Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—2—8:15—Checkers.
AMERICAN—2—8:15—White Tigress of Japan.
BELASCO THEATRE—2—8—Sweet Kitty Bellairs.
BROADWAY THEATRE—2—8—Little of Everything.
CASINO—2—8:20—Pitt, Paff, Pouf.
CIRCLE THEATRE—2—8—Vaudeville.
CONEY ISLAND—Dreamland—Luna Park.
CRITERION—2—8:30—The Dictator.
DALY'S THEATRE—8—The School Girl.
EMPIRE THEATRE—8:30—The Duke of Killicrankie.
GARRICK THEATRE—2—8:30—Are You a Mason?
HAMMERSTEIN'S VICTORIA THEATRE—2—8—Vaudeville.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—2:15—8:15—The Little Princess.
HERALD SQUARE THEATRE—8:15—The Spellbinder.
KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE—8:15—A Madcap Princess.
LYRIC THEATRE—2—8:15—The Royal Chef.
MAJESTIC—2—8—Isle of Spice.
NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE—8—Rogers Brothers in Paris.
NEW-YORK THEATRE—2—8:20—The Old Homestead.
PARADISE ROOF GARDENS—Vaudeville.
PRINCESS THEATRE—2:30—8:30—Jack's Little Surprise.
SAVOY THEATRE—2—8:15—Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch.
WALLACK'S—2:15—8—The County Chairman.
WEST END—2—8:15—A Son of Rest.

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New-York Daily Tribune.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1904.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—General Stakelberg, whose corps of Siberians was reported surrounded and cut off by the Japanese armies at Liao-Yang, succeeded in extricating his force and rejoined General Kuropatkin; General Kuroki began a turning movement on the Russian left north of Liao-Yang. ═══ Liao-Yang was captured yesterday morning after hard fighting; Field Marshal Oyama reported that the Japanese losses were believed to be very heavy; the bulk of the rolling stock was saved by the Russians. ═══ The Russian losses of September were officially estimated at 3,200. ═══ The Russian cruiser Diana, which escaped to Saigon after the battle of August 10, will be dismantled. ═══ The Russian Emperor promoted several generals for distinguished services. ═══ Six persons were burned to death near Fredericton, N. B.

DOMESTIC.—Five persons were drowned, among them a New-York man, by the capsizing of a launch on Lake Erie on Saturday night. ═══ Five persons were killed and the same number seriously injured by an explosion of nitro-glycerine near Upper Sandusky, Ohio. ═══ A Boston woman in a fit of insanity barricaded herself in her rooms, killed a policeman and fired several shots into a crowd of five thousand persons; she was finally overcome by a chemical injected through the door. ═══ It was announced that action had been brought in the Supreme Court at Ballston, N. Y., in an effort to revive the partition case involving the property left by Mrs. A. T. Stewart. ═══ Knights Templar from New-York are arriving at San Francisco for the triennial conclave. ═══ President Roosevelt and his family attended Christ Church, Oyster Bay, as usual; there were no visitors at Sagamore Hill. ═══ Judge Parker spent an unusually quiet Sunday, attending church at Kingston; there were no visitors at Rosemount. ═══ Daniel Magone, formerly Collector of the Port of New-York, died at his home, in Ogdensburg.

CITY.—Fourteen persons were killed and a score injured at an early morning fire in a tenement house in Attorney-st., from which some of the fire escapes and stairways had been removed in the progress of alterations to the structure. ═══ The leaders of the elevated road employes, after a series of meetings, asked August Belmont for another conference on the $3.50 a day wage scale for motormen. ═══ Three men were shot in the street, two of whom are expected to die. ═══ Four men were shot in a quarrel in "Little Italy," Harlem. ═══ Arrangements were completed for the Labor Day parade to-day. ═══ The loss of wages in the building strike now amounts to over $3,000,000. ═══ Ten girls were drowned through the overturning of a skiff off City Island. ═══ The crowds at Coney Island broke all records; over three hundred thousand persons being handled by the streetcar lines.

THE WEATHER.—Indications for to-day: Fair. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 80 degrees; lowest, 71.

THE "TIRED MINORITY."

The Hon. Thomas E. Watson, in a speech at Atlanta on Thursday, laid bare to a Southern audience the utter false pretence involved in the South's support of Alton B. Parker. Among other things he said:

> Why did national Democratic leaders surrender to Belmont and Wall Street? Senator John W. Daniel, of Virginia, let the cat out of the bag when he said in the Committee on Resolutions that he was "tired of being in the minority"! Not tired of being in the wrong. No; he did not even pretend that he had been in the wrong. Simply because they have been in the minority, they are ready to drop the principles which they have sworn for eight years were right, and to adopt those which even now they do not dare say are right! Great God! What an attitude for the leaders of a great national party!

