Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—2—8:15—Quincy Adams Sawyer.
AMERICAN THEATRE—2:15—8:15—The Christian.
BROADWAY THEATRE—8—Sally in Our Alley.
CASINO—8:15—A Chinese Honeymoon.
CHERRY BLOSSOM GROVE—8:15—Vaudeville and Musical Comedy.
CIRCLE AUDITORIUM—8:30—Concert.
FOURTEENTH STREET THEATRE—2—8—Robert Emmet.
GARRICK THEATRE—8:20—The New Clown.
HERALD SQUARE THEATRE—8:15—The Emerald Isle.
KEITH'S—10:30 a. m. to 10:30 p. m.—Continuous performance.
KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE—8:10—Rogers Brothers in Harvard.
MANHATTAN BEACH—2—Shannon's 23d Regiment Band—4—Maid Marian—8—Pain's Fireworks—9—Robin Hood.
MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN—7:30—Japan by Night—The Mikado.
MURRAY HILL THEATRE—2—8—Mistress Nell.
NEW SAVOY THEATRE—2:15—8:15—Soldiers of Fortune.
PARADISE ROOF GARDEN—8:15—Vaudeville.
PASTOR'S—Continuous Performance.
PROCTOR'S—Continuous Performance.
TERRACE GARDEN—8—Olivette.
ST. NICHOLAS GARDEN—8:15—Summer Night's Band Carnivals.

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New-York Daily Tribune.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1902.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—At a mass meeting of workingmen in Hyde Park, London, the speakers urged that labor interests have direct representation in the House of Commons, in order to secure legislation overcoming the effect of the Taff Vale Railway decision. ═══ Loud detonations from the direction of the island of Martinique and a steady fall of volcanic dust alarmed the people of Dominica, St. Kitts, Guadeloupe and neighboring islands of the West Indies. ═══ Reports to the foreign legations at Peking are that the rebellion in Sze-Chuen Province is constantly spreading, and that foreigners are in great danger. ═══ Governor Taft and Luke E. Wright, formerly Acting Governor of the Philippines, discussed the future of the Philippines at a banquet of the American Chamber of Commerce in Manila; cholera is spreading throughout the islands; A Moro Sultan who was held as a hostage in an American camp on Mindanao, was shot and killed by a sentry while trying to escape. ═══ A Venezuelan Government force under General Velutini left Carupano with three gunboats to bombard for the second time Ciudad Bolivar, on the Orinoco River. ═══ The King of Italy bade farewell to Emperor William at Potsdam and started for home.

DOMESTIC.—Thirty-three States will observe Labor Day to-day; statistics tend to show that more men are at present employed and higher wages paid than at any previous time. ═══ It is reported that successors to George E. Roberts, A. G. Spaulding and a member of the Board of General Appraisers will be selected by the President when he returns from the West. ═══ Carlisle D. Graham swam safely from the whirlpool below Niagara Falls through the lower rapids to Lewiston. ═══ The expected visit of President Roosevelt to East Northfield was the cause of a large accession to the number of visitors at the Moody school yesterday. ═══ Wu-Ting-fang, the Chinese Minister, arrived in Binghamton, where he will make the principal address at to-day's Labor Day celebration. ═══ The Democratic textbook has been printed, and will be ready for publication to-day. ═══ Sunday passed quietly in the coal strike region, but the miners have again posted pickets in several places, anticipating attempts to resume operations to-day.

CITY.—A number of persons were hurt in a trolley car collision. ═══ Senator Platt declared that the candidate for Lieutenant Governor on the Republican ticket would be a New-York County man; he thought the coal strike would end inside of two weeks. ═══ The Hungarian delegation which arrived the other day, visited Grant's tomb and placed a wreath on the sarcophagus. ═══ Labor Day will be celebrated generally. ═══ The Rev. Robert L. Paddock, rector of the Church of the Holy Apostles, denounced Devery and urged his people to defeat him. ═══ The Central Federated Union took steps to raise more money for the striking miners. ═══ Henry W. Hollenberg, of New-Rochelle, related a graphic tale of his rescue from drowning at Coney Island.

THE WEATHER.—Indications for to-day: Local rains, followed by fair and cooler. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 83 degrees; lowest, 67 degrees.

A CAMPAIGN GHOST.

If Senator E. J. Carmack, the manager of the Democratic Congress Committee's literary bureau, had not the happy faculty of closing his ears to all disturbing noises he might be deeply pained and angered at certain rude aspersions cast by Democratic critics on his gift for statesmanship. It was Mr. Carmack, we believe, who gave a pledge, first verbally and then in writing, to the New-England Anti-Imperialist League that the Philippine Civil Government bill prepared by the Democratic members of the Senate Philippines Committee and the House Committee on Insular Affairs should be "the platform of Democratic candidates for Congress." In return for this concession the league agreed to throw its vaguely computed strength in close and doubtful districts to Democratic nominees. When the Tennessee Senator struck his famous bargain he felt assured, no doubt, that his finesse and foresight, if appreciated nowhere else, would find a proper recognition at the very source and centre of the league's far reaching operations—within the New-England States themselves. "No "faltering in Democratic opposition to criminal "aggression," he imagined, would prove a magic party watchword, at least within the special sphere of influence appropriated by Edward Atkinson and Erving Winslow.

