Amusements.

AERIAL GARDENS—8:15—Gilbert and Sullivan Review—9—Lifting the Lid.
BRIGHTON BEACH PARK—3, 8:30—Boer War.
CONEY ISLAND — Dreamland — Luna Park — Bostock's Animal Arena.
EDEN MUSEE—World in Wax.
HAMMERSTEIN'S PARADISE ROOF GARDENS—8:15—Vaudeville.
HERALD SQUARE—8:15—The Rollicking Girl.
HIPPODROME—2—8—A Yankee Circus on Mars and The Raiders.
HUDSON—8:30—The Heir to the Hoorah.
KNICKERBOCKER—8:15—Sergeant Brue.
LYRIC—8:15—Fantana.
MANHATTAN BEACH—8:15—Pain's Fireworks.
MANHATTAN BEACH THEATRE—3—9—Vaudeville.
NEW-YORK ROOF AND WISTARIA GROVE—8:15—When We Are Forty-one.
ST. NICHOLAS GARDEN—8:30—Warren Concerts.

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The stupendous growth in popularity of THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE as an advertising medium still continues.

During the first five months of 1905 THE NEW-YORK DAILY AND SUNDAY TRIBUNE Printed

458,475 Lines of Advertising (excluding TRIBUNE advertisements) more than during the same period of 1904.

This public demand for TRIBUNE ADVERTISING SPACE proves that advertisers in THE TRIBUNE GET RESULTS.

CIRCULATION BOOKS OPEN.

New-York Daily Tribune.

MONDAY, JUNE 26, 1905.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—Troops have the upper hand at Lodz and Warsaw, and only minor riots were reported from those cities, though the dispatches bear marks of strict censorship; a general strike has been ordered, and grave disturbances are feared. ═══ Activity continues along the front in Manchuria; Marquis Oyama reported the rout of a force of 3,000 Russians on June 22, and General Linevitch told of a reconnoissance in force southward, which resulted in the recapture of several positions. ═══ The British India Steam Navigation Company's steamer Ikhona, carrying mails and a valuable cargo, was sunk by the Russian cruiser Terek near Hong Kong on June 5. ═══ A proposal has been submitted to Russia regarding the date of the conference at Washington; the time proposed is believed to be in the first ten days of August. ═══ Germany's reply to the French note has not yet been received, but surmise regarding the answer is favorable; popular excitement still runs high in France, but the leading newspapers discuss the question calmly. ═══ Georges Rodrigues, a Paris banker, committed suicide; he is said to have lost heavily in the recent fall in rentes.

DOMESTIC.—President Roosevelt, to avert the threatened boycott of American goods in China, has ordered that Chinese of the exempt classes coming to this country shall be treated as citizens of the most favored nation, and that the exclusion laws shall be enforced with as little harshness as possible. ═══ It was announced at Washington that the German government had purchased a fine site for an embassy. ═══ Five women were hurt in an electric car accident on the Lynn and Peabody Line in Massachusetts.

CITY.—Secretary Taft and Mr. Shonts were in conference, but refused to discuss canal matters. ═══ Incoming Atlantic liners reported the sighting of an immense iceberg. ═══ The yacht Fleetwing, once an ocean racer, was commissioned as a gospel ship. ═══ Archbishop Farley laid the cornerstone of the Christian Brothers' Training School at Pocantico Hills. ═══ Over 300,000 people visited Coney Island. Bathing season in full swing. Few excise arrests. ═══ Customs inspector arrested six stokers for smuggling ═══ Several over-confident swimmers were drowned ═══ Conditions were little improved at Fort George; a strong police force was on hand and there was less noise. ═══ A child was run down in Morningside-ave., but was rescued uninjured from beneath the car by the motorman. ═══ It was announced that legal action in the Equitable case would not be delayed by any restitution officials may see fit to make.

THE WEATHER.—Indications for to-day: Partly cloudy, showers and cooler at night. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 84 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.

NEW TAXES AND DEFICITS.

Representative Henry S. Boutell, of Illinois, an influential member of the House Ways and Means Committee, is not impressed with the argument that this year's Treasury deficit makes new revenue legislation of some sort imperative. A good deal has been said recently about the failure of the present tax laws to provide an income equal to the government's needs, and the deficit for 1904-'05 has been widely cited as a proof that the country has outgrown the tax schedules on which now it depends for revenue. In Mr. Boutell's view, however, a temporary shortage in income can work no serious harm; and he maintains that a continuance of the policy which has resulted in deficits in 1903-'04 and 1904-'05 is, under the circumstances, preferable to any change which will involve an overcollection of revenue and the accumulation in the Treasury of an unwieldy and useless surplus.

