Amusements.

AMERICAN THEATRE—8:15—Lights o' London.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—8:15—Arizona.
BIJOU THEATRE—8:20—The Auctioneer.
BROADWAY THEATRE—8—Beauty and the Beast.
CASINO—8:15—The Little Duchess.
CRITERION THEATRE—8:15—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.
GARDEN THEATRE—8:15—If I Were King.
GARRICK THEATRE—8:20—A Message from Mars.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—8:15—The Red Kloof.
HAMMERSTEIN'S VICTORIA—8:15—Russell Brothers in Sweet Marie.
HERALD SQUARE THEATRE—8:15—The New-Yorkers.
IRVING PLACE THEATRE—8:20—Dolly.
KEITH'S—Continuous Performance.
KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE—8:15—Madame Sans-Gene.
LYCEUM THEATRE—8:15—The Forest Lovers.
MADISON SQUARE THEATRE—8:30—The Liberty Belles.
MANHATTAN THEATRE—8:15—Miranda of the Balcony.
MURRAY HILL THEATRE—2—8—Othello.
NEW SAVOY THEATRE—8:20—Eben Holden.
NEW-YORK THEATRE—8:15—Florodora.
PASTOR'S—Day and Night—Continuous Show.
PROCTOR'S FIFTH AVENUE—1:30 to 10:30—The Great Unknown and Varieties.
PROCTOR'S TWENTY-THIRD STREET—1:30 to 10:30—Sandow, The Stock Exchange and Varieties.
PROCTOR'S 125TH STREET—1:30 to 10:30—My Friend from India and Varieties.
PROCTOR'S FIFTY-EIGHTH STREET—1:30 to 10:30—Pantomime and Varieties.
THEATRE REPUBLIC—8:15—The Bonnie Brier Bush.
WALLACK'S THEATRE—8:30—Don Cæsar's Return.

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New-York Daily Tribune.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1901.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—In a fight between the insurgents and a force of constabulary on the island of Panay, Philippine Islands, the former lost twenty-five killed; General Hughes sends encouraging news from the island of Cebu, where Lorega has surrendered with his entire force and one cannon. ═══ The release of Miss Stone from captivity in the Bulgarian mountains has not yet been effected, but negotiations with the brigands continue. ═══ Doctored South African news affects the securities market in London. ═══ In Germany financial circles believe the worst of the industrial collapse is over. ═══ The Japanese Treasury announces the issue of bonds to the amount of 16,500,000 yen, partly to defray the cost of the Chinese expedition. ═══ General Weyler, War Minister of Spain, in a debate in the Chamber of Deputies, intimated that he would be a dictator, if necessary. ═══ As a result of American competition workmen in British tobacco factories have been told that bonuses they have enjoyed heretofore will be withdrawn. ═══ A Dane murdered a boy in Montreal for his money, but, finding only 50 cents, surrendered to the police and confessed the crime. ═══ Chili is mobilizing its army and the Argentine fleet is being provisioned and coaled in expectation of trouble over the boundary. ═══ A London paper asserts that there have been three operations on the throat of King Edward for a cancerous affection.

DOMESTIC.—The Treasury Bureau of Statistics has compiled data showing that the States carved out of the Louisiana Purchase repay its cost yearly with 1 per cent of their agricultural productions. ═══ United States Senator John P. Jones, of Nevada, renounced the cause of free silver and returned to the Republican fold. ═══ Nashville citizens were excited by a fight between a desperado and officers; after exchanging several shots the man stole a horse and escaped into the woods. ═══ Kentucky horse breeders called a meeting to investigate an attempt to swindle Clarence Mackay in the sale of a colt. ═══ Five hundred men in the Mohawk Knitting Mill, at Cohoes, struck because one of their fellows was discharged. ═══ Final preparations were made for the execution of Czolgosz, the President's assassin, to-morrow; his clothing and letters will be burned to defeat the objects of relic hunters, and efforts will be made to prevent the removal of his body to Cleveland, as prison officials fear unfortunate scenes. ═══ Yesterday was the forty-third birthday of President Roosevelt.

CITY.—The Rev. Dr. William S. Rainsford preached on the municipal campaign and urged the overthrow of Tammany Hall. ═══ Carl Schurz sent a letter to Edward M. Shepard, replying to objections which the Tammany candidate made to Mr. Schurz's remarks at Cooper Union last Thursday; Mr. Schurz calls on citizens to support the fusion ticket. ═══ Ministers in many pulpits told the voters that the only escape from Tammany misrule lay in voting the fusion ticket. ═══ The appeal of the Bishops adopted at the Episcopal convention in San Francisco was read by Dr. John P. Peters and applied to the present political situation here. ═══ The John Street Methodist Episcopal Church celebrated its 135th anniversary.