There was, however, some flaw in the Tennessee Senator's calculations, if we are to judge from recent expressions of opinion dropped by Democratic leaders in the New-England States. Mr. Carmack's stroke of statesmanship has failed to set New-England aflame. At Worcester on Thursday Representative John R. Thayer, who has twice managed to get elected to Congress from a Republican district, confessed in an interview that though anti-imperialism might some day be a national issue, "just now the people prefer to hear of something else." Henry F. Hollis, chairman of the New-Hampshire Democratic State Committee and secretary of the New-England Democratic League, which recently invited both Senator Carmack and Colonel Bryan to its Nantasket Beach harmony dinner, was at Worcester the same day, and echoed Representative Thayer's opinion. There were many other things, he frankly admitted, "of more interest to the peo-"ple than the policy of the government toward "the Filipinos." Even a stranger in New-England like Representative Pou, of North Carolina, whom the Democratic Congress Committee sent into Maine to make speeches, returned to Washington this week with the declaration that there was no live party issue in Pine Tree State politics but tariff revision.

Evidently Democratic candidates for Congress in New-England, as everywhere else, are tumbling over one another in their eagerness to get off Mr. Carmack's "platform." The Tennessee Senator no doubt boils within at this exhibition of recreancy. Yet even though he should erupt, no flow of molten language will drive vagrant Democratic nominees and spellbinders back to an issue they know to be both outworn and profitless. Senator Carmack sins against the light of party opinion even in his own section when he tries to force "imperialism" as an all-sufficient platform on Democratic candidates. Had he listened to the advice of his own home newspaper, "The Memphis Commercial-Appeal," he would long ago have abandoned his hopeless crusade against national expansion. As recently as August 26 "The Commercial-Appeal" asserted that "one of "the most notable events in politics has been "the virtually complete disappearance of Im-"perialism, with a capital I"; and it added:

> It is no wonder that Imperialism has ceased to be an issue. It was tried in 1900 and proved to be about as impressive as a scarecrow in a cornfield. It is less impressive every day, for the people care nothing about it and are weary of it. No one would walk across the street to hear an orator spout about an issue that has no tangible existence and is supposed to concern a colony ten thousand miles away.

Mr. Carmack's "paramount issue" might make an impressive figure at a ghost dance. But does the manager of the Democratic literary bureau at Washington want to be accused by his party colleagues of conducting a mere trance writing and table rapping enterprise?

TEACHERS AND TRUSTEES.

An article on "University Control" in "The Popular Science Monthly," by Dr. J. J. Stevenson, of New-York University, discusses a topic which has of late come strongly home to the most thoughtful men who are engaged, either as teachers or as trustees, in the work of promoting higher education. The great growth of many of our colleges and universities in numbers and wealth, and the still greater expansion of their courses of study, have made it manifestly unfitting to maintain the oldtime system of corporate control. The growth of knowledge requires new ways and means in the work of instruction, and the work of the institution, from a business point of view, similarly demands new business methods of management. There is, moreover, an increasing need for differentiating between and separating these two departments of university work. The faculty cannot, with the vast multiplicity of its duties, be expected to be skilled in financial operations, nor can the trustees, administering properties valued at many millions, be expected to enter into details of classroom work.

The plan proposed by Dr. Stevenson, backed by the authority of his third of a century's experience as a college and university professor of distinguished success, is in brief that the university shall be governed by two practically independent and co-ordinate boards. One, the trustees, shall attend to the purely financial business, securing endowments, making investments of funds and providing a revenue for the institution. The other, the faculty, shall have complete control of the courses of study, of the engagement and dismissal of instructors, of the internal arrangement of buildings, and, in brief, of all that directly pertains to the educational work of the institution. Thus each of these governing boards will concern itself with only those things with which it is familiar and competent to deal, and therefore can be expected to do better work than under the present and anomalous system in which instructors are chosen by trustees who are unfamiliar with, if not ignorant of, the real educational requirements of the institution.

In many respects Dr. Stevenson's plan must be regarded as an ideal one. It contemplates the precise state of affairs which should prevail. If there be an objection to it, it is that it is too ideal, too good, too far in advance of present day human nature. It calls for a higher degree of unselfishness and of confidence in others than is always to be found, even among college and university trustees. Men who give large sums for the endowment of institutions of learning, and men who are intrusted with the control and administration thereof, largely like to direct in detail the employment of such funds. They want to choose the professors who shall receive the salaries which they pay, and to dictate even the general lines of instruction that shall be pursued. Dr. Stevenson's plan will be wholly practicable only when a high degree of mutual confidence shall prevail between men of thought and men of action. But we ought not to have to wait until the millennium for that time.