Mr. Boutell's argument is interesting and has much to commend it. He dismisses as unfounded the contention that the government has been embarrassed by the deficits of the last two years, or that it will be embarrassed by any deficits likely to occur in 1905-'06 or 1906-'07. The deficit for 1903-'04 was a little less than $42,000,000. But, excluding the extraordinary payment of $50,000,000 for the Panama Canal Company's franchises and plant and for a right of way across the isthmus—really a national investment, and not a current expenditure—the ordinary receipts for 1903-'04 exceeded the ordinary disbursements by over $8,000,000. This year there will probably be a deficit of $26,000,000 or $27,000,000. Yet these two losing years have left the Treasury in an unassailably sound and excellent condition. On July 1 next, when the new fiscal year begins, the government will have on hand, besides its gold reserve of $150,000,000, an available cash balance of about $135,000,000, of which at least $85,000,000 is not needed for Treasury purposes, and can only be restored to general circulation by the profitless device of distributing it among the national banks chosen to act as government depositaries. So long as this excess fund remains in the government's hands, a practically superfluous and useless asset, the Treasury can never plead distress, and legislation to prevent deficits can only cause a further overwithdrawal of the money of the country from the channels of active industry.

The Illinois Congressman also justly points out that the true aim of public financiering should not be to pile up surpluses, but to adjust income as closely as possible to outlay and thus encourage—not to say compel—economy in the preparation of the supply bills and frugality in actual administration. This year's deficit was cheap at its price, for it spurred Congress into enacting legislation to suppress unauthorized expenditures in the departments, which will result in an annual saving hereafter of from $20,000,000 to $30,000,000. Moreover, it influenced the two houses to exercise a scrupulous care in the preparation of the supply bills—a care not always shown when appropriations are voted out of an overrunning Treasury. Legislation raising additional revenue is, therefore, not only not absolutely necessary, in Mr. Boutell's opinion, but it may prove a handicap to frugal and economical administration.

We have often argued that the question of revising the tariff and internal revenue schedules stands quite apart from the question of increasing or not increasing the government's income. The tax laws may need alteration. But they should be altered—if altered—on other grounds than that of succoring an exhausted Treasury. The Treasury can weather next year and other years without new legislation. In emphasizing this phase of his argument against revenue changes Mr. Boutell seems to make out a satisfactory and convincing case.

IGNORANT OF THEIR TRADE.

After Magistrate Tighe had dismissed the persons arrested in an opium joint because the place had been raided without a warrant, one of the policemen taking part in the affair ruefully exclaimed: "We will have to keep posted by reading Justice Gaynor's decisions. We might as well begin and read up law."

This is enough to cause wonder how the man ever got on the force or managed to remain there. It shows that he had not the first notion of the elements of his business. A painter who did not know how to use a brush or a blacksmith who could not weld two pieces of iron would be thought too grossly ignorant for any employment at his trade. Yet we have a policeman assigned as a specially skilled workman to the delicate duties of a detective who does not know the A B C of his craft. It needs no deep study of the law, no quickness in following Justice Gaynor's decisions, to understand the great principles of a policeman's duties and limitations. They are clearly expressed in two or three paragraphs of the law, and it should be impossible for any man to pass an examination for patrolman without knowing them thoroughly. We believe every man does know them, and his failure to regard them is not ignorance, but carelessness and contempt for law. A policeman has no more right to break into a house than a private citizen. It is a venerable Anglo-Saxon tradition that a man's house is his castle. There may be some open questions concerning the extent of police authority about which men may make mistakes. Even if Justice Gaynor's criticisms of traffic regulations and of watchers over suspected illegal resorts are well founded, there is an excuse for policemen's not knowing where to draw the line. But there is no excuse for thinking that a house may be forcibly entered without a warrant. It needed no Justice Gaynor to establish that rule of law, though it must be confessed that he seems to be greatly needed as a practical teacher by lawless policemen who have forgotten that they are not chartered despots.

The detective who threatened to study law should do so. In five minutes he could learn what beyond dispute he can do and cannot do in making arrests without a warrant. But it ought not to be necessary for him to do this. A force with any proper leadership and discipline would have this knowledge drilled into it till it was more instinctive than keeping step in parade. Few things are more discreditable to the New-York police force than its frequently displayed ignorance of its limitations, or, worse yet, contempt for them. The prevailing talk that this is a large city and order must be preserved and we must not be too particular about how it is done is no excuse. London is a larger city, but order is better preserved there, while no policeman would ever dare overstep his authority as policemen here habitually do. The lawlessness of the police, instead of preserving order, in the end makes disorder.

RAPID TRANSIT OBSTRUCTION.