THE WEATHER.—Forecast for to-day: Fair and colder. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 66 degrees; lowest, 47; average, 56.

A TIME KILLING CONVENTION.

It would be a dull public which could not decipher the purposes of the politicians now shaping and guiding the Virginia Constitutional Convention's work. The method of their time killing manœuvres is too plain to be hid under any pretence of conscientious industry or divided judgment. It began to be suspected as long ago as last July that the snail's pace set the convention by its Democratic leaders had some other provocation than a disinterested desire to rewrite the State constitution with patient care and zealous scrutiny. As the weeks passed and work on the vital sections of the new instrument showed no appreciable progress it became more and more apparent that the convention was not to be allowed to complete its labors before November 5—the day on which, according to the original Democratic programme, the revised constitution was to be submitted to the voters of the Old Dominion. On one pretext or another the suffrage article—the crucial chapter in the proposed revision—has been kept buried for three months past in a deadlocked committee, and now, in final confirmation of a policy of delay undoubtedly prearranged, the convention has voted to take a recess from October 25 to November 7, carrying its own life safely beyond the danger point, to clear which has been the aim of much embarrassed and muddled statesmanship.

The decision of the Democratic leaders to prolong the convention's life, in the face of much public grumbling at the self-indulgence of that indolent and dawdling body, was clearly prompted by the knowledge that to submit the new constitution to the people on November 5 would probably involve both the rejection of that instrument and general Democratic defeat. Party strategy has therefore been directed to sidetracking the constitution and the issues it would have carried into this year's canvass through the convention's apparent failure to agree on any scheme of partisan disfranchisement. But a victory once won in November, the suffrage deadlock will be quickly broken and the Democratic leaders will begin inventing excuses for proclaiming the work of the convention outright and not submitting it to the people at all. In following this programme, which seems to harmonize with the do-nothing attitude which the convention has assumed while a general election was in sight, they will absolutely repudiate the party's earlier and still binding pledges. A little over a year ago the Democratic State Convention, in commending the project of constitutional revision to the people, solemnly promised that any changes made in the State's organic law should be submitted for popular approval. That voluntary assurance has never been withdrawn, the Democratic State Convention of this year refusing to modify or cancel it. Yet it is evident from the tone of the discussions in the convention itself that the Democratic machine managers are secretly preparing to force the new constitution on the people of Virginia, ex proprio vigore, without allowing the voters an expression either of approval or dissent.

The apologies made in "The Richmond Dispatch" and other Democratic newspapers for the convention's chronic waste of time are more diverting than convincing. "It would be too cruel," says our Richmond contemporary, "to "keep a hundred Virginia statesmen cabined, "cribbed and confined in a convention hall here "while a great political contest is reaching its "climax. It is not to be expected that they "could give their minds fully to the work before "them." Certainly not. But the farce of critical and painstaking deliberation will be soon played out. This year's general election once passed, the luxurious and indolent body which has already long outlived its expected term of existence will shrink in horror from the extravagance of ordering a special election to approve or condemn its own work. Plighted Democratic faith will be broken, the new constitution will go into operation automatically, and the end toward which the tortuous policy of the convention leaders has so long pointed will be accomplished with a celerity strangely in contrast with this summer's hypocritical record of hesitation and delay.

A FACT.

Mr. Albert Stickney, formerly a law partner of Mr. Shepard and now one of his supporters, said on Friday night:

> I care not what they say about the curtailed powers of the Mayor or about the Board of Estimate; it is a fact that the Mayor has power sufficient to control the spending of every dollar that is spent by the city, and to control every officeholder in the city, both high and low.

If the Tammany ticket is elected Mr. Ladd will have three votes in the Board of Estimate; Mr. Van Hoesen, three; Mr. "Ike" Fromme, who uses unprintable language before women at a political meeting, two; Mr. "Nick" Muller, one. That makes nine, or a majority in the Board of Estimate. Each one of these men is a devoted adherent of Mr. Croker and will do what he tells him to do. They can control the spending of every dollar that is spent by the city in opposition to Mr. Shepard if they want to do it; that is, if he and Mr. Croker are in opposition instead of in accord. That is a fact, however grandly Mr. Albert Stickney may wave it aside with his "I care not," and Mr. Albert Stickney knows it perfectly well.

A QUESTION OF "EFFRONTERY."