NO TUNNEL NEEDED THERE.

What more wild and fantastic vision could there possibly be than that of travelling by rail all the way from Paris to New-York with a tunnel under Behring Strait! Crossing the Atlantic or even the Pacific in an airship might appear almost a bagatelle in comparison. The cost of a tunnel between Alaska and Asia would be fabulous, and no railroad line connecting the Russian and American possessions could get passengers or freight enough at any time in the next thousand years to justify so stupendous an undertaking.

Some centuries after express trains are running at the rate of one hundred miles an hour upon a four track railway extending from the shores of the Arctic Ocean to the southern extremity of Patagonia, there may be a tunnel under Behring Strait.

PERSIA.

The visit of the Persian Shah to England and Captain Mahan's timely article in "The National Review" serve to remind the world of the existence of a Persian problem. We might almost say it reminds the world of the existence of Persia. For there is no other country of equal size, importance and interest which is so little in the public mind as that one. In historic and romantic interest, of course, Persia easily outranks most other lands of earth. The land of Jemshid and Rustem, of Cyrus and Darius and Chosroes, is worthy of rank with those of the Pharaohs and the Cæsars, and of Pericles and Alexander. To-day it is in decline, though not in as great decline as the others have at some time been. Yet it is by no means a negligible quantity. A country more than three times the size of France, with ten million inhabitants, of a civilization superior, on the whole, to that of Russia, is capable of filling a considerable place in the affairs of the world.

The Persian problem is, however, what most interests the recent hosts of Muzaffer ed Deen, and is what may one day be of intense importance to more than one other power. For Persia is, like Afghanistan, a "buffer State" between the two great rival empires of Asia. It does not mark their point of nearest approach, as Afghanistan does, and it does not so directly abut upon the Indian Empire. Nevertheless, its relation to the two rivals differs from that of Afghanistan in degree only and not in kind, while its own intrinsic value is far greater than that of the rugged land of the Ameer. Naturally, Persia has hitherto inclined toward the British side, remembering Russia's long and costly aggressions, and though Great Britain has not paid Persia a subsidy, as she has Afghanistan, the Shah has until lately ever been ready to rebuff the advances of Russia and to welcome those of Great Britain.

Of late, however, neglected by Great Britain, Persia has perforce yielded to Russia's mingled blandishments and menaces. The Russian railroad along her frontier and the dominance of Russian trade in her markets have been potent facts. She has granted concessions for Russian railroads within her own borders. She has bargained with Russia for the leasing to the latter of a port on the Persian Gulf or on the Gulf of Oman, a step which Captain Mahan judiciously declares Great Britain cannot afford to permit. She has also borrowed money from Russia, since England refused to lend it, and in so doing has bound herself never to borrow from any other country than Russia. These things have at last roused British statesmen to an appreciation of the situation, and to a realization of the need of doing something if Persia is not to drop, like a ripe fig, into the maw of the Russian bear. Hence the marked attention shown to the Shah during his recent visit. We shall see if the British awakening has been effected in time to serve the British purpose.

LYNCHING INNOCENT MEN.

The confession of a prisoner shows that when two negroes were lynched recently in West Virginia two innocent men were put to death. But what do mobs of lynchers really care whether or not their victims have been guilty of any grave offence? The frenzied passion for murder takes hold of such rioters as if they were possessed of devils, and they act as if they were insane for the glutting of their mad fury, no matter how free from blame the objects of their lawless violence may be.

Every lyncher in this era of enlightenment and progress and in present conditions in the United States should be looked upon as a cowardly assassin, the sort of scoundrel who would lie in ambush for any person whom he disliked and would shoot his enemy in the back from a secure hiding place without a sign or a word of warning. Such dastards never engage in a fair fight. Anything like an equal contest in any circumstances or conditions has no attraction for them. In fact, such fellows always run at top speed if they meet an adversary who desires nothing but an even chance with them.

MONEY AND BUSINESS.

Activity and strength have continued in the stock market, occasional reactions in specialties failing to weaken the tone, which is buoyant. It is not an opportune time for excessive speculation on margins, owing to the uncertainty regarding the course of the money market. Conditions are such that it would not be difficult to secure at least temporary stringency in case strong interests directed manipulation along those lines. Another dividend has been reduced in order to retain control, but in both instances there is reason to believe that full interest has been earned, and the action to avoid dissolving the voting trust is really a reason for strength, rather than weakness. Both as to quotations and volume of transactions Monday was the most remarkable day for many weeks, and the average of the sixty most active railway stocks eclipsed all previous high records. The average of industrial, gas and traction securities does not show nearly as much progress as the railways, investors still discriminating in favor of the transporting companies. Reports of the anthracite coal roads are not available for the last month, but all other statements of earnings exhibit good gains over previous years.