Mr. Watson knows whereof he speaks when he denounces the opportunist and mercenary spirit which drew the South to Judge Parker's support at St. Louis and makes its leaders now his time-serving advocates. He himself once represented a Georgia district in the House of Representatives, and suffered defeat and ostracism at the hands of Democratic associates because he took in earnest pledges he and they had made in common to their constituencies. In 1890 these Southern leaders had helped to fan the flame of Populism. But in 1892, having renominated Mr. Cleveland for the Presidency, they reversed themselves and were eager to stamp it out. Mr. Watson refused to eat his professions, and was driven from public life. But four years later he saw his persecutors tumble over themselves to re-embrace the creed of Populism and strike a coalition with the party which had named him as its Vice-Presidential candidate.

He sees the same old influences at work among the Southern leaders now. They struck a bargain with the mining States in 1896 by which they hoped to recover the political power lost through the breakdown of the Cleveland administration. They declared for a debased currency, for an income tax, for all the nostrums of Populism. They had high hopes of success—hopes not altogether crushed by the defeat of 1896. But the more decisive reverse of 1900 disheartened them. They were tired of the Western coalition—"tired of being in a minority." Without recanting their professions of 1896 and 1900, they stole away from an alliance which had failed, and staked their fortunes on a new political merger. If this merger involved a surrender of their alleged convictions of 1896 and 1900, what of it? They were tired of losing battles; and, frankly, they wanted the offices.

Mr. Watson lays his finger unerringly on the plague spot in Democratic politics. The Democratic party is dominated by the South. Yet the South tolerates no genuine political discussion and has no fixed political principles. Terrorized by the race issue, Southern voters dare not think for themselves. The leaders do the thinking, and, as they differ among themselves on every rational political issue, they have drifted gradually to the point where they hold issues to be merely the small change of politics. Their only guides are opportunism and expediency. They are willing to be for "cheap money" one year and "sound money" the next year. They are "anti-imperialists" on the stump and "imperialists" off it. They thunder in defence of the Constitution away from home, and at home applaud the skill with which they have nullified the Constitution's attempt to guarantee an unrestricted manhood suffrage. The old school Southern statesman, like Roger Q. Mills or the late George G. Vest, boldly argued for free trade or a tariff which would force the cost of production here to the level of such cost abroad. The new school Southern statesman, like Senator Joseph W. Bailey, talks "incidental protection" and the impossibility of ever reducing tariff duties to a non-protective basis. The South wants an income tax. Southern leaders are ready to proclaim that fact one year and to suppress it another year, if they are told it will prove an embarrassment in the prosecution of a "conservative" national canvass. Constant in only one thing—and that the desire to possess its local federal patronage—the South is equally willing to play with Bryan the sheep in wolf's garb or with Parker the wolf in sheep's clothing.

"What an attitude for the leaders of a great national party," justly exclaims Mr. Watson. We agree with him that it is not an attitude likely to give weight to a "tired minority's" appeal for reinstatement in office.

THE JAPANESE VICTORY.

The loss of Liao-Yang, which the Russians had considered impregnable, and the destruction of the stores accumulated there cannot fail to have a far reaching effect on the morale of an army whose record of defeats has been unbroken. The full extent of Oyama's success is still doubtful. The main Russian force has gathered along the branch railroad running east from Yentai to the mines, about ten miles north of Liao-Yang. The rest of the Russian troops, which were reported cut off on the south bank of the Tai-Tse, succeeded in rejoining the main body on Sunday, after having maintained a sharp rear guard action with the Japanese, who on that morning occupied Liao-Yang. The escape or rout of the Russian army now seems to depend on the effective operation of the railway and the ability of Kuroki to hamper the retreat. If the Japanese right army, which, after twelve days of almost continual fighting and marching held positions on the heights near Yentai commanding the railway, has the endurance to carry out the westward movement which began on Saturday, the probability is strong that only a part of Kuropatkin's army will reach Moukden. According to the latest dispatches it has escaped the great misfortune which was reported yesterday. General Stakelberg, whom the Russian commander in chief accused of disobeying orders and allowing himself to be cut off on the south bank of the river, not only extricated himself from his dangerous position, but reached the battlefield in time to save General Orloff's detachment, on the extreme Russian left, from being cut to pieces.

There is nothing in the dispatches so far received on which to base an estimate of the total losses since August 23. An official Russian report places Kuropatkin's casualties for September 2 at 3,200. Field Marshal Oyama, in a dispatch sent after the occupation of Liao-Yang, merely says that the list of killed and wounded is believed to be very long. Undoubtedly the defeat of General Kuropatkin has been accomplished at enormous cost to the Japanese, but it would be difficult to overestimate the importance of their victory.

