

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—8:15—The Christian. CASINO THEATRE—8:15—The Russians. CONEY ISLAND—Boston's Trained Animals. CRYSTAL GARDENS—8:30—Lifting the Cup. EDEN MUSEE—2—8—The World in Wax. JOHNSTOWN FLOOD, Coney Island. KEITH'S—Continued Performance. LEINA PARK—Thompson and Dandy Shows. MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—8:30—Dusa and His Orchestra—Venice in New-York. MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—8:30—Japan by Night. MAJESTIC THEATRE—8—The Wizard of Oz. MANHATTAN THEATRE—8:20—The Earl of Pawtucket. MANHATTAN BEACH—8:30—Shannon's 23d Regiment. MAJESTIC THEATRE—8:30—Sleeping Beauty and Her Fairies. PARADISE ROOF GARDEN—8—Vaudeville. TERRACE GARDEN—8—La Traviata.

Index to Advertisements.

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New-York Daily Tribune.

MONDAY, AUGUST 10, 1903.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—Pius X was crowned Pope in St. Peter's; it was estimated that 70,000 people were in the cathedral. ... A violent earthquake caused a panic at Lisbon; some damage was done, but no deaths were reported. ... Trams were reported to be running at Kief; the streets were still patrolled by a strong military force. ... Another gale caused waves to sweep over the coast of the island of Montserrat in the Pacific, causing loss of life and property.

DOMESTIC.—The trolley strike in Waterbury, Conn. which began months ago, and made it necessary to call out the militia, has been settled. ... William E. Dodge died suddenly at Bar Harbor, Me. ... Four more deaths resulted from the accident on Saturday at the base ball park in Philadelphia. ... A fire in the Century Building did \$75,000 damage and threatened the Everet House.

CITY.—President Roosevelt's letter to Governor Durbin of Indiana, strongly condemning lynching, was made public. ... Charles F. Murphy will go to Saratoga on Wednesday. ... A fire at a press clipping bureau in West Nineteenth-st. three thousand obituary notices of Collis P. Huntington were burned. ... A fire in the Century Building did \$75,000 damage and threatened the Everet House.

THE WEATHER.—Indications for to-day: Partly cloudy. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 71 degrees; lowest, 62.

We desire to remind our readers who are about to leave the city that The Tribune will be sent by mail to any address in this country or abroad, and address changed as often as desired. Subscriptions may be given to your regular dealer before leaving, or, if more convenient, hand them in at The Tribune office. See opposite page for subscription rates.

"TOO MUCH JOHNSON."

The old hymnbook verses— Man wants but little here below, Nor wants that little long. ... were not written with an eye prophetic to the up to date American politician. Our average party leaders are gifted with robust appetites. Their receptivity is unbounded. Their ambition seems to grow with what it feeds on. Of such benevolently assimilative statesmen there have been in our time many models. But for heroic willingness to sacrifice himself on many public altars we know of no one who can steal the palm from that unwearied and all embracing Barkis, the Hon. Tom L. Johnson. Two weeks ago we called attention to certain rumblings in Ohio which betokened a renewal in that State of Mayor Johnson's famous underground political activities. The Mayor had summoned to a mysterious conclave in Cleveland "a dozen or fifteen of the leading Democrats of Ohio," and with lips sealed they had gone back "to the close counties and legislative districts of the State" primed with his orders and intrusted with his secrets. As usual, some conspirator leaked, and the news trickled out that Mayor Johnson's fixed purpose was to capture the next legislature and to snatch the Senatorial toga from the shoulders of the Hon. Marcus A. Hanna. We suggested then that running for a single office—even a United States Senatorship—would hardly interest a statesman so overflowing in energies and so generous of vision as Mr. Johnson. Things have happened in Ohio since the Cleveland conference, and the Cleveland Barkis has been forced to announce a judicious broadening of his political programme. Mayor Johnson attended a Democratic convention in Champaign County the other day, and found that just before he addressed them the delegates had chosen four representatives to the State convention, soon to be held in Columbus, and had endorsed the Hon. John L. Zimmerman, of Springfield, as a candidate for Governor. Mr. Johnson made his speech, but discovered immediately thereafter that a more available candidate was needed than Mr. Zimmerman. Hurrying back to Cleveland, he consulted again with his chief lieutenants, and on Friday this circular bulletin was issued from the Johnson headquarters: "Tom L. Johnson's name will be presented for the nomination for Governor at the Democratic State Convention, and if it is the will of the party he will this fall lead the fight for the success of those live State issues for which the party stands." But to make a canvass for the Governorship, with a reversionary claim to nomination for the Senate, is also, in case of a successful fight for either office, to establish an undisputed title to Ohio's full support in the next Democratic National Convention. Intrenched in one elective post—the Cleveland Mayorality—Mr. Johnson aims simultaneously this year at three political promotions—to the Governorship of Ohio, to a seat in the United States Senate, to a tenancy of the White House. There have been other politi-

THE SHANGHAI SEDITION CASE.