Events in the local money market were somewhat surprising. The previous week's bank statement had been unexpectedly satisfactory, owing to a large decrease in loans, and rates ruled easy at the start. Demands for funds were heavy in connection with the active and advancing stock market, as well as in regular commercial channels, while dealings with the Sub-Treasury were heavily against the banks. Funds were deposited for transfer to Chicago, New-Orleans and even San Francisco; the latter was peculiarly interesting, since large transfers of Klondike gold were being made to New-York from the Pacific Coast simultaneously. Government disbursements fell below expectations, while customs payments were very heavy, and for the month there appears a surplus on regular Treasury operations of about $4,500,000, reducing the deficit for the fiscal year to about $3,000,000. Meanwhile total gold in the vaults of the government established a new high record each day until $570,687,921 was reached. Despite the many reasons for hardening of rates, the bulk of the week's accommodations on call were placed at about 3½ per cent, and time money for all dates, as well as commercial paper of good indorsements, did not command more than 5 per cent.

As usual when any stringency is threatened in the money market, the Secretary of the Treasury is expected to give aid, and it is reported that government deposits in the banks are to be increased, while banknote circulation is to continue expanding. But government bonds at present quotations do not make these remedies attractive, nor could the Secretary be expected to purchase bonds at excessive prices. Moderate amounts of money would be liberated by resuming refunding operations, and this method of relief may be applied. Foreign exchange declined still further, but there is no immediate prospect of gold imports unless by special arrangement, and the heavy borrowing on exchange is not calculated to accelerate specie movement this way, even after the exports of staples become heavy. Leading foreign banks have expanded loans to an extent that weakens their position, but the steady gains of preceding weeks put them in shape to withstand some loss.

General trade continues satisfactory, and collections are prompt, as a rule, while payments through the banks are about the same as a year ago outside New-York, but at this city there is a large gain which may be attributed to the greater activity in Wall Street. Reports from all sections of the country tell the same story of unprecedented preparations for fall trade. This demand is not confined to any one line, but staple products are moving freely; clothing, drygoods and all wearing apparel find ready purchasers, and in hardware and furniture there is exceptional activity. Agricultural implements and all products of iron and steel are in much greater demand than supply. Buyers are still numerous in all the primary markets, and jobbers receive urgent requests from retailers for delivery of seasonable goods. In this vicinity the abnormally cool weather might have been expected to curtail dealings in summer goods, but there is little complaint among retailers, nor any evidence that burdensome heavy supplies will be carried over.

The labor outlook has greatly improved, and there is less idleness than at any recent date. No important wage disputes have broken out, and work is being resumed in the anthracite coal region. Each week there is an increase in production, and about ninety thousand tons were marketed during the last week of August. Thus far, however, only seven collieries are working, with three hundred tons daily the best showing for a single plant, so that the bulk of the coal comes from the washeries, which only produce the finer sizes for steam making. Many miners are occupied elsewhere, or have gone into other branches of trade, so that even when work is fully resumed in the Pennsylvania field it is probable that most of the mines will be short of hands. Although the struggle has lasted four months, a large part of the strikers appear to be in condition to sustain idleness for some time. Owing to the State laws it will be difficult to fill the places of striking miners in the collieries, but full operation of the washeries may be secured with less trouble. The demand for bituminous coal continues unprecedented, and a heavy consumption of coke would take place if it were obtainable, but the railways throughout the Connellsville region appear to be unable to move the production, which continues ample if it could be delivered.

This state of affairs naturally works havoc with the pig iron furnaces, and output is steadily decreasing, although consumers are more importunate than ever. One result has been to increase importations, while quotations for immediate delivery would secure high premiums. Billets have weakened somewhat under the liberal offerings of foreign products. Contracts continue to be placed for railway and structural material, running far into next year, and producers could readily put much more business on their books if they felt more confident regarding their ability to secure fuel and materials. Foreign orders for railway supplies have been offered here, but domestic needs make it impossible to bid for this business. Textile mills are well occupied, with business in sight running into the future. An advance in raw cotton brought out a lot of orders for cotton goods that had been held back in the hope of lower terms, and export trade in brown cottons has resumed. Eastern shoe shops advanced quotations, and more new price records were established for hides, but it is probable that the limit has now been reached.

Any man, union member or not, ought to be free to work in the coal mines, wherever he can find employment. And every coal mine owner ought to be free to ship his coal to market, wherever he can find a market for it.

Boss McLaughlin, of Willoughby Street, says that ex-Senator and ex-Governor David Bennett Hill would be a better President of the United States than any other recent occupant of that high office, if he should be sent to the White House by the voters. Perhaps Mr. Hill thinks so. But nobody else does save those two.