Mr. Shepard at a speech in the Borough of Queens on Friday night declared:

> The fight in which we are engaged is in the true sense a fight for Democracy and reform. The Democratic party in times past and to-night, and, as we hope and pray, in all time to come, is never to be content with what has been done, but with its face always set to the future, to be resolute that the future shall be better than the past, however the past may have been.
>
> We are not like our Republican adversaries, who always point, as they say, with pride to a record of perfection. You know well enough that our frail humanity is never equal to that standard of conduct. Democracy is something living in the hearts and the brains of the people; something that means always to make from year to year the city and the condition of those who live in it better.
>
> In the year 1901 the Democracy has taken a new step forward. The Democratic organization has pledged itself to a genuine Democratic reform of whatever there may be amiss.

The disingenuousness, not to say dishonesty, of this plea that the sinner has repented, is ready to do right, and can be trusted with its respectable candidate for Mayor—nothing being said about the rest of the ticket, with the gamblers' representatives on it—to serve the people faithfully hereafter, is best exposed by Mr. Shepard's own argument made on October 13, 1898, against letting the Republican party, under Theodore Roosevelt, reform whatever was amiss in the State government previously administered by Republicans. He then said:

> 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 knows 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.

How far does Mr. Shepard think, with his unblushing effrontery, he can presume upon popular forgetfulness?

INSANE IMMIGRANTS.

Governor Odell, through the State Commission in Lunacy, has turned his attention to the desirability of further restricting the influx of insane and other defective persons into this State. He has found that the foreign born population of the State is only 25 per cent of the whole. The foreign born population of the inmates of the State hospitals for the insane is more than 50 per cent of the whole. There is therefore a clear excess of 25 per cent. In other words, the number of inmates in institutions for the insane is 24,000. If the ratio of foreign born population in the State held good there should be only 18,000.

Financially and otherwise it is difficult to realize what this vast excess means. At the present low cost of caring for the insane it means an outlay in this State alone of nearly $1,000,000 a year. It is known that the average life of the insane in institutions is at least twelve years. Taking into consideration the cost of buildings, repairs to the same, cost of administration and interest on investment, the cost for each insane person during this period is, at a low estimate, $3,000. During each period of twelve years there is an expenditure on this account of $18,000,000, or $1,500,000 a year. For many years New-York suffered more than any other State by reason of having the principal port of entry. Owing to the rapid and cheap means of transportation, all the other States are now suffering from this evil.

While the excess for the whole country is somewhat less than that which exists in New-York, it is still very great, so that the annual cost on this account is more than $10,000,000 a year. It is only in recent years—during the last twenty-five—that any attempts have been made by the United States Government to restrict undesirable immigration. Owing to the defects in the existing statutes, large numbers of persons—the insane, the idiotic, the epileptic, the criminal—are admitted. It requires little imagination to depict the conditions which will exist in a few short years unless heroic measures are soon adopted.

Near the close of the last session of Congress a bill was presented on behalf of the State of New-York which was favorably reported by the House Committee on Immigration. It received the support of the Secretary of the Treasury and the Commissioner General of Immigration. It was so late in the session, however, that the bill failed to be reached. This year at the opening of Congress it will be again introduced, and Governor Odell will ask the Governors of the other States to request their Representatives to support the measure. In general, its provisions exclude all persons who within ten years have been confined in an asylum for the insane, idiotic or epileptic, or were insane, idiotic or epileptic previous to landing in the United States, or who, having been admitted, shall within two years after arrival be found insane or idiotic or epileptic, unless it shall appear that such condition is due to causes arising after arrival. The bill also provides that each alien shall bring a consular certificate showing that he has not been insane and is not idiotic or epileptic.

There are many other provisions in aid of the general purpose of the bill and providing methods of procedure. It is highly probable that Congress will look favorably upon increased safeguards against the admission of various undesirable aliens, such as lunatics, idiots, epileptics, criminals and other dangerous persons. The assassination of President McKinley presents sharply to the public the necessity of some restrictive measure. This bill should be promptly considered, and Governor Odell is entitled to the thanks of the people of the State for bringing the matter to the attention of Congress.

AMERICA AND OTHER NATIONS.

The story of some time past is repeated. Or perhaps we should say the stories, for indeed there are two of them. One is that America has come to the fore of all nations in commerce. The United States is the greatest exporting nation in the world. Despite the alleged "Chinese Wall" of protection, which according to your simon-pure Cobdenite shuts exports in as well as shuts imports out, this country is sending more goods abroad than any other, and the volume of its exports is growing more rapidly than that of any other country. A year ago its average monthly exports were less than those of its only serious rival, Great Britain, by $5,600,000. Now they exceed them by more than $700,000. The next competitor, Germany, is more than $26,000,000 behind. This gain of the United States is partly due to the decline of commerce of other nations, but partly also to an increase in the export trade of this country, the increase in the year being nearly $1,500,000 a month.

