a people as the Filipinos are now seen to be, and such as they are described by our correspondent, and to have left to their childish caprices the important property and other rights and the international interests which then existed at Manila and elsewhere, would have put this nation in the pillory of universal contempt and execration. The problem of dealing with the Filipinos is a complicated and burdensome problem. But its very magnitude only strengthens our obligation to take it up and solve it.

The one paramount fact which has from the first seemed clear to us, and which is made more clear and emphatic in our correspondent's letter, is that the Philippine problem is unique so far as the experience of this country is concerned, and must be approached and dealt with in a way appropriate to its own requirements. We cannot govern the Philippines as we do one of our own States, or one of our Territories, or even an Indian reservation. The Filipino character is radically different from any other in all our composite nation, and the requirements of administration there differ intrinsically from any and all of which we have knowledge here. The fact that the problem is a new one does not, however, imply that it is insoluble. It does mean that we must demonstrate our flexibility, our adaptability to new requirements and our tact in dealing with incarnate susceptibility. That we can do so successfully is not to be doubted. But confidence must not be permitted to degenerate into carelessness. "Eternal vigilance" is the price at which the "white man's burden" is to be borne, as well as our own liberty is to be conserved.

Our present city government has put cloaks of lead on the shoulders of the unfortunate taxpayers, who are gasping under their ponderous burdens. But the load can be lightened only by intelligent action at the polls four weeks from to-day.

At no time in the history of New-York has so much blasting been in progress as at present. For miles the stubborn ledges of Manhattan are torn apart by explosives for the rapid transit tunnels, while great building operations in every borough, but especially on this island and in the region of The Bronx, keep a brigade of contractors with an army of men exceedingly busy with the drilling and the rending of the rocks. Some of these contractors and their subordinates are careless in their blasting, and grave injuries to person and to property have been inexcusably frequent. Exemplary punishment should be inflicted in such cases, that the reckless may take heed.

Croker and Devery are Tammany twins in politics. They are bound together by a Siamese coupling. They stand or fall as one. Every vote for the Tammany ticket in November will be for Crokerism and Deveryism.

Hope springs eternal in the breasts of many visionaries who imagine that they may get possession some day of enormous estates in England. The latest delusion of that sort is inspired by a ridiculous fable to the effect that in the British Court of Chancery property amounting in value to more than $200,000,000 is awaiting proofs of descent to be submitted by American heirs, who base their claims on a lineage going back to an English ancestor dead some two hundred years. How wild and fantastic are the dreams of such Americans!

Since Mr. George Foster Peabody announced his intention to support his friend Mr. Shepard, the Tammany candidate for Mayor, well meaning people who urged the nomination of Mr. Peabody on the anti-Tammany ticket have been profuse in their apologies and excuses. Their knowledge of Mr. Peabody's inner nature was evidently not exhaustive.

Baseball is on its last legs for this year, and the football season is already in full swing. A wonderful number of matches was played on Saturday last, when the weather conditions were highly favorable for the most strenuous of sports. The popularity of this form of recreation, rivalry and struggle has made great advances in recent years. Few universities or colleges, academies or schools, whether public or private, are so small or so weak as to send no team to the stricken field.

Thorough inspection of the cheap lodging houses which are so numerous in the downtown districts is provided for by law, and it will accomplish much in checking the schemes of colonizers and repeaters, and in preventing extensive frauds in registration and in voting. It is a judicious safeguard, and the work is likely to be well done this year.

Under the laws of this State the keeper of a poolroom is guilty of a felony, while the owner of a faro bank is subject to punishment for misdemeanor only. As the statutes make the ownership or management of a poolroom so grave a crime, is it not a little disconcerting that a notorious "Poolroom King," who is well known to be at the head of a poolroom syndicate which runs at least a dozen, and probably more, of these rooms, is allowed to hold an extremely conspicuous position on the turf and to enter many horses in the most important races? Is that the wisest policy if the standard of the sport is to be maintained?

Our police force seems to be boiling over with wrath against bucket shops without a pull with John Doe, and there has been some raiding of such places. But poolrooms and faro banks and dives under the protection of influential Tammany politicians are never molested by Devery's detectives.

PERSONAL.

The Rev. David Bruner has retired from the ministry of the Baptist Church at Burgin, Ky., at the age of ninety-three, after a service of three-quarters of a century.

The twenty-fifth anniversary of the Rev. Dr. James Y. Mitchell as pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Lancaster, Penn., was observed on Sunday.