After his return to Paris Santos-Dumont told some of his Gallic friends that he was disappointed in this country. He said he found the American spirit less inclined to soar amid the clouds, less imaginative and uplifting, than the lofty aspirations to which he had been accustomed in France. Moreover, he admitted in an outburst of frankness that his experience in the New World had taught him the Yankees were less prodigal with their money than he had expected them to be. It is true there may be Americans who are hard headed and have an eye to the main chance now and then; but Santos-Dumont himself does not appear to be altogether a scorner of riches. As to the seeking of notoriety, he is assuredly no coy, shy, shrinking violet.

An escaped convict in Montana is said to be "emulating Tracy." That is pretty rough on even a convict, to say he is emulating one of the most mean spirited and cowardly scoundrels that ever lived.

The contest over the original Fair estate lasted so many years and swelled the bank accounts of so many attorneys by hundreds of thousands of dollars that some less fortunate members of the bar feel their mouths water. But the settlement which has been made so quickly of the claims to the estate of the unfortunate victim of the automobile accident in France will relieve the California courts of what threatened to be a long drawn out contest, full of complications. Those lawyers who delight in stirring up strife over large properties may possibly be gnashing their teeth and wailing in outer darkness.

Even the steam yachts are pinched for their supplies of anthracite. If the demand for coal for the boilers of the luxurious vessels of which there are now so many owned by rich Americans becomes urgent the owners of the mines will soon feel a pressure which they will find it hard to resist.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

A preacher in Savannah is authority for the story that Governor Candler of North Carolina has pronounced Shakespeare, the Bible and "Poor Richard's Almanac" the three greatest books in the English language. Not content with this modest effort at appraisement of literary values, the Governor goes on to say in effect that he regards the last as the best. This story has not been denied, so it may be accepted for what it is worth as official literary criticism of North Carolina. At any rate, it is drawing on Governor Candler a wigging from the Southern press, which seems to be agreed that the Bible is a better book than the "Almanac."

Briggs—My wife has had a wonderful cure. She has recovered her voice, after being unable to utter a word for nearly six months.
Griggs—You don't mean it! How did it come about?
Briggs—In the most unexpected way. We happened to call at a neighbor's where they were playing cards. We thought we might as well take a hand. What was the result? In less than five minutes my wife was asking in a strong, clear voice, "What's trumps?"—(Boston Transcript.

According to "The Philadelphia Ledger," George W. Guthrie, the Democratic candidate for Lieutenant Governor of Pennsylvania, was asked the other day if he could suggest a single logical issue upon which William Jennings Bryan might again come before the people as a candidate for President. He replied that Bryan never had but one issue, and that his position was exactly that of a negro fish pedler Mr. Guthrie once encountered in Pittsburg. The pedler was urging his horse along with cruel blows from a heavy stick, and all the time crying at the top of his voice, "Herrin'! Her-rin'! Get yo' fresh her-rin'!" Mr. Guthrie, wishing to save the horse, stopped the pedler and asked, "Have you no mercy, fellow?" "Nope!" was the reply, "nothin' 'cept herrin'!"

Scheme that Failed.—Tom (teasingly)—Would you be sorry to hear that I am going to marry Edyth?
Mayme—Indeed I should.
Tom—Why?
Mayme—Because I really like Edyth.—(Chicago News.

Iowa has a law which provides for the confining of habitual drunkards in insane asylums. It is popularly known as "the old toper law," and its enforcement is reported to be having a wonderful effect. Many men who for years clung to the habit of getting drunk regularly have reformed and become more or less useful as citizens.

A Definition.—Little Clarence—Pa, what is experience?
Mr. Callipers—Experience, my son, is the headaches you acquire from butting against the world.—(Puck.

"The Chicago Journal" has discovered and given to the world the following "salutatory" of an Arkansas editor: "Our aim—Tell the truth, though the heavens take a tumble. Our paper—Of the people, for the people and paid for by the people. Our religion—Orthodox, with a firm belief in hell for delinquent subscribers. Our motto—Take all in sight and rustle for more. Our policy—To love our friends and brimstone our enemies. If thine enemy smite thee on the cheek swipe him with haste and dexterity at the butt of his most convenient ear. What we advocate—One country, one flag and one wife—at a time. Our object—To live in pomp and splendor."

Beyond Him.—Uncle Josh (at the theatre)—Be gosh durned! Ef they calls this yer blood 'n' thunder stuff mellow drama, what in sufferin' hayricks do they think is real ripe stuff?—(Town and Country.

The tower of Bishop Whipple's cathedral, at Faribault, Minn., is now about half finished. The tower is called "the Bishop's Tower," and was begun in his honor, gifts for its erection coming from this country and foreign lands. The names of the givers are preserved in parchment in illuminated text, and already the book has grown to fair proportions. Treasured as it is to be in this tower, it will show to generations yet unborn, by its remarkable list of names, the place which the founder of the Diocese of Minnesota held in the hearts of many peoples. Distinguished and titled names are followed by the humblest, and close upon the names of the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, the Bishops of London, Winchester, etc., and that brilliant friend of Carlisle, Lady Ashburton, come those of the different tribes of Indians, while churchmen, Roman Catholics, Protestants of all denominations, are flanked by colored people of the South. In one case an offering was made by every man, woman and child of a colored town in Florida.