THE PARTY OF NULLIFICATION.

"The Evening Post" has plucked up courage to deprecate mildly the nullification programme of Mr. Edward M. Shepard and the negro baiting campaign of Senator Gorman in behalf of Judge Parker. It is easy to understand its dismay at the course of the Democratic leaders in obedience to their platform, expressed in the declaration: "The simple truth is that there is "no issue so full of dynamite for the Democrats "as this one of the negro and his rights."

The simple truth is that there is no issue so full of dynamite for "The Evening Post" in its capacity as a supporter of Judge Parker as this one of the negro and his rights. Naturally it does not want its friends to make the inconsistencies of its position any more humiliating than they are at present. "The Evening Post" has declared, with special reference to Judge Parker, that any man who could consent to the local nullification of national laws was "not fit "to be President next year, or any year." Judge Parker went to Georgia and made a speech on the Fourteenth Amendment which clearly showed by its characteristic silences and significant evasions that he consented to the nullification in question, and "The Evening Post" thought so at the time and frankly expressed its disgust. It has since professed not to know that he consented to the nullification. Yet he pronounces "admirable" the Democratic platform which demands such nullification, and "The Evening Post," though repeatedly urged, has not dared to say that, in view of that action, he was not under the ban of its condemnation as a man "not fit to be President next "year, or any year." Not only does he stand on the nullification platform, but the principal argument of his campaign in States from which he expects more than half the electoral votes needed for an election is based on a truculent demand for liberty to nullify the Constitution of the United States. His most ardent advocates in this State are also nullifiers. Senator Bailey opens his campaign here with adhesion to the nullification doctrine, and Mr. Shepard follows in Vermont. His associate on the ticket, Mr. Davis, frankly avows himself a nullifier, but for politic reasons suppressed a nullification plank from the West Virginia platform. Does "The Evening Post" think it can put itself right by a mild dissent from the acts of Mr. Shepard and a few other individuals?

The whole Democratic party, platform, leaders and candidates are committed to nullification more firmly than they are to any other one doctrine. As to what Democracy means concerning the tariff, or the Philippines, or the trusts, even the party organs are in dispute, but there is no difference of opinion about nullification of the Constitution. There its position is unequivocal in the maintenance of doctrines which "The Evening Post" says render a man who holds them "unfit to be President next year, or any year." What inconsistency, amounting to effrontery, then, is it for "The Evening Post" or any Democrat to advocate a Democratic victory and the election of Judge Parker under pretence of special concern for the preservation of the Constitution! What utter premeditated humbug is its hierophantic enthusiasm for constitution clubs! Under cover of a devoted campaign against "lawlessness" it stands for a party of nullification, and it does not dare deny that it considers its candidate, because of his adherence to the nullification platform, "not fit to be President next year, or any year."

"A SERVICE OF SUGGESTION."

"The Brooklyn Eagle" gives us from day to day interesting glimpses of its "well known Political Correspondent," Mr. N. O. Fanning, "on his travels." It will be remembered that the "Political Correspondent" has weightier business on hand than the usual work of the uncapitalized newspaper emissary. He is to help carry the country for Parker. He is to leave behind him wherever he goes a trail of Wisdom. His is to be a "service of suggestion and counsel to Democratic leaders and newspaper men throughout the country," more especially to those "who are resolved to deserve success by achieving it and to achieve success by deserving it."

In fine, he is a reporter and a walking Encyclopædia of Political Literature all in one. His circulation throughout the country may reduce, we should think, by at least ten million tons the necessary literary output of Mr. Taggart's shop, already estimated by that famous publisher at fifteen million tons.

Like a true epic personage, the Correspondent begins *in medias res*, that is to say, in the mid-West. Last Monday he was heard from in Indianapolis, sending "The Eagle" thence a brief orientation of the situation from the porch of Mine Host Taggart's hotel. On Tuesday, however, began the "service of suggestion and counsel." The leaders and editors, the "deserving" poor in ideas, got a "boost" from the "Political Correspondent" in the shape of a series of questions and answers, a sort of political "doubters' catechism." It is a wonderful work, full of things like that great text in Galatians

> which entails
> Thirty-nine distinct damnations,
> One sure if another fails.

The uncertainty of Indiana should certainly be exorcised, for what reasoning person could remain unconvinced by such a "pertinent answer," for example, as follows to such an "embarrassing question" as this:

> Q.—Has President Roosevelt's administration broken down the Civil Service laws, as charged by the Democratic platform?
>
> A.—The Democratic platform says: "We denounce the Republican party for its continuous and sinister encroachment upon rules, whereby it had arbitrarily dispensed with examinations for office in the interest of favorites and employed all manner of devices to overreach and set aside the principles upon which the Civil Service was established."