Professor Goldwin Smith writes to "The Toronto World" denying a recent report that he believed Canadians to be in favor of a reunion of the English speaking race on this continent. What he did say was that they are in favor of commercial reciprocity.

Mrs. Eliza A. How, the widow of James F. How, president of the Wabash Railroad Company, has given $100,000 to Washington University, St. Louis, to be used in the erection of a memorial to her father, the late Captain James B. Eads, who built the Eads Bridge across the Mississippi River at St. Louis and the jetties below New-Orleans. The gift has been accepted by the board of directors of the university, who will confer with Mrs. How as to the sort of memorial which shall be constructed.

Sir Henry Irving has always about him, both at the theatre and at home, a great number of pairs of spectacles. He is always losing or mislaying a pair, and so believes that he should have another pair at hand. Consequently he has at his theatre about sixty of them.

The friends of the late Lieutenant-Commander Jesse M. Roper, U. S. N., who lost his life in the line of duty while in command of the gunboat Petrel, propose to erect a tablet to his memory at the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis. The plan for raising the necessary amount is not yet completed, but it is understood that Lieutenant-Commander Charles E. Fox will act as custodian of the funds.

Evidence accumulates tending to show that Second Lieutenant Paul D. Stockly, 21st Infantry, who has been missing in the Philippines since January 12, has met death at the hands of natives. Mail advices recently received from the Philippines state that the men suspected of his murder are being taken in one at a time, and that before long all will have to answer for the crime. Lieutenant Stockly's name will be carried on the official register until he reaches the head of his grade, and when the time for his promotion in the natural order arrives his name will be dropped.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

"Nickerdown" says in "The American Israelite": "The Zangwill Club gave a bowling party this week, by which it will be seen that the name and influence of a good man become a sacred heritage among his people. Mr. Zangwill, when he hears of the bowling party given under the ægis of his name, will feel that he has not lived in vain."

"I see that your wife takes great interest in manual training."
"Yes," answered Mr. Meekton gently, "and I'm the man."—(Washington Star.

Among the pine forests of the continental divide, forty miles west of Denver, and along the eastern foothills of the Rockies, a unique industry is pursued in the early fall. It is the gathering of the seeds of the Rocky Mountain conifers for exportation to all parts of America and Europe. Children of ten and twelve years earn enough to clothe themselves for a year. One old grandmother last year made her $5 a day, and a family of Texas cotton pickers made $200 one fall because they could pick with both hands. The seeds are sent to all the botanical gardens in the world and to the forestry departments of the German and American governments.

What Her Hat Cost.—"How do you like my new hat?" asked the first woman of the other at the matinee. "The total cost was only $20."
"Pardon me, madame," chimed in the disgusted man behind, "but you should include the price of my seat, which makes the total $21 50."—(Philadelphia Press.

A fruit tree was in bloom in Bristol, Penn., last week which bears two different kinds of apples and four different varieties of pears, namely, the Bartlett, the Duchesse, the Catharine and the Seckel.

Visitor—No, I won't come in. If I could see Mr. Jones for two minutes?
Servant—What name shall Oi say, sorr?
Visitor—Professor Vandersplinkentootleheimer.
Servant—Och, sure ye'd better step in and bring it wid ye, sorr!—(Punch.

A Philadelphian who knew Dr. Rixey, Mrs. McKinley's physician, when he was a student in that city called on him in Washington, and was invited to luncheon. The Philadelphian asked to be excused because of chronic indigestion, which prevented his eating luncheon. "Nonsense," said Dr. Rixey. "I have asked you to luncheon because I want to give you a good lecture. You are suffering from restlessness, not dyspepsia. In the five minutes you have been sitting opposite to me you have looked at your watch four times, fumbled with the seal on your watch chain, twirled the handle of your umbrella when you didn't stop to run your fingers through your hair, and have talked incessantly without having anything particular to say. You simply waste your nervous force. Learn to keep still when you can, and not to bother yourself about trifles that do not concern you. If patients knew how to do nothing at the proper time, half the nerve doctors' occupation would be gone."

In the Bargain Store.—Mrs. Barnes—Why, how do you do, Mrs. Howes. Isn't this the last place you'd expect to see me? I only came in just for fun, you know. Wouldn't think of buying anything here, of course.
Mrs. Howes—Of course not. The idea of anybody buying anything in such a place.
Later.—Mrs. Howes (solus)—H'm! she can't fool me. I'll bet she does all her shopping here.
Mrs. Barnes—Now I've found out where that woman gets all her clothes. I might have known by the looks of them.—(Boston Transcript.