On Fourth Avenue.—New-Yorker—Well, uncle, what do you think of New-York City?
Uncle Upstate—Gol dern if it don't remind me of the time when they was digging the Erie Canal!—(Brooklyn Life.

THE MESSENGER GIRL.

CHICAGO EXPERIMENT MAY BE TRIED HERE—EFFECT ON SPEED OF DELIVERY.

Wall Street men say that they have noticed in the last week that their messenger boys are beginning to move faster. The increase of speed, however, is said to be so slight that no alarm has been felt thus far that the messengers may be overtaken by apoplexy or palpitation of the heart or any other ailment caused by complete muscular exhaustion. Indeed, some who are discussing the subject perhaps a little too seriously say that it would take some finely poised instrument, such as that employed to detect the cooling of the earth's crust, to determine how much faster the boys are now moving.

But the greatest puzzle was, What was the reason of such an increase of speed? After considerable deliberation some of the officers of the American District Telegraph Company decided that the employment of four hundred girls by their company in the Chicago service has had this effect on the boys. It was then learned that the messengers have been especially stirred by the Chicago dispatches to the effect that the girls are quicker, that they have proved satisfactory in other respects thus far, and threaten to encroach still further on the employment rolls.

According to Chicago dispatches, the girls were put into the service last week because the company's boys have struck three times in the last month, and have put them to great inconvenience and financial loss. The girls in Chicago work during the day in the financial and residential parts of the city, while young men are employed for the other districts and for the night shifts.

The introduction of girls into the messenger service of the various cable and telegraph companies of this city has been proposed at certain times, and the Chicago experiment has again started discussion of the subject here. Those who advocate girls for messengers say that it would be far better for the girls who are now employed in the sweatshops and stores to get the outdoor air and exercise which a messenger's life affords. They argue, too, that the girls would not overexert themselves, for although it is not one of the rules of the company, nevertheless it has come to be an unwritten law that the message is for the messenger, and not the messenger for the message. Indeed, the message is to be considered of small importance compared with the health and comfort of the messenger. Then, again, the girls will have a chance to see something of the world, and by obtaining a larger horizon of men and affairs they would know better how to handle their husbands after marriage.

But the arguments of the girl messenger advocates are as hotly met by those who believe that such employment would be of infinite harm to these girls. It would be impossible, they say, to send the girls on all kinds of missions or to all districts of the city. It would also be dangerous to send young girls about the streets after dark, where they would be unprotected from insult or abuse. As to the luxury of the life, they take issue with the pro-girl contingent, for they say that the easy life of the messenger would make the more strenuous life of an industrious housewife seem like sheer drudgery. Thus, a young wife who was once a messenger girl would from force of habit stop somewhere between the kitchen and the dining room with the breakfast, until the husband would be too late for work, or the breakfast was stone cold. Such a wife, when accompanying her husband to the theatre, would be apt to dive down side streets for a physical relaxation, or now and then seat herself by the way to finish the last chapter of some such book as "Sarah Castiron, the Heroine of the Steel Strike."

Officers of the American District Telegraph Company in this city are still non-committal as to the comparative merits of boy and girl messengers, and are watching the results of their experiment in Chicago.

PROFESSOR LAUDER AT ARVERNE.

HE EXPLAINS TO DEVERY WHY HE FAILED TO ASSIST WITH THE ORATORY.

Professor Lauder, "Big Bill" Devery's "Chackson ally from Chamaica," was greatly crestfallen yesterday because no opportunity was given to him to speak at the carttail meetings in the IXth District on Saturday night. The professor was on hand, but the crowd that surrounded Devery was so large that the little Dutchman could get nowhere near the big Chief. The professor journeyed down to Arverne yesterday and greeted "Big Bill" on the piazza of his summer home.

"Shief," he said, "I drust you vill exkoose me for disabboinding der crowds. I had my speechings all brebarationed, but dose loafers voult not allowance me to get der vagon near. One uf dose loafers kicked me, unt I puddy near had a fight mit him."

"That's too bad," said "Bill." "Where did he kick you?"

"Right between Twenty-fife unt Twenty-six st."

"Well, never mind, old sport, we'll put you on the stump at the next meeting."

"Be careless der stump iss not too high," warned the professor. "Den I voult be ub a tree."

"What did you think of the meetin'?" asked "Bill."

"Py Chimminy, dot was a big feller. Say, Shief, you musd be spending a big vad uf geld, vat? Puddy near ein t'ousand dollar, ain't id?"

"You're way off, professor. I've handed out nearly fifty thou' up to date."

They carried the professor into the parlor and revived him with a little schnapps. When he came to he resumed his seat on the piazza and said:

"Fufty t'ousand dollar! Say, Shief, vare did you ged—I mean, how much iss der vages uf der district leaderships?"