The other story which is repeated is the talk of European combinations against the United States. Austria particularly is discussing "the American peril." A member of the Reichsrath is endeavoring to form an international organization against the advance of American trade. He points out that twenty years ago, backed up by the tariff and by the whole industrial system of the country, American agriculture triumphed over that of Europe, and that now, backed by the tariff and by triumphant agriculture, American manufacturing industries are moving to repeat that victory over Europe, with prospects of success. Therefore, he argues, agriculture and manufacturing industries in Europe should unite for mutual protection and advancement, and all Europe should unite in adopting such tariff systems as will afford protection against the aggressions of these terrible Yankees. The proposed new German tariff is suggested as a model worthy of imitation by Austria and other lands.

The "structural weakness" of this anti-American scheme is obvious. It is apparent in the facts that the German tariff, if adopted, will not unite agriculture and manufactures, but will put them at loggerheads and sacrifice one for the welfare of the other; that, as is pretty generally admitted, that tariff will not after all materially militate against American trade in Germany, and that all such measures conduce not to harmony and union among the European powers, but rather to reprisals and tariff wars. At this very time Austria-Hungary is meditating a campaign of reprisals against Germany in case Germany adopts the new tariff, and there is a pretty serious rift in the fiscal lute between Austria and Hungary themselves, while both Germany and Austria-Hungary are in the depths of financial and industrial depression and demoralization. Indeed, so much at loggerheads are the countries of Continental Europe upon the subject of tariffs that both the Dual and the Triple leagues are regarded by many as in danger of disruption from that cause.

It would be neither fitting nor discreet for the United States to exult in these European embarrassments, and to be encouraged thereby to go to reckless extremes of policy. Honest friendship and commerce with all nations must continue to be the rule of this country, and the practical application of that rule will constrain the United States to desire the prosperity rather than the ruin of European States. But, on the other hand, the United States is not to be stampeded by a menace which is obviously nothing but brutum fulmen. The nations of Europe are planning and legislating for their own advantage, and for the promotion of their own industrial and commercial welfare. It would be folly to say the United States is not entitled to do the same. We have not heard of any European nation shaping its policy according to American desires. Why, then, should American policy be shaped according to their desires? Surely this nation is as independent and as sovereign as any in the world. Some one nation must necessarily be foremost in commerce, and it would seem to be only logical and right that such nation should be the one which of all enlightened powers is foremost in area, in population and in resources.

MONEY AND BUSINESS.

More seasonable weather during the last few days tended to restore the lost trade of the early part of the week, when exceptionally high temperatures seriously restricted the movement of winter goods. When cold became general there was the usual haste to get coal, but scarcity of cars had prevented deliveries, and dealers were unable to fill orders. This matter of insufficient rolling stock has become widespread in its effect, some mills closing because fuel could not be obtained. Output of both hard and soft coal and coke exceeds previous figures, yet stocks are not readily moved to market, and consumers suffer. This fact and the phenomenally heavy tonnage moved a year ago makes the gains in railway earnings all the more striking, and promises well for a continuance of activity. Throughout the entire business world there are evidences of this confidence in the future, orders exceeding those of previous years, often making necessary night work. No uneasiness is felt regarding the approaching session of Congress, either as to tariff changes or currency legislation, although there is usually more or less hesitation at this season on that account.

A financial crisis in Germany, talk of an increase in the national debt of France and industrial depression throughout Great Britain have naturally affected the course of foreign exchange. Instead of gold coming this way in liquidation of trade balances, as is usual at this season, misfortunes in other lands have tended to produce an artificial condition, which is exaggerated by forced covering of short accounts, together with the lightness of the corn movement and lateness of cotton exports. Nothing more than a temporary effect is anticipated, but renewals under these circumstances contributed to a marked increase in the loan item of the associated banks, making a small decline in the surplus reserve, despite the inexplicable gain in cash. Further advance in money rates abroad suggests the possibility of gold exports, but this is no cause for alarm. In its new position as an international financial centre, New-York may increase its foreign credits whenever such transactions are profitable, and the mere fact that it happens to be the season when gold should move this way is only an indication of the extent to which the nation's position has altered.

Despite the international situation and liberal movement of currency south, the actual ease of the local money market is emphasized by call loans at 3 per cent, and abundant time money at 4½, while commercial paper is freely taken at 4¼ to 5 per cent. These rates are much lower than at the corresponding date in recent preceding years, notwithstanding the adverse comparison as to foreign exchange rates. Apparently the unusual monetary situation acts as a brake on stock market progress, for reports of activity in transportation and wholesome trade prospects are calculated to stimulate speculative and investment buying of securities. Instead of the general advance that seems warranted, especially in coal properties, there is hesitation, except in the specialties that are connected with the long deferred deal in Northwestern roads. Copper shares suffered severely, and reduction in output has begun in earnest, though list prices for the metal are stubbornly maintained.