There are fifteen other questions like the foregoing, to six of which the answers are quoted from the Democratic platform, and to the others the answers are from the speeches of such unquestionable and unbiassed authorities as Senators Gorman and Culberson and Representatives Fitzgerald, Hitchcock and Williams. We felt at once, on reading this catechism, how convincing was the array of authorities cited and how powerful and immediate must be the effect upon the uncertainty of Indiana. We were perfectly justified, for we read in "The Eagle" of the following day the "Political Correspondent's" account of a great movement of the independents of Indiana toward Parker.

The doubters' catechism is a wonderful work, so simple and yet so convincing, asking all the questions of the Democracy and answering with the *ipse dixit* of the Democracy. We can suggest only the following addition by way of improvement:

> Q.—Does the Republican party favor murder?
>
> A.—Representative Champ Clark says "Yes. It does. If any one says this statement is false, let him come outside the tent and I'll cut his throat from ear to ear."

Surely the compiler of the political doubters' catechism would not have omitted, had he had it in mind, that emphatic answer, not to be for a moment gainsaid, carrying conviction to the throat, and on the authority of such an expert on safety and sanity as Chairman Clark.

Before passing, we must ask, Why does the mystic number sixteen appear in the catechism? Is it a subtle "service" of the "Correspondent" to aid the "deserving" in "achieving" the Bryan vote?

For a nearer view of the "Political Correspondent" in action we turn to Indianapolis, and we find that "The Sentinel," the "official organ" of the national Democracy, Mine Host Taggart's daily menu, so to speak, prints the whole sixteen "embarrassing" questions, but the editor seems to have found the answers still more "embarrassing," for he left them out.

"The News," of Indianapolis, which is independent, reports that the Democrats there are "puzzled" over the "Political Correspondent." It seems that on Monday all the Democratic editors of the State were summoned to Indianapolis in the name of the Democratic State Committee. They expected to be met by Mr. Joseph T. Fanning, locally famed as "Taggart's right hand man," but they were met by Mr. N. O. Fanning. They wondered a bit, for they did not know what a capital person the "Political Correspondent" is. As they hearkened unto him they marvelled, perhaps, at the wisdom, certainly at the summons, to sit at his feet. Mr. Joseph T. Fanning, questioned by "The News," said neither he nor Mr. Taggart knew of the summons to the editors, and thereto he added some remarks about "butting in." Fancy the "Political Correspondent," in the full regalia of his capitals, "butting in"! Is it possible that the "service of suggestion and counsel" is not appreciated at its true worth either by those who "achieve by deserving" or those who "deserve by achieving"?

TOBACCO FOR CHILDREN.

A bill has been submitted to the British House of Commons forbidding children under the age of sixteen years to smoke tobacco or to use the so-called "noxious weed" in any form, and proposing to exact a fine not exceeding 10 shillings for each offence against this Parliamentary act. No intelligent person denies that the use of tobacco by youngsters is injurious, but it is not generally expected that this proposed enactment will become a law in Great Britain, because, if for no other reason, its thorough enforcement would be practically impossible.

Deceitful urchins would smoke or chew or snuff the stuff in spite of the prohibition. But the public in this country would be glad to see the smoking of cigarettes by newsboys and other lads of the streets who are of tender years suppressed entirely.

SAFETY ON EXCURSION BOATS.

"The Marine Journal" recommends such co-operation between the federal and municipal authorities as will insure the maintenance of a special fire patrol on all excursion steamers while the latter are in service. That periodical believes that thus any alarming outbreak could be promptly detected and suppressed. The expedient whose adoption is here proposed is regarded by "The Marine Journal" as almost the only new resource available, inasmuch as thoroughly fireproof construction would be highly expensive. Doubts are expressed as to the feasibility of persuading the steamboat companies to go further than to provide metal linings for the kitchen, lamp room and one or two other parts of a steamer in which fire is likely to originate. The iron steamboats, it is said, were an improvement on other vessels when they were built, but attention is called to the fact that they could not be made to pay until they were sold to new owners at a sacrifice and the fares were reduced one-half.

The idea is not a bad one. If trained, cool headed firemen were to pace up and down the decks continuously and keep a sharp lookout for danger they might be able to prevent serious developments. It is said that on the General Slocum a barrel of water and a lot of buckets were within ten feet of the bale of hay in which the trouble started. Had a man been there who knew about them and understood how to use them the steamer might be running to-day and more than a thousand of her patrons from the East Side alive and well. The national government certainly has the power to require the addition of the proposed safeguard to those already demanded by law. When the new code of rules and regulations is framed for next year the matter may well receive the careful consideration of the Department of Commerce and Labor.