"They ain't no salary connected with the office," replied the Chief. "It's a honorary office."

"Den vat obchection you haf in spenting such a much money?"

"My object is to teach Goodwin a lesson. Goodwin has no word."

"He iss a deaf unt dumb mude, vat?"

"No, no; Goodwin can't speak the truth. It's hereditary with him."

"He iss a descendance fun Chorch Vashington, yes?"

"Professor, I think we'll have to put you next to Sport, Two Spot and Joke?"

"Shief, I am nod familiarity mid dot games. I am experdness mid der gread Amerigan game uf pigknuckles. You are blaying a four hanted game mit der dryumfers, ain'd id? Unt bolicemen's glubs is drumbs. You haf dealed yourselluf der two aces unt der ten spods unt der kings unt kerveens. Teffery goes ouwid mid der colors flying, vat?"

"That's kerrect. We'll take all the tricks, an' the other guys won't git a smell."

"Id vill be a goot vin for Teffery unt a bad vin for Goodvin, yes? Unt Teffery vill run der mashechan, unt Sheehan vouldn't efen git a chob as a stoger."

"An' then the price o' coal an' beef will come down the toboggan."

"Unt beer, Chief. Vot you call dot hart coals, andhracite? It iss gedding harder all der vile—harder to ged."

"An' little Johnny Jordan will stop chasing rabbits an' chickens an' washtubs."

"Ve vill all chase der duck, vat?"

NOTES OF THE NEWPORT SEASON.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Newport, R. I., Aug. 31.—William K. Vanderbilt, jr., W. Watts Sherman, R. Fulton Cutting, jr., Robert Goelet and Lloyd Warren will appear in the District Court to-morrow morning to answer to charges of speeding their automobiles faster than the law permits.

The Grand Duke Boris of Russia is the guest of Mrs. Ogden Goelet. This evening Mrs. Goelet gave a dinner in his honor, at which there were sixty guests. To-morrow Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt will entertain at luncheon at Beaulieu in his honor. The Grand Duke will attend the Horse Show at the Casino to-morrow.

Alfred G. Vanderbilt will attempt on Thursday to establish a record of ten hours for an automobile between this city and New-York. Mr. Vanderbilt will take his machine across the ferries through Jamestown and Saunterstown, and will then follow the shore road to New-York. He will be accompanied by Willing Spencer.

There was a large attendance at the concert at the Casino this evening. There were several dinners in the grillrooms, the principal entertainers being Mrs. Elisha Dyer, jr., W. S. K. Wetmore, Mrs. Schenck, Mrs. F. B. Hoffman, Mrs. Craig Biddle and Mrs. E. Moore Robinson.

Mr. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor entertained a party of fifty at a luncheon and sail on the Nourmahal this afternoon. Among the guests was Assistant Secretary of War Sanger, the yacht flying the Secretary's colors.

Eugene Higgins entertained at luncheon on his yacht this afternoon.

F. D. Cochrane, of Boston, is a guest of Alfred G. Vanderbilt at Oakland Farm.

FRENCH RURAL RESORTS.

HOW AMERICAN FAMILIES ENJOY THE SORT OF LIFE TO BE LED IN THEM.

Paris, August 19.

Tourists who seldom get a true insight into rural France may be interested in the experiences of an American and his wife who, wishing to avoid the commonplace formalities of fashionable resorts, ventured to settle down for the summer, and perhaps for other summers, in a village on the confines of Normandy, within little over an hour's distance by rail from Paris, where one gets the morning papers at 9:30 every morning and where one is in telegraphic and telephonic communication with the capital.

Perched coquettishly on the southwestern slope of a hill overlooking the valley of the Seine at one of its most picturesque points is a little brick house of two stories, unfurnished, but supplied by pipes with gas and pure drinking water from the neighboring town, half a mile away. A high stone wall surrounds the premises, which include a fruit and vegetable garden and a flat, gravelled terrace. The rent for the year is $100, with full use of all the fruit, vegetables and flowers—there is a plentiful supply of asparagus, potatoes, peas, string beans, artichokes, carrots, onions, lettuce, strawberries, raspberries, cherries, plums, grapes, peaches, apples and pears. Two servants, a cook and a housemaid, keep things neat and comfortable. At a small additional cost a hot and cold bath, with shower bath apparatus, was installed, and a big tent was erected on the terrace, where meals were taken in the open air in full view of a panorama reaching for twenty miles over the Seine, with its sinuosities and islets covered with green elms, poplars and apple trees. The air is pure and bracing. A five minutes' walk over green meadows brings one to the Seine, where there is excellent boating and fishing. In the opposite direction is a hillside lane leading to a forest extending five hundred acres over a high, undulating plateau traversed by hunting paths originally constructed by Charles IX. The roads, like all those in Normandy, are excellent, and in the course of an afternoon's drive one may visit the ruins of the famous old Château Gaillard, built by Richard Cœur de Lion, or the Château de la Roche-Guyon, hewn out of the solid rock, which still serves as the favorite country seat of the ducal family De la Rochefoucauld; or, proceeding southerly, one may wander over the battlefield of Ivry, or look at the black and white marble facings of the Château of Anet, where Diane de Poitiers lived and held court.