News is most cheerful from Pittsburg, the centre of the steel industry. In rails alone the orders that cannot be filled before January 1, together with contracts for next year's delivery, assure an aggregate business of two million tons in 1902, even if not another pound is ordered. Billets are in great demand, prompt shipments commanding $27, while $24 50 is quoted after the end of the year. No decrease appears in the buying of structural shapes, while bar and sheet mills have all they can do. Tin plate mills take orders for December delivery at $4, though a premium of $1 50 is secured by jobbers who have spot supplies. In summarizing the situation, it may be said that most steel plants have orders well beyond the year's end, and in the face of this wonderful activity it is remarkable that prices are not inflated. There is talk of advance, notably in steel rails, which would not be unreasonable considering the urgency of demand. Pig iron stocks are not accumulating at furnaces, and there is evidence of record breaking consumption for many months.

Textile mills have an abundance of work, and firm prices are maintained. A further advance in wages by one concern at Fall River is calculated to cause strife at other mills, since the wages now paid have been exceeded but once, and then print cloths sold a full cent higher than now. Conditions do not warrant any change, and a strike by operatives would prove disastrous to all concerned. In woollens there has been slow distribution of heavy goods because of unseasonable weather at many points, yet the mills continue to prepare for a busy season, taking raw material freely. In carpets there is especial activity, and hosiery, knit goods and silks move freely. Shoe shipments from Boston continue twenty thousand cases larger than in the same week last year, and leather and hides are held at much the highest prices of the year.

Cotton alone of the leading staples has declined, though the loss is slight and there is little cause for weakness. Delayed frost has made it possible to secure a larger crop than was generally expected, and the difficulty at mills adds to the uncertainty regarding domestic consumption. Mr. Ellison's estimate that 10,660,000 bales American cotton would be required this year was not influential, owing to his last excessive prediction. Port receipts have reached full figures, against which may be set satisfactory exports. Coffee rose sharply because of reduced estimates from Brazil, and speculative activity exceeded all records in recent years. A further gain put wheat at a more rational level, considering the liberal demand from all sources. Minneapolis flour mills have exceeded a weekly output of 400,000 barrels for the first time on record. Corn exports last week reached the best figures of the season, despite the high prices, and oats are also going out in great bulk.

It is an old trick of Tammany gamblers to make a lot of "fake" bets before an election in the hope that the quotations of bogus wagers may influence the "drifters" who are inclined to go over to what they think may be the winning side, regardless of merit. Mr. Croker's betting commissioners are busy in these days with swindles of that kind.

Careless blasting by reckless contractors is doing a great deal of harm in Manhattan. Exemplary punishment to put a stop to this serious abuse is sorely needed.

Let the public remember that Magistrate Brann, who does not seem to see the impropriety of using the police bench as a platform for Tammany and of attacking from that bench a judge of a higher court who happens to be running for office on the opposition ticket, is the same magistrate who some time ago berated a game protector for enforcing the law which he was employed to enforce and had sworn to enforce.

The Ramapo dragon has been stifled, and after the first of January the municipal government can give due and deliberate considerations to the real needs of the metropolis with regard to the water supply. But it is clear that the most urgent duty of those in authority will be the stopping of leaks and the lessening of waste.

The streets are almost as dirty and foul under the Tammany mismanagement of the Street Cleaning Department as the record of Tammany Hall.

Accusations are made against certain of the Devery wardmen in the Police Department that they have been going about uttering threats against persons who have displayed anti-Tammany posters and emblems, and have even been so bold as to tear down and destroy portraits of Mr. Low. If the guilt of these ruffians can be clearly established they should be laid by the heels in exemplary style.

Men, women and children who travel in the streetcars and the elevated trains of the Gotham of to-day in the busy hours, and especially those who cross the Brooklyn Bridge at any time between 5 o'clock and 7 o'clock, need no training in parlor gymnastics or athletic exercises of any sort. They are so kneaded and jammed and pushed and jostled that the fittest who survive are so hardened and toughened in muscle and sinew that they become accomplished wrestlers, well prepared for violent struggles.

In an official report submitted to the War Department the statement is made that the magazines of nearly all the forts upon the New-England coast are damp and unfit for use. It is not likely that these shore defences will ever be required to repel invaders, but of what use is a citadel in which the first maxim of successful aggression or of formidable resistance is constantly disregarded? To "keep your powder dry" is a good rule here and now as it was in the Ironsides army of Cromwell two hundred and fifty years ago, and every fortress of ours should be dismantled and abandoned, or waterproof and thoroughly protected magazines must be constructed.