The Shanghai sedition case is a perplexing one, and it is not strange that differences of opinion over it have arisen among the consuls. Briefly stated, it is as follows: The Editor of the "Su-Pao" newspaper and his associates were arrested for publishing seditious matter, to wit, calling the Emperor a petty thief, reminding him that the penalty for loss of Chinese territory is death, and demanding the expulsion of the Manchu dynasty. The alleged offences had, however, been committed within the foreign settlement, and accordingly, the Taotai himself proposed to the consuls that the prisoners should be tried by the mixed court, and, if convicted, should serve their sentences in the foreign settlement. That proposal was unquestionably correct, and was at once agreed to by the consuls. But then the Viceroy repudiated the Taotai's proposal, and demanded that the men should be given up to the Chinese authorities "for execution"—not for trial! To this the consuls demurred. The men were arraigned before the mixed court, and two of them pleaded guilty. Thereupon the Chinese Imperial Government diplomatically demanded their surrender.

To this demand the foreign ministers at Peking gave careful consideration, but were unable to agree upon an answer. The French Minister thought the men should be surrendered, and that to make the foreign settlements an asylum for Chinese lawbreakers would be a violation of the terms on which those settlements were held. The Russian Minister was even more emphatic in favoring their surrender. The United States Minister is reported to have held that the men should be punished, but that they should be dealt with by the mixed court, within the settlements, as the Taotai had proposed. The other ministers generally agreed with the French Minister, excepting those of Great Britain and Japan. These asked for instructions from home, and received them, to the effect that the prisoners should not be given up. So there the matter stands at the present time. The men cannot be given up without the unanimous consent of the ministers, and the consent of the British Minister cannot be secured. Therefore the men remain in asylum, within the foreign settlements.

It does not seem right that a tract of land granted by China to foreigners for the latter to settle upon should be made an asylum for native Chinese lawbreakers. Neither were the mixed consular courts constituted for the trying of Chinese accused of violation of Chinese law. Nevertheless, it would seem reasonable that an offence committed within the settlements should be judicially dealt with there. There is the indisputable fact that the Taotai, the chief local official of the Chinese Government, voluntarily proposed and explicitly promised that the latter should be done. There is also the fact that the men who pleaded guilty did so on the expectation and assurance that they were to be dealt with by the mixed court. And there is, above all, the insuperable objection which men of the Anglo-Saxon race have to giving any one over to horrible tortures such as the Chinese have already inflicted upon one "reformer," and such as they would doubtless inflict upon all these men if they were surrendered. Whatever may be the strict law of the case—and it seems to be as much against as for surrendering the men—the elemental feelings of humanity must strongly sympathize with the British Government in the resolute attitude it has assumed.

A REMARKABLE MISUNDERSTANDING.

Comparing conditions here with those which existed in other cities while underground railroads were in process of construction, the chief engineer of the Rapid Transit Commission recently said: While the subway was being built in Boston the streets were all torn up, some of them worse than they are here. Within a few days, in the course of an article which we have already quoted, "The Boston Transcript" has said: The experience of Boston in this respect has been something which should have taught the New-Yorkers a lesson. Tunneling under the streets was carried on along Tremont-st. and the whole line of the subway, just as it has been carried on in London and other cities, without interfering seriously with the use of the streets. Here is a singular and serious discrepancy. It is impossible to doubt that "The Boston Transcript" knows what it is talking about when it says that the construction of the Boston subway should have taught New-York a lesson; that the work was done there along the whole line, as similar work was done in London and other cities, without serious interference with the use of the streets. Yet, on the other hand, it is difficult to believe that our Rapid Transit Commission's chief engineer has not only neglected to ascertain how the Boston subway was built and how the streets under which it runs were affected, but has acquired a radically wrong conception of the facts. However, this strange misunderstanding on the part of Mr. Parsons is not a matter of great practical importance. When the Rapid Transit Commissioners, recognizing, as we are sure that men of their sagacity and solicitude for the public welfare must recognize, the validity of the objections to the upturning of Broadway and other great thoroughfares, and the intensity of popular feeling on the subject, have resolved to employ a different system in future undertakings, they will have no difficulty in procuring such expert advice as they may need from Boston, or from Baltimore, where Mr. McDonald built a great tunnel in accordance with plans which did not subject the people of that city to any such distresses as this community has borne for three years.