In order to guarantee the success of the plan, however, something more is needed than an additional rule. Radical changes are demanded in the system of penalties which apply to violations of the steamboat law. The transportation companies should be put in such a position that it will be distinctly for their interest to have the patrolling firemen do their best, instead of growing slack and indifferent. In like manner fresh inducements should be furnished to the owners of excursion boats for wanting the inspection by federal officials to be less perfunctory than it has been of late years. If it were made possible to revoke a permit altogether, or to confiscate and sell a vessel when there has been any defiance of authority, the contemplated reforms would have a value that they could not otherwise possess. Uncle Sam has put a stop to smuggling. With an exercise of equal firmness he can enhance the safety of those who seek pleasure on excursion steamers.

MONEY AND BUSINESS.

New high records for the year were attained in the security market during the last week, but there is still evidence of the concentration of operations on a few specialties, and it is not possible to find any definite indication that the general public is buying more than a very small share of the stocks sold. There was little support in the net changes of commodities, prices of wheat, corn and cotton all averaging high. London was a seller until late in the week, when its attitude changed and arbitrage operations favored this country. The unexpected action of the meeting to fix prices for several steel products produced a sudden effort to cover commitments on the short side of the market in issues of the United States Steel Corporation, and the coal roads also became prominent factors in the market. But the most sensational and almost inexplicable event of the week was the operation in Consolidated Tobacco 4s, daily sales of that security alone being about equal to all other business in the bond department. It was evident from the erratic fluctuations that the activity was not due to absorption by investors, but was another case of manipulation to arouse interest in this issue, with the ultimate intention of distributing large holdings that could not profitably be moved in any other way. An advance of over five points was nominally made in two days, but it is probable that this was largely artificial.

Another small consignment of gold has gone to South America, and the interior banks continue to withdraw their reserves from local correspondents; but ease in the money market is maintained by receipts of gold from Australia and Japan, while regular Treasury operations are in favor of the banks. There are many evidences of a little firmer tone, bankers showing less disposition to make concessions in order to get business, yet call money is readily obtained at 1 per cent, and in numerous cases an eighth lower. About 4 per cent is the usual rate for commercial paper, for which there is more demand than supply, but the gradual expansion of business promises to increase the inquiry for accommodation in mercantile lines. Considerable irregularity occurred in foreign exchange, offerings of cotton bills producing some weakness, against which there was the supporting influence of stock selling for London account. The market is far from normal, however, owing to the recent accumulation of a speculative short account in anticipation of the lower rates to follow a seasonable outgo of farm staples. Some covering of these short sales provided artificial strength. August ended with Treasury holdings of gold at the phenomenal total of $702,500,000, although regular operations for the month showed expenditures of $6,382,608 in excess of receipts, raising the deficit for the fiscal year to $23,790,336. Total money in circulation has risen to a new high record of $31 16 per capita.

It seems at last possible to discern definite signs of improvement in the business outlook. Conditions are still far from satisfactory in many branches of trade and industry, and from more than one point complaint is heard regarding the slowness of collections, yet there is much more evidence of optimism. This does not mean that orders are being placed promiscuously for next year's requirements; on the contrary, prices are scrutinized more closely than ever, but the commercial world is beginning to recognize the fact that stocks on hand cannot be depleted indefinitely. Evidences of improvement are most pronounced at the West and South, as is natural, in view of the fact that harvesting operations are making rapid headway. Most of the wheat has been secured, and there is assurance of an ample quantity, although the quality may not be entirely satisfactory. About half of the enormous corn crop is beyond danger.

Cotton has again taken the position of prominence in the speculative markets for staple commodities. The tendency was by no means uniform, but, on the whole, resulted in a higher level for the week. According to dispatches from the leading cotton raising States, heat and drouth forced the crop to open prematurely; but the losses threatened by rust and shedding seem to be offset by the elimination of boll weevil. Despite reports that the condition had declined seven points during August, it was still announced by experts in the trade that a record breaking yield was assured. Option prices rose well above 11 cents, only to react sharply on a much better official report than was anticipated. Wheat rose and fell with much irregularity, but there was nothing very definite in dispatches from the Northwest, and it is suggested by one authority that current prices will curtail domestic consumption sufficiently to leave as much surplus for export as went out last year. On the other hand, it may be said with still more positiveness that current prices, if maintained, will preclude the possibility of foreigners purchasing even as much as they did in the twelve months ending June 30, 1904, despite the very small quantity taken in that year. Two pertinent facts may be mentioned in connection with this: Argentina is offering wheat in the United Kingdom 15 cents below our price, and both Russia and India have exported more wheat in this crop year than the United States, while Argentina has sent out about as much.