The estimate that the population of the United States and its possessions will reach a total of one hundred millions at the end of the first ten years of this century has a rounded fulness which may puff American pride unduly. It may be prudent to moderate the screams of the eagle and not to count too many chickens years in advance. Some of the eggs may be addled. This is a wonderful nation, and it is growing amazingly. In fact, we grow so fast that we should beware of vainglory. It is time to take heed.

Mr. Shepard's friends say that he will not be hurt by association with Tammany. A good recipe for touching pitch without becoming defiled would be of real public benefit. Mr. Shepard ought to let us know how he is going about it.

PERSONAL.

"Sir Salter Pyne," says "The King," of London, "who has been mentioned frequently of late in connection with Abdurrahman's death, is a remarkable man, one of the makers of Afghanistan. An engineer's apprentice, he rose to be manager of the works by the time he was nineteen, and six years later was appointed chief engineer to the government of Afghanistan. There, for fifteen years—he is only forty now—Sir Salter Pyne has achieved something like an industrial miracle. From the rawest of materials he has raised an army of four thousand skilled workmen, and established the vast arms foundry which is one of the wonders of this strange country. It has had a marked effect in educating the people, who look on these gigantic machines, raised by the power of an Englishman, and talk of them all over the country."

Dr. Edmund J. James, head professor of political science in the University of Chicago, may receive a nomination for Alderman of the Seventh Ward of Chicago.

Princess Louise of England has established a hospital, at her own expense, at the Roseneath Inn, the beautiful little hostlery owned by the duke on the Gareloch estate of the Argyll family, where she is caring for invalided soldiers from the front. Nearly one hundred men have been in residence at one time or another.

William Drew Washburn, who was recently elected president of the Universalist general convention, is one of the wealthiest manufacturers of Minneapolis. In 1861 he was appointed United States Surveyor-General of Minnesota. He was subsequently elected to Congress for three terms, and in 1889 was chosen United States Senator, his term expiring in 1895. Like his late associate in business, former Governor Pillsbury, Mr. Washburn was born in New-England, and spent his early years in a hard struggle for success. He settled in Minnesota in 1857, and took a large part in the railway construction of the Northwest.

Mrs. Helen B. P. Cogswell, a daughter of the late Parker Pillsbury, has presented to the Ohio State Library many valuable books and newspapers that belonged to her illustrious father. Among the newspapers are "The Liberator" from 1845 to 1865 and "The National Anti-Slavery Standard" from 1855 to 1865. "The Liberator" was edited and published by William Lloyd Garrison, and was the first newspaper in the United States to advocate the immediate and unconditional emancipation of the colored race. "The Standard," the organ of the American Anti-Slavery Society, was edited by prominent advocates of the cause, among whom were Lydia Maria Child, Oliver Johnson, James Russell and Wendell Phillips.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

"The Buffalo Commercial" quotes a letter from a ranchman of Medora, S. Dak., who says that Theodore Roosevelt has never been "Teddy" with the men on the ranges. That is another appellation for which the East is responsible. "He is always spoken of on the ranges and by the men with whom he associated in the West as 'Mr. Roosevelt.' And the same rough men of the West, for years before he became a political star of the first magnitude, have predicted that some day he would be President of the United States. They knew the stuff he was made of, and they felt sure it would tell in the long run. The West, too, feels that to it he owes the training that has helped him."

Pinchbeck—Ah, doctor! I see you continue your visits to my neighbor, Guffinger; how is he, by the way, this morning?
Doctor—I am glad to be able to report a noticeable improvement in his case.
Pinchbeck—Indeed! Is he able to do anything yet?
Doctor—Yes, indeed! He was able to pay his bill yesterday, and that's a marked improvement, as compared to the bulk of my patients.—(Richmond Dispatch.

A novel method of suppressing two quarrelsome women has just been adopted in Wilkesbarre, Penn. Day after day they quarrelled over their back fence, and their scoldings so annoyed the neighbors that a sixteen-foot fence has been erected between their houses. It was put up the other night by masked men, and a warning was posted that it should not be torn down. The women were unable to see each other, but they found a hole in the fence, and made remarks through that. Then a committee waited on them and said if they quarrelled any more they would be driven out of town.

But Not Soothing.—Mrs. Gabby—I don't hear her talking of the Stateleys any more.
Mrs. Newitt—No, indeed!
Mrs. Gabby—I thought she considered them the cream of society.
Mrs. Newitt—So she did, but when she tried to get sociable she discovered they were cold cream.—(Philadelphia Press.