A FAST TRANSCONTINENTAL RUN.

The rapid journey of Henry P. Lowe across the American continent last week was a fine performance. Starting from the metropolis at 2:45 p. m. Tuesday, he reached Los Angeles at 1:06 p. m. Friday. Making the proper allowance for difference in longitude, the trip consumed 73 hours and 21 minutes, or only a trifle over three days. The distance traversed was 3,241 miles, of which 2,265 was west of Chicago. Thus a mean speed was sustained of nearly forty-five miles an hour, while occasional flights at the rate of sixty and seventy were recorded. The achievement was the more remarkable because the best time previously made beyond Chicago—that of the Peacock special in 1900—was beaten by about five hours. Thus an entirely new record has been established for the trip from the Atlantic to the Pacific Coast. To the successful outcome of this venture two things contributed. One was the fact that for the first one thousand miles—of 876, to be exact—Mr. Lowe had the benefit of an established service at the average rate of 48.8 miles an hour. Probably this speed, for the length of run, is nowhere equaled in the world; and without such a magnificent start the journey would not have been completed so promptly. Beyond Chicago a special train was necessary. This enjoyed the advantages of a clear track. It made even better speed than had been promised by the company which provided it, but it could not match the pace of the regular train which took Mr. Lowe out of New-York. The average for the last two-thirds of the way was

42.9 miles an hour. Even that rate, though, is a striking demonstration of the possibilities of travel west of the Mississippi. It affords a vivid contrast to the days when it was necessary to reach the Pacific Coast by stages from Atchison, and at the cost of about two weeks' time. Indeed, the longest railroad trip made anywhere else in the world to-day under one management is about three times as slow. Travellers on the Transiberian road, if they have good luck, can now go five thousand miles in a fortnight!

Every time a brilliant thing in railroading is accomplished the whole world derives some benefit. Improvement in regular schedules and the possibilities of specials is facilitated by the breaking of records. Increased speed involves more in coal consumption, wear and tear of rolling stock, damage to road bed and other items of expense than the general public realizes. Yet competition and other influences are at work to promote it, especially on trunk lines. The railroad companies themselves learn something from these exceptional performances and receive new stimulus to better effort. In consequence of last week's record breaking, the establishment of a regular three-day service between ocean and ocean before many years may be expected. The influence of that example, moreover, will be felt on scores of shorter and less ambitious lines than those engaged in transcontinental traffic.

BUY ANTHRACITE NOW.

The sales of anthracite coal this summer have been extremely large. Moreover, mining operations have been carried on at no low pressure, and the railroads and other corporations have been storing up tall, thick heaps of the precious fuel. "A dollar saved is a dollar earned" ran the old maxim. "A dozen tons of anthracite in the bin may be useful in case of labor 'troubles later' is a saying which has found extensive acceptance and approval. Men and brethren, buy your anthracite now, and make your purchases liberal. You can get a great deal of fuel this month at fair prices. Later the quotations will rise. Be prudent. Remember how you suffered last winter. Don't take the chances of risk and dangers of enduring not only discomfort but actual misery from lack of heat in the coming cold season. How can you tell what Mitchell will do or leave undone in midwinter? Get warm while you can, and keep warm. Get anthracite by all means, and lay in large stores of it. You may need huge treasures of it when the snow is on the ground. In any event, it is as good as gold in its way. No one can water it extravagantly or make it worthless. Bear in mind Christmas is coming, and old King Coal, jolly old soul, will be wearing his crown of carbon when the icy blasts are blowing.

AUTOMOBILE LEGISLATION.

It is not in the least surprising that one of the courts has held a part of the new automobile law to be unconstitutional, though it is by no means certain that its decision would be sustained by the higher courts. At the time of the enactment of the law doubts of the propriety of some of its provisions were expressed, and it has since become pretty evident that some further legislation will be necessary in the near future. It is to be observed, however, that the adverse judgment affects only a minor and non-essential detail of the law, and, if upheld and enforced, will have the effect of nullifying the major provisions of the law, but most of merely making them somewhat more difficult to enforce. There is not the slightest reason to suppose that it will mean anything like license for scorchers, or that because of it the campaign against abuse of public highways will be abandoned or relaxed.