The inhabitants of the little village where the American couple and a few friends settled for the summer months are quaint, kindly and honest. The men are tall, dark and muscular, and the women have soft, hazel eyes, delicate complexions and nice hands and feet. The village blacksmith, a brawny, black eyed man, works at his forge, which commands a view of the river and of four ivy covered mediæval towers, and says that for eighty years the place has been owned by his family, which from father to son has followed the same handicraft. One of the municipal councillors is a sturdy carpenter—an astute, suspicious type of the modern Norman, who caused no little inconvenience to the two American summer residents by mistaking the copper tubes and gas heating apparatus for their hot and cold bath and douche for the plant of an illicit distillery for the manufacture of applejack or prune brandy, which are popular tipples in this part of France.

The pleasures of the table in the village are abundant and varied—excellent butcher's meat, tender, white poultry, including the famous Houdan chickens that have one claw less than other breeds, and whose flesh is of finer grain than those of the famous Bresse fowls; all kinds of vegetables of the season, and delicious cream cheeses that should be sprinkled with powdered sugar and eaten with a spoon. There is a profusion of hard cider, and excellent light beer is obtainable from a brewery half a mile away, at a cost of five cents a quart. The favorite drink of the peasantry here is strong applejack, or "calvados," distilled from pure Normandy apples. It has the true apple blossom fragrance if allowed to "age" for five years. But this is seldom the case, for most of the French applejack is drunk when only a year old, and it is a very fiery fluid, decidedly inferior to the excellent beverage that was to be procured in New-Jersey fifteen or twenty years ago.

Among the notable folk of the country is the village priest, who looks after his little flock with paternal care, but it is only the women and children in this part of France who attend church. It is by no means a clerical country, and the men prefer to take an out and out holiday on Sunday, exchange visits with their neighbors, smack their lips over too copious draughts of applejack, and chat about the weather, the crops, the village scandal and, lastly, about politics.

The instances of American families passing the summer in quaint rural corners of France are each year becoming more numerous, and the example above mentioned gives a fair idea of what sort of life and comfort may be expected.

C. I. B.

CLAMS AS RAT CATCHERS.

AQUARIUM HAS NEW USE FOR MOLLUSKS—LARGEST AUGUST ATTENDANCE.

For many years clams have been regarded as creatures lacking initiative. Acknowledged to be excellent eating, yet the very gourmands that tucked them away with a cocktail have spoken of them while alive as rather devoid of personality. It has been felt that their history is tame. Tied to one spot, they don't even swing with the tide, like the jellyfish that leads up to the genus. To call a person a clam, while not libellous, is considered a reflection on his good fellowship. It implies a reticence in no way admirable. The owl is equally laconic, but with the bird the trait has spelled wisdom. The silence of the mollusk has always been interpreted as resulting from lack of anything worthy of presentation.

But at last the clam has opened up. And, having opened up, it closed again, with results. Leonard B. Spencer, of the Aquarium, states that a rat was caught the other day by a clam, which made its capture by closing on the rat's tail. Nor is this the only instance, for a little while before another clam, equally gifted, landed its game by imbibing the forefeet of an inquisitive rat. This, if it can be kept up, is a peculiarly engaging trait for clams to show just now, as the Aquarium is overrun with rats. The plan now is to relieve the clams of all other duties and let them clear off the rodents. Some of the employes at the park have felt that this was rather usurping the function of the Battery cat, but cats have always been rather overestimated as practical rat catchers. Theirs is more the gallery method of playing with the victim artistically, but too often letting it escape in the end. With the clam it is different. He never trifles with his victim. There is a businesslike and metallic shut-to, and there is an end of it.

Superintendent Spencer further announces that the number of visitors to the Aquarium for the month of August was 240,047. This does not come up to July's attendance, which was 272,589, but it far surpasses the record of previous years.

The sixteen new specimens which arrived on the steamship Esperanza on Saturday attracted a good deal of attention yesterday. Among them are species of the rock hind, common grunt and guinea chick, which are entirely new.

DUELLIST DISMISSED FROM ARMY.

SUMMARY PUNISHMENT FOLLOWS THE AFFAIR OF GUMBINNEN.

Berlin, Aug. 31.—The "Berliner Tageblatt" publishes a dispatch from Gumbinnen, East Prussia, saying that Lieutenant Hildebrand, the pardoned duellist, has been dismissed from the army on account of the ovation given to him some time ago at Gumbinnen upon the occasion of his pardon, and for participation in which Captain von Frankenberg and First Lieutenant Numbauer have already been dismissed from the service.