"The Boston Transcript" says: "A Parsee merchant and leather manufacturer, Kekhasru Edalji Talati, of Bombay, India, is now in Boston mastering the chrome method of tanning, studying the industries of this country, and in particular the leather industry; striving to establish a market here for the manufactured products of India, and hoping to import into India some of the products of this country, and, if possible, to inoculate his fellow countrymen with the spirit of industrial enthusiasm that he finds everywhere in America. Mr. Talati will spend some time in New-York and Philadelphia before returning to India. He will buy some American machinery, and may take some American morocco manufacturer to India with him as a partner."

BULLION AND I.

Bullion has a million dollars,
Fifty cents have I;
Bullion, sitting in his carriage,
Swiftly travels by;
Bullion has a marble palace
Whose white walls are high;
As for appetite, he has none,
But a horse's I.

Bullion's going out to luncheon,
Ah, well, so am I;
He will taste a crust and drop it
With a weary sigh;
I will hungrily devour
All that I can buy—
He can't even eat a doughnut
Or a piece of pie.

Things are often badly managed
Here below the sky;
Bullion ought to have my stomach,
Or, still better, I
Ought to have his wad of money—
See the poor old guy—
All he wants is toast for luncheon,
Steak and onions I.
—(Chicago Record-Herald.

"In my class," says a Philadelphia school teacher, "are two little girls—twins. The other day I was rather surprised to see them come into the schoolroom wearing dresses exactly alike, made of sombre black muslin and crape. 'For whom are you in mourning?' I asked. 'Mr. McKinley,' they both exclaimed in one breath. 'Aren't you rather late about it?' I said, trying to repress a smile. 'Well, you see, it's this way,' explained one of the twins. 'Mother is very poor, and when they tore down the black stuff from the place where she works mother asked them if she could have some. So they gave her enough to make these two dresses from.'"

Large Figures.—"My time," said the multi-billionaire, "is worth $100 a minute." "Well," answered the friend, casually, "let's go out this afternoon and play $10,000 or $15,000 worth of golf."—(Washington Star.

Some alarm is expressed by certain Paris epicures because the supply of snails of the finest quality seems to be falling off to a serious extent. This apprehension, however, will cause no distress upon an extended scale, as the taste for the deliberate creature that carries his house upon his back has not been worldwide. In fact, it has never gained much ground outside of the Latin race, and beyond the borders of France itself the number of gourmets who have extolled the snail as a table delicacy of the most desirable sort has not made a long list. But snails are clean feeders. Why should there be anywhere a prejudice against them among the eaters of lobsters and crabs, of sty-fed pigs and of the bulging legs of goggle-eyed bullfrogs?

There are said to be 24,000 legitimate physicians and 6,000 quacks in the German Empire. As the quacks appeal to the ignorant, who are everywhere in a majority, they constitute a serious menace to the German medical profession.

THE TRIBUNE FRESH AIR FUND.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

"Two Chums"	$9 00
George D. Egbert, Norwalk, Conn.	1 00
L. M. Titus, Hackettstown, N. J.	7 00
Result of birthday offering of the William F. Missionary Society of the Great Neck Methodist Episcopal Church, through Mrs. Hale Conger Baker	25 00
Previously acknowledged	22,110 86
Total October 26, 1901	$22,152 86

LIFE IN MANILA.

THE OLD ORDER OF THINGS RAPIDLY PASSING AWAY—THE LUNETA IN THE AFTERNOON AND DINNERS IN THE EVENING.

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]

Manila, Philippine Islands, August 21.

To those who have been eye-witnesses in this city of the kaleidoscopic changes which have taken place in the last three years, it seems but yesterday that the little wizened old native, barefooted, in white trousers and stovepipe hat, with a black coat, under the tails of which a gauzy shirt aggressively asserted its independence of European and Western conventions, gave warning in a strident voice of the coming of the typhoon; only yesterday that a ragged and anxious throng surged in front of the Loteria Nacional in the walled city to watch the dropping of the prize balls in the revolving cylinder that meant to some fortune and cockfights seven days in the week, to others merely a renewal of that hope "which maketh the heart sick"; only yesterday that back on that broad avenue near the public slaughtering house the garrote did its ghastly work amid the hushed silence of a curious and thoughtless rabble; only yesterday that the bodies of sixty or more unfortunate Filipinos were dragged, smothered to death overnight, into the sunlight of an early summer morning up yonder on the parapet of that grim old fortress which guards the entrance of the Pasig River; only yesterday that the crack of rifles in the moat facing the Luneta mingled with the patriotic strains of the big artillery band and the exultant shouts of Spanish men and women, while the blood of a line of writhing bodies stained the ground in vindication of the authority of His Most Catholic Majesty.