There is one point in current discussions of the subject which needs to be set right in an emphatic manner. Some ill advised or disingenuous motorists have raised the complaint that automobiles are being discriminated against, and many other people unthinkingly accept that version of the case as true, and say that such discrimination is unjust. It would be if it existed, but it does not exist. There is no discrimination against automobiles, and so far as we can ascertain, there is no serious thought of any. What scorchers are contending for is not abolition of discriminations against them, but establishment of discriminations in their favor. They are not content with having automobiles enjoy equal privileges with horse drawn vehicles. They want them to have superior privileges; and that is what we are opposed to, and what we believe the great majority of thoughtful and fair minded men are opposed to. The public highways are for the use of the whole public on equal terms. They are now as freely open to automobiles as to horses. That is as it should be, subject to reasonable and equitable regulations. We should say that horses, because of any peculiarity or vice, are offensive or dangerous to the general public should be excluded from public roads. If, for example, a horse had the fixed habit of going into a fit of blind staggers, or of wantonly running away, every time it was taken out, its owner should not be permitted to drive it upon a public highway. In like manner we believe that machines which, because of non-dirtability, or excessive noise, or nauseating odors, or other reason, are offensive or dangerous should be excluded from public places. There are strict laws regulating the speed of horses, which are generally recognized as right and necessary. They are also generally observed, and when they are violated the violators are punished and the people say it is well. All that is asked is that drivers of automobiles shall observe similar laws. Most of them, we believe, are willing to do so. But there are some who habitually and defiantly break the law. Such should be punished severely.

We note that Lord Balfour's proposed law in England, to which we recently referred, is being forced through by the government on the ground that public safety requires it. That law is much like the one we have here. Limiting the speed in the country to twenty miles an hour, but permitting ten instead of eight miles in cities. Such rates of speed are recognized by horsemen as the maximum at which it is safe or proper to drive horses on highways, and a similar recognition must be given to them by automobilists.

CRICKETERS TAKE THEIR TIME.

In a cricket game in England the Philadelphia players secured a total of 487 runs in two innings against the Leicestershire eleven. Think of a score of that sort for an American contest at baseball! The peaceful settlement of William Penn is kinder to cricket than any other community in this hasty, impetuous republic of ours. A baseball match never lasts longer than four hours at the most, and is usually ended in two hours or thereabouts. Baseball is a heater, skelter, hurry-scurry, Johnny-on-the-spot, no-time-to-spare, jump-as-fast-as-you-can affair. Cricket is deliberate, stately, dignified. Cricket tournaments may last for several days, with ample intervals for breakfasts, luncheons, dinners and suppers, and for long hours of serene and untroubled slumber. Is it surprising, then, that this British sport is highly esteemed on the banks of the Schuylkill and the Delaware? For admirers of a noble recreation, who delight to linger over it and set apart protracted recesses, vacations and a great plenty of lotoseating periods of repose and calm, there is really nothing like cricket; and Americans do evidently need more rest. Ought they not, then, to give more time to tranquility and to cricket? It is a great game for "the leisure class." May we look

forward to an enlargement of America's leisure class, and the multiplication of bowlers, of wicket keepers and of fielders in this country?

MONEY AND BUSINESS.

Demoralization appeared to be complete in the stock market on Saturday morning. Two more failures had been announced during the week, and there were numerous rumors regarding the strained condition of many other firms. For a time investors and speculators lost their judgment, and many lines of standard securities were unnecessarily sacrificed. On Thursday the support of a few strong interests came to the rescue, and when recovery once began there was a healthy demand from all departments. Profit taking by the short account had the usual beneficial effect, but outright purchases by bargain hunters were the most helpful influences. Another decline followed the report of an increase in loans by the associated banks, however, and at the lowest point railway stocks showed a decline of about \$33 a share from the high record established nearly a year ago. It is necessary to go back to the opening month of 1901 to find an equally low average. On the other hand, it should not be overlooked that even when prices were lowest they actually stood above the top point of the twenty years 1882-1901. The fact that transporting properties are intrinsically as valuable as when they sold nearly 40 per cent higher is clearly evidenced by the enormous earnings.