The woollen mills are fairly busy, and will be for some time to come, filling the orders recently taken when new lines were put on the market. But the strong position of the raw material makes it necessary for manufacturers to proceed with caution. The other leading textile industry still suffers. Spinners are confident that stocks of goods are so low at all points that business will expand rapidly as soon as the new crop becomes a little more plentiful. Forwardings of footwear continue to fall behind the corresponding week last year, and the movement is not expected to regain those proportions, which time has demonstrated were not warranted. But the industry is getting on a substantial basis, and there is comparatively little idle machinery. New business is still limited in the iron and steel industry, but the sentiment is improving and the dulness of the last week is largely attributed to the influence of the meetings that were expected to result in a general reduction of list quotations. An encouraging feature is the well sustained volume of exports.

The fact that Eastern roads have carried more than one million excursionists in six weeks indicates that, notwithstanding strikes and lockouts, there is still a surplus of money available for purposes of pleasure.

Eight miles is about as near the scene of fighting as war correspondents are allowed in the Far East. Reporting battles at that distance is a heavy draft on the imagination, and many of the correspondents are coming home to recuperate.

Yellow fever has been extirpated in Cuba because of the energetic and skilful efforts of Americans who were in authority before the present government of the Queen of the Antilles was organized. But the deadly disease still causes trouble in more than one Mexican city. President Diaz is a man of exceptional force and ability who has accomplished much. It is surprising that he does not adopt American methods and put an end to the curse among his people.

The Italian vote in this city is now extremely large, but the Tammany city government does not appear to be doing a great deal to protect with the Police Department, which it controls completely, the immense majority of law-abiding and peaceful Italians from the small but dangerous law-breaking minority of their fellow countrymen, who seek to live in idleness by the practice of extortion and blackmail.

We do not wish to seem to hurry ex-Governor Hogg of Texas, yet we cannot resist the temptation to remind him that an anxious world is still waiting impatiently for that "profound sensation" he promised it some time ago.

"The Kansas City Journal" strikes one political nail squarely on the head when it says: "No life insurance company would accept a man of Uncle Gassaway Davis's age as a safe risk. Why should the country? It has more at stake than any insurance company."

Our opponents, either openly or secretly, according to their several temperaments, now ask the people to trust their present promises in consideration of the fact that they intend to treat their past promises as null and void.—(President Roosevelt.

PERSONAL.

Lord Haliburton, who recently criticised Mr. Arnold-Forster's army scheme, is a son of the famous Judge Haliburton who created "Sam Slick" and the wooden nutmegs. The Haliburtons settled in America in the seventeenth century. The author of "Sam Slick," Thomas Chandler Haliburton, was for some time an English M. P., but was better known as judge of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia.

Judge Gebhard Willrich, of Milwaukee, has been appointed to and has taken charge of the foreign language bureau of the Republican National Committee. It is the purpose of the committee to circulate large volumes of campaign matter in the German and Scandinavian languages.

There will shortly be a great gathering of the Bülow family in Berlin. The chief of the clan is Chancellor of the German Empire, and there are no fewer than eighty other persons of his house and name who hold office under the state. When all the Bülows connected with the government service come up to Berlin with their wives and families there will be 470 of them.

Charles William Dabney will be inaugurated president of the University of Cincinnati on November 16. President Roosevelt and ex-President Cleveland have been invited, as well as a number of college presidents.

The Rev. Reginald Bridge and the Rev. James Gracem, Australian priests from Sydney, are making a tour of the United States, studying the educational and religious conditions here.

Dr. Frank W. Gunsaulus, head of Armour Institute and pastor of the People's Church, Chicago, is said to be favorably considered by many Methodist ministers of Chicago and Evanston as a successor to Dr. James in the presidency of Northwestern University.

Apropos of the return of Lord Dundonald, says "The London Graphic," many people may not know that there is in the Bank of England a £1,000 note which recalls sad memories of the first Earl of Dundonald. After being disgraced in England on a false accusation, he joined the Brazilian navy, after service with Chili, and was its first admiral. In 1814 he was sentenced to a year's imprisonment and to pay a fine of £1,000. The money was collected by his constituents at Westminster in penny subscriptions. Very much against his will he paid the fine with a £1,000 bank note, on the back of which he wrote: "I submit to robbery to protect myself from murder, in the hope that I shall live to bring the delinquents to justice."

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

An Indiana judge was confronted recently by a docket having fifty-seven divorce cases. He was a hardened old jurist, but he was appalled. The result of his emotion was that he issued a letter stating that Indiana was cursed with the divorce evil and recommending some very sensible changes in the divorce laws. In recent years Indiana has not been notorious as a rapid fire divorce State, but this may have been due to the unrivalled position in the divorce business attained by the Dakotas. "The Louisville Courier-Journal" recalls that thirty or forty years ago Indiana was a leading resort for those seeking release from bonds of wedlock. "In 1870," it says, "the Kentucky Press Association and the Western Associated Press met at Louisville, and were taken across the bridge, then new, to Jeffersonville. On reaching Indiana an editor called out: 'Jeffersonville—twenty minutes for divorces!'"