When Menzo Shaul, of Herkimer, N. Y., died he left $21,000 to be divided among his third cousins, explaining that by third cousins he meant the children "of those persons related to me as cousins." Three hundred and seventy persons, from all parts of the United States, represented by forty-eight attorneys, are asking for a share in the estate. They have been divided into four classes, and the court will be called upon to decide which class is entitled to the residue of the estate after costs are paid.

Towne—Wasn't that Cholly Saphead who was just talking to you?
Browne—Yes. There's a fellow who has more money than brains.
Towne—Really?
Browne—Yes, I just loaned him a quarter.—(Philadelphia Press.

KWANG SU TO TRAVEL IN LUXURY.

HIS RETURN JOURNEY TO PEKING EXPENSIVE—CHINESE GRIEVANCES.

Peking, Oct. 7.—The officials here have not been informed as to whether the court has started for Kai-Feng-Fu, as announced in a dispatch from Shanghai yesterday. Previous advices lead to the belief that the court did start. The temporary palaces at Kai-Feng-Fu and Pao-Ting-Fu are being prepared like permanent dwellings, although they will be occupied only for a few days. The requisitions for the travelling expenses already amount to 13,000,000 taels, in spite of the edict enjoining economy in this respect. The scale of preparations may be judged from a single item—30,000 taels will be expended on tableware. Several local officials along the route have resigned because they are unable to meet the expenses of entertaining the court. The latter's journey now is particularly unfortunate, because the regions traversed have been impoverished by the summer famine.

The Chinese officials are considering the desirability of protesting to the foreign ministers against the conduct of the legation guards. The soldiers continue to treat the Chinese like a conquered people. Groups of soldiers roam about the city, wearing their sidearms, often intoxicated, maltreating the natives and committing petty robberies. A party of Americans recently looted a silversmith's store, securing several hundred taels' worth of property. The whole garrison was confined to barracks until the guilty men were detected.

The Governor of Peking has protested because foreign storekeepers continue to occupy buildings which they seized in 1900, regardless of their owners' wishes. The ministers will evict the storekeepers from these places.

Correspondence has been exchanged between the Chinese officials and the ministers regarding the complaints made by Chinamen that they have been compelled against their will to take part in the work of building the new legations.

It is becoming evident that some modus vivendi must be established or the conditions here will become intolerable. Notwithstanding the ministers' policy of moderation in erecting defences, the legation quarter presents the appearance of a fortified city. The British defences, opposite the Imperial City, are particularly formidable; the Italian defences, adjoining the British, have embrasures for cannon; a deep moat protects the German section, and across the city wall the Germans have erected a stone fort for artillery.

Prince Su, the Collector of Taxes, has adopted the policy of taxing goods brought into Peking for foreign merchants. Heretofore such goods have not been taxed, and the merchants have protested to the ministers, who held that the goods should remain untaxed, on the ground that they are intended for the use of the legations.

RELATING TO SOCIETY.

Morris Park and Baltusrol will divide the honors to-day as far as the fashionable set is concerned. For whereas the fall racing season opening at the park will be the bourne of a number of coaching parties, a large contingent will proceed to Baltusrol for the purpose of attending the tea and reception which mark the opening of the woman's national golf championship tournament. There were many women on the links yesterday engaged in practice, preparing for the contest, among the number being Miss Hecker, Miss Marion Oliver and Miss Gertrude Fiske. Neither Miss Griscom nor Miss Curtis was present.

The Reliance road coach begins its trips from Sherry's to Morris Park to-day, arriving in time for the first race and starting back immediately after the last one. It will be driven by A. T. Carman.

William K. Vanderbilt is due here to-morrow from Europe, and will proceed at once to Idle Hour, his place on Long Island, where workmen have been busy in the last few days preparing for his home coming.

Miss Leary has returned to town from Newport for the season and is at her home, in Fifth-ave.

Mr. and Mrs. George C. Ward, the son-in-law and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting, are expected home from Europe toward the end of this month.

Mrs. Michael Herbert, whose husband, a younger brother of the Earl of Pembroke, is a Minister Plenipotentiary in the British Diplomatic Service and first secretary of the British Embassy in Paris, is on her way across the ocean to New-York with her two boys. On her arrival she will go to Newport, to stay with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Richard T. Wilson, and will likewise be the guest of her sister, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, jr.

Mr. and Mrs. George L. Rives will return to town on Thursday from Newport for the winter.

John W. Ellis has arrived in town from Newport for the winter.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Clinch Smith have arrived at their country place on Long Island for the fall, before coming to town for the winter.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Childs have arrived in town from Newport for the season.