As much of the recent liquidation in Wall Street was directly due to the calling of loans on stock market collateral, it was natural that there should be uneasiness regarding the condition of the financial institutions. Yet the associated banks gained largely in surplus reserve during the last half of July, and lost only a trifle last week, notwithstanding the incomprehensible expansion of loans. Continuous declines in prices of securities necessitated the calls for more collateral, and while it was unfortunate for concerns that could not provide the necessary stock, it was obviously essential for the protection of the banks. Much abuse has been directed against institutions that were accused of forcing liquidation, yet the banks' first duty was to their depositors. At no time during the panic did call loans rise above 3 per cent, and even time money was available at reasonable figures when proper security was forthcoming. In preparation for the assured demand that is imminent in connection with crop movement, the local institutions have very properly strengthened their position, and during the next few months low rates for money cannot be expected. Government operations thus far this month have been against the banks.

Once more legitimate business has ignored the vagaries of speculation, and when pressure was most severe in the security market trade returns were most encouraging. Jobbers are placing liberal orders in fall lines, particularly of wearing apparel, and from many cities the reports indicate a bright outlook. As strikers gradually return to work retail trade feels the impetus, and at the interior there is more activity as farm operations progress. A slightly lower level of prices for meats has a beneficial effect, coming as it does from ample supplies and the removal of inflated quotations, rather than from any decrease in consumption. Reports that a heavier tonnage is offered than the railways can handle also testify to the vigorous circulation of commodities, while larger bank exchanges than a year ago, at leading cities outside the zone of speculation, give evidence of heavier payments in connection with legitimate trade. Collections are fully up to the average for a season, although storekeepers in the anthracite mining region complain that there is little disposition to clear up accounts incurred during the strike.

Conflicting reports still make it extremely difficult to ascertain the agricultural situation. A fairly liberal yield of winter wheat has been secured, but there is uncertainty regarding the crop of spring wheat in the Northwest. Lack of sufficient warm and dry weather is retarding corn and cotton, yet several States of large acreage are making most satisfactory progress. Livestock receipts at primary markets are heavy, and the returns of pork packing average about 100,000 more hogs weekly than last year. Prices of wheat have been advanced, chiefly because of smaller crop estimates from abroad; but thus far the export movement has not indicated any alarm regarding supplies abroad. The speculative element is largely responsible for the strength of grain and cotton, interrupting cash business both for domestic and foreign account. Southern plantations will have the present speculation to thank for largely increased competition from abroad, since every effort is being made to extend acreage in Egypt, India, Africa and South America. The complete control of the situation was demonstrated by the clique during the last week, when an absurdly high bid failed to secure any cotton.

Manufacturing news would be decidedly encouraging were it not for the idleness at cotton mills. Spinners cannot undertake contracts at ruling quotations for raw material and finished products, which are badly disproportionate. Since the year opened raw cotton has risen 4 cents a pound, while print cloths have advanced only 1 1/4 cents, and other departments of the industry make equally unsatisfactory exhibits. Yet buyers delay advancing bids, in anticipation of a return to normal conditions before supplies are required. In other industries there is little idleness, and many plants are working overtime. New-England shoe factories forward more footwear than in any previous year, and several lines have advanced moderately in price. Leather is sought more freely, but the steady decline in hides tends to delay purchases of leather in the hope that more attractive terms may be secured. Wool is very firm and in steady demand, the mills having successfully opened new lines of woollen goods. At the lower prices there is more demand for pig iron. The activity of steel mills indicates that supplies are being freely consumed, and it is merely a question of a few weeks when the necessity for material will be imperative.

Lawlessness on the streets and in public conveyances of New-York is increasing at an alarming rate. It should be suppressed, not by an appeal to lynch law, but by an inexorable and unsparring enforcement of statute law—the full penalty every time.

Explosions and confagurations of gasoline automobiles are becoming alarmingly frequent, emphasizing The Tribune's urgent recommendation that inventors and manufacturers should pay more attention to safety than to scorching.

The conviction on a charge of assault secured in the case against Parks, the Debs of New-York, may probably be followed by success in other prosecutions of walking delegates who have violated the laws; and every fairly earned victory of the authorities over disorder, and the severe punishment of every defendant whose guilt is proved, will tend to clear the air and to accomplish no small degree of good in this capital.

There is no accounting for tastes. Some persons are advocating the planting of horse chestnut trees in upper Broadway rather than elms. Observe the magnificent elms of New-England. Can any one seriously claim that horse chestnuts are worthy rivals?

Were it practicable in this day and generation peacefully to bring about the disclosure of the mysteries and secrets of the Forbidden Land of Thibet, what a world-wide and impatient inquisitiveness would be gratified!