Mutual Sacrifice.—The Maid—When two people are really in love they are each anxious to make some great sacrifice to prove their devotion.
The Bachelor—That explains it.
The Maid—Explains what?
The Bachelor—The origin of marriage.—(Chicago News.

Colorado will soon boast of a town by the name of Radium, which is to be located in the heart of the uranium belt, on the Grand River. Work on a large power plant for irrigation purposes will be started on the town site at once.

THE NORSK NIGHTINGALE.

> Yudge Parker ban qvitting his yob
> To do dis har President stunt;
> He ban qvite a foxy old slob
> And always put op a gude front.
> But Teddy ban president now—
> Ay vant him to stay dar, by yee!
> Ven yu're happy, don't start any row—
> He ban a gude faller to me.
>
> Yon Yonson ban saying last veek,
> "Dis Democrat ticket ban fine!"
> Ay tal him, "Ay hear vat you speak,
> But none of dese geezers for mine!"
> Ay know ven ay got a gude yob
> An so ay ant kicking, yu see,
> Dis Rusewelt ant like Guvnor Bob—
> He ban a gude faller to me.
>
> Bill Bryan ban talking all day
> 'Bout capital making big trust.
> Ay ant giving dam vat he say—
> Ay know ay ban making the dust.
> And so ay skol woting dis fall
> For Rusewelt and gude G. O. P.
> Ay can't turn his picture to vall—
> He ban a gude faller to me.
>
> —(Milwaukee Sentinel.

Women who are desirous of entering the medical profession encounter a discouraging situation in Germany. An association of physicians has sent to the directors of 613 high schools a circular for distribution among the students, in which these are warned against entering the medical profession, which is described as being disastrously overcrowded, the number of physicians being nearly thirty thousand, or more than double what it was in 1876. The situation is aggravated by the insurance clubs, which hire doctors at starvation wages.

Their Start.—"Where did they go on their honeymoon?" "To the hospital. You see they had so many fool friends."—(Chicago Record-Herald.

Victor Hugo's granddaughter, Jeanne, having divorced two husbands already, is now suing for divorce from her third husband, M. A. Edwards, who was the brother-in-law of the late M. Waldeck-Rousseau. Her two previous husbands were the sons of Alphonse Daudet and of Charcot. Her career and that of her brother Georges will provide strange notes to her grandfather's charming "L'Art d'Etre Grandpère ("The Art of Being a Grandfather").

CONQUERED AT LAST.

> No spooning at the seashore now;
> Poor Cupid knows no peace.
> Love laughs at locksmiths, but, they vow,
> He'll yield to the police.
>
> —(Washington Star.

"The Japan Mail," of Tokio, sympathizes with the warless war correspondents. It says: "The unfortunate war correspondents in Tokio are said to be at length losing patience and becoming antagonized. Many hard working, competent men are threatened with permanent loss of the reputations they have built up by years of toil. It is very hard."

ART.

> A sculptor sculped away for years
> And oft his hopes were high,
> And often he was cursed with fears,
> And oft his bread was dry.
>
> At last his group was done, at last
> The veil was drawn aside;
> The women looked and hurried past;
> "The shameful thing!" they cried.
>
> The sculptor, hollow-eyed and wan,
> Heard and held up his head:
> "Thank God! Be gone, my doubts, be gone!
> It must be art," he said.
>
> —(Chicago Record-Herald.

The "diamond hitch" is at once the pride of the woolly West, and the despair of the tenderfoot. No cargo strapped onto a mule's back with it can possibly slip, no matter how rough the road. The invention of a Spanish muleteer, the hitch was first used in America by the Spaniards who conquered Mexico and looted the treasure houses of the Montezumas.

"My face is my fortune, sir," she said.
"Well," he replied, "poverty is no disgrace, but it's awfully inconvenient at times."—(Chicago Daily News.

LONDON DRAMA.

Outlook for the Season—Farcical Comedy Favored by Managers.

London, August 27.