Lispenard Stewart and A. L. Norrie have returned to Newport from their hunting trip in Canada.

Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones have left town and returned to Newport on board the Narada, while Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel have departed for the same place on the Sultana.

Mr. and Mrs. Talbot Olyphant and the Misses Olyphant will spend the autumn at Calderwood, Oakland, N. J. They will not return to town until late in the season.

The engagement is announced of William G. Low, jr., a nephew of Seth Low, to Miss Rhoda Emlen Howe, of Philadelphia. Miss Howe is a daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Herbert Howe, of Philadelphia, and her mother was Miss Mary Fell, a sister of the late John R. Fell, the first husband of Mrs. Alexander Van Rensselaer.

Miss Edith Cushing and Thomas F. Cushing will be at New-Hamburg and Lenox during the present month. They will return to town in November.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Gallatin and Miss May Gallatin have arrived at Tuxedo from East Hampton, where they have spent the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. Abercrombie and Miss Osgood have arrived in town for the season from Bar Harbor, and are at their house in Madison Square North.

J. Montgomery Strong is spending the fall at Cliffwood, his country place at Esopus, N. Y.

It is announced by Mrs. Bon Andre, who is at the Waldorf-Astoria, that the wedding of her sister, Miss May Palmer, to Senator Chauncey M. Depew will take place at Paris in December.

MR. SHEPARD AS HE WAS.

THE CROKER CANDIDATE CONVICTED OUT OF HIS OWN MOUTH.

HIS ENTHUSIASM FOR LOW.

I shall support Seth Low for Mayor. I shall support him with thorough enthusiasm, though he is a Republican and I a Democrat. . . . The Tammany ticket represents the most insolent and audacious, as well as the most reckless assault we have yet known upon the welfare of the greater New-York and of the masses, and especially the less fortunate masses, of its people.—(Edward M. Shepard, in a public statement given out on October 23, 1897.

HIDEOUS TAMMANY.

If you will put Tammany into power, Tammany Hall will give you the same kind of government that Tammany Hall gave you in 1894 and the years preceding the Lexow investigating committee. There is a degree of insolent and frank audacity about that that will demand our admiration. That is the sole recommendation which Tammany Hall and the Tammany orators give for their ticket. . . . They say, in unmistakable terms, Tammany Hall is virtuously just and as virtuous as Tammany Hall was in 1894. They are the same men, the same bosses, the same inspirations, the same results precisely, as at the time when our little friend, Mr. Lexow, made his investigation. Do we want that thing—do we want that thing in Brooklyn? If they stand it in New-York we cannot stand it in Brooklyn. **The most burning and disgraceful blot upon the municipal history of this country is the career of Tammany Hall** in years which preceded the election of Mayor Strong in New-York. The bossism, prostitution of power, a more tyrannical proceeding and mean treatment of citizens who were too poor and ignorant to protect themselves, a worse treatment of a great city, we have never known, to disgrace us with ourselves, to disgrace us throughout the United States, to disgrace us in the eyes of the civilized world.—(Edward M. Shepard, in a speech at the Rink, October 25, 1897.

WHEN A GOOD MAN IS HELPLESS.

Again and again independents have elected a good man on the theory that all that is required is to have a good man in office. Again and again they have been disappointed in the practical results. **I tell you, fellow citizens, Republicans and Democrats, that much more is necessary; that the best of men in any office against his will, however powerful, is in chief measure the creature of the conditions or the instrument of the forces which surround him.** If political conditions about him are unsound, if the foundations under his house are treacherous and shifting, if there is malaria in the air of the community in which he lives, he can no more escape than the humblest citizen. We must have far greater concern for all these than our concern for the candidate, great as that should be. Experience has shown that however good a great executive may himself be, or however well disposed his associates, his administration will be far safer and more wholesome if his party know that if he or it go wrong it will be inexorably punished by dismissal. This, as I have said, is a condition far more important than the candidate, important as he is. . . . It is weariness and trial to the men who would, if they could, raise the standard of political life to observe how short is the memory of even the most intelligent citizens for political misbehavior. **A successful candidate entering his office and under pressure, which oftentimes he would be glad to resist if he thought he safely could, is helped to greater or lesser betrayal of popular trust by the feeling that the people will have forgotten all about it by the time the next election shall come around.** . . . Too often everything does blow over in a year. Again and again in political life we see men with unblushing effrontery presume with easy confidence upon popular forgetfulness.—(Edward M. Shepard, in a speech at a Democratic ratification meeting in Brooklyn, October 18, 1895.