The sentiment in favor of well devised legislation for the protection of game and for the thorough enforcement of laws already enacted

is making excellent progress in many States of the Union. Important gains have been secured in this field of enlightenment, and more are apparently near at hand.

Foreign countries seem to adulterate food about as much as we do here. We are all miserable sinners.

Mr. Carnegie gives to the people of his native town \$2,500,000. To use his own words: "It is an experiment, the object of which is to attempt to introduce into the monotonous lives of the toiling masses of Dunfermline more sweetness and light. . . . Surely an admirable object, and every man, woman and child in that fortunate community must rejoice that their benefactor was born in Scotland, and at that particular place in the land of brown heath and shaggy wood, the land of Scott and Burns.

The toy pistol kills twice as many people as does the full sized one. Why should it not be outlawed as well as the latter?

A Long Island defendant in an action for alleged breach of promise, who shuts himself behind hedges and seeks the protection of savage bulldogs, must have a wavering faith in the bench and the bar. Here in New-York the Judges and the attorneys invariably succeed in due time in preventing the impairment of any part of the rights of too susceptible wooers whose courtships have gone amiss.

PERSONAL.

George L. Burr, professor of the department of mental history in Cornell University, is taking a trip on a bicycle through New-England in search of information on witchcraft. For several years Professor Burr has been deeply interested in the Salem persecution of witches and similar movements in the early settlements. By visiting the places where witchcraft is said to have been practiced he expects to gain large additions to the lore in his possession.

Miss Mary B. Bixby, of Pasadena, Cal., has found a document of historic value to Maine. It is the first commission issued to a lighthouse keeper in this country, and bears the signature of George Washington, appointing Joseph Greenleaf keeper of the light at Portland Head.

Dr. Albert Lefevre, who has been appointed to succeed the late Dr. Edward E. Sheb in the chair of philosophy in Tulane University, is a young man, not yet thirty years of age. He has, however, made a reputation as a teacher, thinker and writer.

Dr. R. T. Styll, of Newport News, Va., who has been travelling in England, claims to have discovered that the slightly improbable event of the house of Stuart being restored to the British throne during the life of Captain J. E. B. Stuart that gentleman would be legal successor to the place now occupied by King Edward. Captain Styll is the only son of the noted Confederate cavalry leader.

Elaborate preparations are being made at Richmond, Ind., for the inauguration of the new president of DePaul University, Dr. Edwin Hughes, on Friday. The exercises will continue through four days. All the college and university presidents of the country will be invited to be present, and several of them will be the speakers.

The Rev. Bradley Gilman, of the Church of the Unity, Springfield, Mass., intends to close his pastorate there within a year. Success in the field of literature has led him to plan to give more of his attention to this line of work than is possible in so important a parish. Mr. Gilman came to Springfield from Concord, N. H., in 1880, and was graduated at Harvard College in 1880 and from the Harvard Divinity School in 1884.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

The society women of Missouri have invented a new diversion, a "progressive driving party." It was the happy idea of Miss Rosamond Guthrie, of Mexico, Mo. The guests at Miss Guthrie's party started from her home, a couple in a buggy. After driving ten or fifteen minutes, all the bugles stopped, and each gentleman got out and climbed into the buggy just ahead of him. This was kept up all evening. The changes of partners were interspersed by refreshments at four different residences, the entire party being fed sandwiches and olives at one place, frappe at another, chess-straws and pickles at another, and orange ice and cake at the conclusion. Seventeen young women and seventeen young men participated in this unusual diversion.

Broke Jail and a Record—Some days ago United States Marshal W. H. Mackey and a crowd of politicians were sitting in front of a Topeka hotel discussing different matters and things.

"Why do you keep talking about the jail prisoners in the Junction City Jail?" asked one. "Because we have such a good jail and fine jailer there," said Mackey. "There never was a jail delivery in Junction. It's a good place to keep bad men."

Just then a messenger boy came up and handed Mackey a telegram. The marshal read it. He grew excited and began to pull his mustache. "What's the matter?" some one asked. "By thunder," said Mullins and some other desperate characters, "he has stolen the jail and broke in jail at Junction." And Mackey thereupon hit the trail for Junction City.—(Kansas City Journal.)