Serious drama is not to be tolerated this season. Playgoers are to be amused when there are wars and diplomatic controversies, when business is bad in the stock market and in general trade, and when the income tax stands at a shilling to the pound. Even Shakespeare is to be adapted to a dull and thoughtless time and presented either in its lightest vein of comedy or in its most whimsical form of fantasy. "The Taming of the Shrew" has remained one of Mr. Benson's standard attractions for provincial audiences year after year; but it has not been seen in London since Miss Ada Rehan filled the stage at Daly's with joyousness and vivacity. The fine old comedy is to be revived at the Adelphi Theatre with the full text and with the prologue as the curtain raiser. Mr. Oscar Asche is to play both Christopher Sly and Petruchio, and he is well equipped for each part. His admirers have been expecting to see him carry off high honors as Othello; but probably Petruchio is a safer performance for him, and certainly it will be more amusing. Miss Lily Brayton, who has been gaining power if not charm since the time of her own and Mr. Asche's apprenticeship in Mr. Benson's company, will be the Shrew, but cannot be expected to rival Miss Rehan in breadth and dignity of style. "The Tempest" is to be the opening number at His Majesty's Theatre, and Mr. Tree has announced that he will produce this poetic fantasy as imaginatively as possible. The five acts will be recast into four, and there will be a series of wonderful stage pictures, the shipwreck being managed with thrilling realism. Mr. Tree is hoping to make Caliban a comic rather than a grotesque character, and Mr. Lionel Brough is to support him in eccentric comedy. Miss Tree will be Ariel and Ceres, and Miss Norah Kerin will labor strenuously over the difficult part of Miranda. "The Tempest" has been repeatedly performed in London during the last ten years; but this revival promises to be particularly brilliant and effective. Mr. Tree holds in reserve a new play by Mr. Stephen Phillips, entitled "Nero," but it is not likely to be enacted until the autumn of next year.

Mr. Bourchier, who dignified the season a year ago with a splendid exhibition of the old fashioned art of acting in "The Arm of the Law," has been advised by the box office that it is more profitable to amuse the public than to thrill it with an amazing impersonation of character. So he has turned from Mr. Gilbert's parody of an old fashioned pantomime to Mr. Henry Arthur Jones's hypnotic farce, "The Chevaleer," and the Garrick is again the scene of rollicking farce, as it was nine years ago, when "The Rogue's Comedy" was produced by Mr. Willard. It is in Mr. Jones's sprightliest vein and Mr. Bourchier has a most amusing part, and it is so rapid in movement that the evening ends before the play seems to have begun. The Haymarket being closed for changes in construction, Mr. Cyril Maude and his excellent comedy company will make a fresh start next week at the New Theatre in "Beauty and the Barge," and as Mr. W. W. Jacobs has a genuine gift of humor, and his associate as a playwright, Mr. Louis Parker, has a marked prejudice against tragedy, a farcical comedy may be confidently expected. Miss Ada Reeve has recruited a company for the Criterion Theatre, where "Winnie Brooke, Widow," is announced as an old fashioned farce. Mr. Zangwill's "Merely Mary Ann" is the opening piece at the Duke of York's Theatre, after American audiences have been amused by the flight of the ambitious heroine from the basement to the drawing room.

Romantic drama is not utterly abandoned in the theatrical quest for thoughtless amusement. Mr. George Alexander found refuge last season from German military melodrama in extremely light vaudeville, "Saturday to Monday," but he is starting this autumn at the St. James Theatre with "The Garden of Lies," a melodrama of romance and intrigue similar to "If I Were King," "The Prisoner of Zenda" and other plays in which he has done his best work. It is Mr. Sydney Grundy's version of Mr. Forman's novel and is full of action and entertaining byplay. Mr. Waller, after a temporary revival of "Elizabeth's Prisoner" at the Imperial Theatre, is to produce "The Master of the King's Company," with elaborate changes of scene and costume. Mr. Esmond, who is a resourceful actor, as well as an ingenious playwright, is to take the part of Charles II and to rival in make-up Mr. Fred Terry's impersonation of the pleasure loving monarch. Mr. Asche and Miss Brayton also have a romantic drama in reserve for the Adelphi if "The Taming of the Shrew" fails to hold audiences there. "The Chetwynd Affair," by Mr. Reginald Kennedy-Cox, is the first attraction at the Royalty Theatre, and it is a society piece with more melodrama than comedy. Miss Lena Ashwell, who has undertaken this season the labors and responsibilities of theatrical management, is to appear at the Coronet Theatre in an English version of "La Montansier." "Marguerite" is the new title and the adapter is Mr. Michael Morton. It will have a strong emotional part for Miss Ashwell.

Mr. Pinero's new play—probably at either Wyndham's or the Duke of York's Theatre—is assumed to be a comedy in his earliest strain; yet nothing is known of it except that Mr. Weedon Grossmith was offered the leading part, and after mature deliberation declined it as unsuitable for him. A substitute has not yet been found for him, but Mr. Dion Boucicault, Miss Marie Illington and Miss Lettice Fairfax have been engaged for other parts. If this work proves to be a farcical comedy it will be most interesting to compare its reception with the popularity which has been justly earned by "The Duke of Killicrankie"—the most profitable play of the year. Mr. Barrie is reported to be writing plays for Miss Ellen Terry and for