The old order of things is rapidly passing away, and in the place of that life which seemed like a long drawn out siesta, rudely interrupted now and then by the arrival of a mail steamer, the departure of a friend or the rumblings of an earthquake, there has come the bustling activity of a government on wheels, which actually insists upon trampling under foot the old Spanish traditions of never doing to-day what can possibly be done to-morrow. The measured gait of the Archbishop's diminutive white horses on the Malecon drive has given way to the businesslike trot of the huge Kentucky mule pulling a regulation army wagon. The benches on the Luneta facing the bay are no longer occupied by little sallow faced men, dressed in white and wearing the irrepressible black pot hat; their places have been taken by men in khaki, sturdy in figure and bearing, and with a "you be d——" expression in their faces. On the Escolta the American, formerly scarcely known, good naturedly jostles at every corner the heterogeneous mass of Asiatic humanity that throngs the busy thoroughfare all day, noon hours excepted, from early morning until late at night. On the porch of the Orinte the scent of garlic and onion soup no longer greets the visitor, but instead the aroma of cocktails and of "Scotch" made in Manila pervades the atmosphere. The patient carabao in the street seems to "view with alarm" the rapidity with which the new fangled drays are moving about, while the "motive power" in front of these archaic wonders of streetcar architecture—wonders which could be duplicated in New-York only—looks with confidence to the day that will end his misery and stay forever the arm which so cruelly wields the butt end of the thong. In the side streets the old oil lamps blink brighter in the consciousness that before long they, too, will enter into well earned rest and their burden be taken up by lights as bright as those on the Puente de España, along the river front and on the way out to Ermita and Malate. The poor old stunted and moth eaten palms on the Malecon shore drive seem to shake their heads in grave disapproval of the activity in the quartermaster's corral opposite, where there is a constant going and coming, and where thousands of horses and mules accentuate the sternly practical side of the military character which converted a sandy beach into a place of sheds and stables. The old stone walls of the fortified city, which for more than a hundred years have uncomplainingly borne the indignity of moss and mould, the rotting drawbridges whose slumbers have not been disturbed for many a generation, and the mephitic stenches of the moat which for ages gamboled above the accumulated muck and filth of decades, have rudely been awakened by the unpoetic contractor, who will utilize part of the walls for a government "go down," and by a sanitary engineer who insists upon sacrificing fever beds to considerations of health. Yes, the old order of things is rapidly passing away; but if you will hurry you may still be in time to see many an interesting sight.

There are the friars and monks, in white, blue or brown cassocks and sandals; some clean shaven, others with patriarchal beards, most of them protecting their tonsure by strangely shaped felt hats, or, when discarding this conventional protector against the rays of a tropical sun, content to walk under the shade of a huge bright green or flaring red parasol; all carrying somewhere about their person, either around their neck or hanging from a girdle in front, their crucifix and beads. Then there are the church processions in the streets, now not so numerous as formerly, with their floats and their banners, with their tinsel and tawdry gilt, with their figures of wood and of wax, the whole so pathetic, and at the same time so ludicrous, so inspiring, and yet so "of the earth earthy." There, too, is the old Spanish official, who, either unwilling or unable to get away, now mopes in private or airs his grievances whenever he can secure an audience patient enough to listen to him. There, too, is the native "sport," with the instincts of a fatalist, who is no longer allowed to indulge in his favorite pastime of cockfighting within the limits of the city proper, but who can still be seen marching every Sunday, after mass, out into one of the suburbs, with his bird under his arm and hope of victory in his heart.

These are a few of the features of old Manila life which in time will disappear, perhaps, or become much modified. There is one, however, which, handed down from Spanish days, has not only been preserved, but even enlarged and improved upon since the occupation. I refer to the early evening concerts on the Luneta. This famous pleasure ground is an elliptical plaza, stretching for half a mile or so along the beach south of the walled city. On one side is the bay, with a distant view to the left of Cavité and the man-of-war riding lazily at anchor in front of the navy yard; Corregidor Island, like a sentinel guarding the roadstead, lies in the centre, and the cloud capped mountain peaks near Mariveles loom up on the right. On the other side are the green fields and bamboo trees—I suspect they are swamps rather than fields—of the old Spanish parade ground, now dotted with American army tents. The plaza, the centre of which is now kept beautifully green—the Spanish were content to leave it perfectly barren—is bordered by a broad driveway, and here it is that at 5 o'clock every afternoon hundreds of carriages congregate and their occupants listen, while slowly making their way around the circle, to the music of the military bands. In Spanish times the movement of the carriages was from left to right, and only the Archbishop and the Governor-General were permitted to drive in the opposite direction. We are, it appears, more liberal, or less so, if you will, as neither Governor Taft nor General Chaffee is permitted to fly in the face of police regulations or Providence, and everybody is compelled to move from right to left. The big policemen whose splendid