That a body can acquire during the night a different temperature from that of the surrounding atmosphere has been demonstrated by Mr. Well, an English physician. If a thermometer is taken from the window, wrapped in cotton and placed on the ground its mercury will descend 7 or 8 degrees. Vegetables similarly situated, and being badly marked, were seen at a time when the thermometer did not mark the freezing point. Proof that the cold experienced by a plant may be entirely different from the temperature of the surrounding air. This low temperature of plants, however, only occurs when the night is clear, since at this time the plant sheds its heat throughout space and becomes chilled, whereas if the night is cloudy the heat is retained near the plant. This gives rise to the popular superstition that plants and buds are frozen by moonlight.

APPARENTLY NOT. We've wickered and horseless cabs. But will we ever own a Cussless, waitless, out-of-orderless, Girlless telephone?—(Life.)

It is interesting to know that the climate of Greenland is improving. The ice there is melting more rapidly than it is formed. Comparison of the descriptions of the Jacobshaven glacier shows that its edge has receded eight miles since 1850, and it has lost twenty to thirty feet in depth.

The Stereotyped Form—McJigger—Have you heard from Jolkey since he went to Africa? Thinkamboo—He sent me two little lion cubs the other day. McJigger—The ideal! Any message with them? Thinkamboo—A card told to the neck of one of them which read: "I hope these few lions will find you well."—(Philadelphia Press.)

Some young people of Norborne, Mo., have invented a cipher system for the purpose of communicating with one another, but it seems not always to work well. On Sunday, says "The California Dispatch," a young man sent a note to a young woman in that town requesting the pleasure of calling on her. On one corner of the envelope he placed the letters "S. B. N." An answer was received in due time, which bore the letters "E. H. T. C. I. W." When he arrived at her home she asked what "S. B. N." meant. "It meant 'Sent by nigger,' of course," was his reply. Then he asked what the letters on her note meant. "Why, John," she replied, "don't you know what those letters mean? They stand for, 'Excuse haste, the coon is sobering.'"

Sobered Him—"You seem none the worse for your disipation last night," said the man who had returned to one of the toasts at the banquet. "No," replied the other, "I stopped drinking just in time, thanks to you."

"Yes, when you started speaking I caught myself laughing at your stories, so I thought it was time to stop."—(Philadelphia Press.)

The Cimarron salt fields in Indian Territory boast of a large hot spring, which forms a pool about twenty by sixty feet. A startling story of this spring was told by a settler who camp near by. One night last summer a thunderstorm was raging over the plain, when a bolt of lightning descended. Instantly a great volume of flame shot up a thousand feet into the sky from the spring, and continued to blaze for twenty minutes. The cowboy claims that the hot springs "blowed out" and that the location changed several rods.

Visitor—I understand the Vigilance Committee fully exonerated Mustang Mike of the charge of horse stealing. Westerner—Guess it didn't make much difference to Mike. Visitor—Why not? Westerner—They lynched him first.—(Four Track News.)

THE CONCLAVE.

A Trend Toward Liberalism—The Foreign Cardinals.

Rome, July 30. The eve of the conclave is not an opportune moment for writing a letter on Papal elections. Forecasts cannot be attempted when every cardinal has locked the secret of his first vote in his own heart, and when the details of such conferences as may have been held are committed to private diaries, and may never be developed unless there be an indiscreet biographer in reserve. The Italian journalists seem to be convinced that an active canvass has been in progress during the week in favor of two prominent candidates, Cardinals Serafino Vannutelli and Rampolla; and their daily record of plot and counterplot, combination and intrigue, has closely resembled the narratives of the preliminary scenes of a Presidential convention in America. There is, however, one important distinction. In America the delegates are loquacious, and take correspondents freely into their confidence for the sake of influencing or testing public opinion; whereas in Rome the cardinals are silent and do not concern themselves with the vituperations and amateur diplomacy of the daily press. Reticence, while not a supernatural grace, is one of the characteristic gifts of the red princes of the Roman hierarchy. It enables them to remain in seclusion during an interregnum at the Vatican and to pose as salty men who are awaiting the same sort of inspiration invoked by the Apostles in filling by ballot the vacancy caused by the apostasy of Judas. Meanwhile the diplomats at the embassies rage and the journalists imagine vain things, carrying and voting elections, nominating first and second candidates for the chief factions, and jockeying one dark horse after another in premature starts.

The irresponsible canvass conducted in print has served at least one useful purpose. It has disclosed the progressive trend of the Vatican. The two cardinals, who have each a strong body of supporters in the conclave, stand for liberal processes of accommodation in the relations of the Church with national governments. Cardinal Rampolla has been identified with the acceptance of the Republic by French Catholics. One of the keenest observers during the last reign confessed that he could not tell whether the mind of Cardinal Rampolla was the sheet of white paper on which Leo XIII wrote in a bold Italian hand, or whether the mind of the Pontiff was the scroll on which the Secretary of State recorded Vatican policy. As the Pope had a commanding personality, his voice was decisive in bidding French Catholics to accept constituted authority as a necessary safeguard for religious interests; but, now that he is dead, Cardinal Rampolla is held responsible by sluggish conservatives in the Sacred College for patronage of republican institutions which has alienated monarchists both in France and in Europe. Resistance is offered to him because he has been too liberal in making concessions to the spirit of the times; yet he is by birth a patrician from Sicily, and he received his training for diplomacy when he was nuncio in Spain, the most impregnable fortress of conservatism in both church and state. Whether elected by a coalition of Italian, French, Spanish and Portuguese cardinals as the natural candidate of the Latin nations, or sacrificed to resentment of old Tories in the conclave, the policy which he conducted is not likely to be modified, much less reversed. Continuity of administration and diplomacy is the oldest and best tradition of the Vatican.

The rival candidate, Cardinal Serafino Vannutelli, represents another application of the law of accommodation, against which both Leo XIII and Pius IX sternly set their faces. While he has never been in the Quirinal, he has been on friendly terms with several members of the royal family, and is a favorite among the "White" patrician families, who have accepted the monarchy and have been drawn into court circles. He has had a long career in diplomacy, having lived in South America, Germany, Belgium and Austria, and has enlisted the enthusiastic support of the courts connected by the Triple Alliance. If he were elected Pope he would not be likely to bring about a reconciliation of church and state in Italy; but he would be a thoroughly diplomatic Pope, seeking the lines of least resistance and trying to find means of living on terms of less hostility to the court and government than the last two Pontiffs have considered either necessary or desirable. Cardinal Serafino Vannutelli would not surrender the temporal claims of the Papacy, but he would be prepared to make some concessions to the Italian Government in the interests of peace; and for this reason he is distrusted by the "Black" patrician families in Rome, and probably will be opposed by the conservative elements of the conclave. His liberalism is more aggressive than that of Cardinal Rampolla, because it invites conciliation in a new quarter and creates an atmosphere for the settlement of what has seemed for a generation an irreconcilable conflict.

The Vatican cannot be described as a reservoir of stagnant conservatism when the two candidates whose names are now in everybody's mouth represent in one form or another adaptability to the spirit of the times. If neither be elected—and since this letter will be read after the opening of a new reign, I shall not be so incautious as to offer any forecast—it will be because a majority of the cardinals consider a transition period safer than processes of evolution conducted by a markedly political Pope. Those who disapproved of the summary concessions to the French Republic and those who apprehend danger from the display of an accommodating spirit toward the royal house and constituted government in Italy will unite in choosing a Pope who has taken less interest in Vatican diplomacy than either of these political candidates. In that event a candidate may be found who will be less likely to divide the conclave into hostile factions. He may be a veteran with no other ambition than that of continuing the policies of Leo XIII without material change; or he may be a reformer like Cardinal Gotti, with an inflexible determination to set the Vatican in order and to enlarge the sphere of the Church's activities at home and abroad; or he may be a capable ecclesiastical like Cardinal Sarlo, who has made by faithful service in his own field of work the same kind of reputation which Pius IX carried from Imola to the Vatican. A non-political Pope with either liberal tendencies or workaday energies may command the two-thirds majority which a stronger personality, like that of Gregorio, or a more brilliant diplomatist, like either Cardinal Rampolla or Cardinal Serafino Vannutelli, may be unable to obtain.

There were only seven foreign cardinals when Pius IX was elected, on the threshold of the revolutionary period in Europe. The Italian cardinals still retain a secure majority in the new conclave, but the number and influence of their foreign colleagues have enormously increased. The movement begun after the occupation of Rome by the Italian troops of making the Sacred College a representative body of a world-wide church has been carried forward until the foreign cardinals exert decisive influence in a Papal election. If they are divided by conflicting dates representing diplomatic policies favored in Latin or German countries, they are united in support of the law of accommodation by which the Church is brought into working relations with monarchical and republican institutions, and all properly constituted civil authority. The foreign cardinals do not stand for national churches or theological schools or political institutions. The Roman Church, in spite of all cleavages of opinion respecting Vatican policy toward the Italian Republic, is the most liberal of the Italian Government, is the most