It is doubtless too much to expect that the decision of Mr. Justice Blanchard will convince the aldermen of the folly of their attempt to resist the action of the legislature in conferring upon the Board of Estimate and Apportionment jurisdiction over franchises. Certainly nobody hopes to see them so inspired by an unselfish sense of public duty that they will no longer seek to interfere with the progress of the subway extension so imperatively demanded for the comfort, health and safety of the people of this city. The opinion of the Court, however, refusing an injunction and declaring the new law constitutional is so able and convincing as to leave no reason for any one outside of the self-seeking clique in the Board of Aldermen to assist in securing further delay.

How far lawyers with their technicalities may be able to tie up proceedings we do not attempt to forecast, but when one able justice of the Supreme Court has so thoroughly examined into the merits of the case, it would be a cause for regret to find any court, not imperatively required to do so, interposing stays or delays pending an appeal which has little chance of securing a reversal. Even if an appeal were taken it ought to be possible to get a final decision before actual work on the new subway had gone so far that adjustment of losses might not easily be made in case it was by any chance decided that the action taken by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment was unconstitutional. Therefore every consideration of public welfare urges that the authorities be allowed to go on with rapid transit plans in full confidence that the procedure prescribed by the existing law is correct, and the decision of Justice Blanchard leaves little reason for bidders and contractors to fear that they would be taking any unreasonable risks in undertaking such preliminary work as they might possibly accomplish before the Court of Appeals had passed upon the issues. No frivolous pretexts should longer be permitted to delay rapid transit plans.

PORT ARTHUR.

Some comment has been aroused by recent reports that Japan has asked American and European business concerns to withdraw from Port Arthur, and we have received numerous inquiries from correspondents upon the subject, one asking, for example, "whether this is part "of the 'open door' policy, or the Japanese in-"terpretation of 'open door' is to get foreigners "and their trade out before the door is closed."

The whole matter may be summarily disposed of by saying, upon the authority of official statements, that the reports in question were untrue, and that Japan has not done and is not doing the thing with which she was charged. We do not suppose she will do it, either. But while the matter is before us there are certain points which should be taken to mind. The first and most obvious is that Port Arthur is belligerent territory, which has been conquered in war, but which still forms an essential part of the scene of war and which is therefore subject to military law. The authority of a belligerent power to subordinate civil rights to military necessities on the field of battle is not to be questioned. Japan would therefore probably have a right to close Port Arthur against all the world until the end of the war. What she should do at the return of peace is a different and separate question.

Even had she done the thing she was incorrectly charged with doing, Japan would not have been "closing the open door" at Port Arthur. She could not close it if she tried, for the reason that the door has never been open. When Russia took Port Arthur, more than seven years ago, she specifically made it a closed port—closed against all the world save herself and China. We quote the exact words of the treaty of March 27, 1898, under which Russia acquired possession of Port Arthur and Talienwan, or Dalny: "All land held by Chinese "within such limits, as well as the adjacent "waters, shall be held by Russia alone on lease. " . . . Port Arthur shall be a naval port for "the sole use of Russian and Chinese men-of-"war, *and be considered as an unopened port, so* "*far as the naval and mercantile vessels of other* "*nations are concerned.* As regards Talienwan, "one portion of the harbor shall be reserved ex-"clusively for Russian and Chinese men-of-war, "just like Port Arthur, but the remainder shall "be a commercial port, freely open to the mer-"chant vessels of all countries."

We have not heard that Japan, even in the stress of wartime, has proposed any more exclusive policy than that. If during the continuance of the war she should simply maintain the status quo at Port Arthur there would probably be no cause for complaint. But according to the best information she is already making Port Arthur more free than it was before, and when peace is concluded we have no doubt that, in accord with Japan's well established policy, it will be on terms of justice to all the world.

PROTECTION FROM LIGHTNING.

Referring to the recent discussion in these columns of the usefulness of lightning rods, "The Poughkeepsie Eagle" mentions a theory advanced by the late Henry Bentley, of Philadelphia. His belief was that a metal roof offered adequate protection against thunderbolts. The supposition seemed to derive value from the fact that Mr. Bentley was the president of a local telegraph company. "The Eagle" adds that its own independent observation for several years has tended to confirm its faith in the correctness of the doctrine.

Obviously, the desirability of having lightning rods must be determined by experts. It does not clearly appear that Mr. Bentley was one. His duties may have been of an executive nature mainly, and not essentially scientific. From the character of his responsibilities he would probably acquire a superficial familiarity with one class of electrical phenomena, but that might not enable him to dispose wisely of a technical problem presented by electrical phenomena of another class. On the other hand, the so-called Lightning Rod Conference of 1882 was a body made up of the leading specialists in the United Kingdom, and its verdict has accordingly been accepted as one of the most trustworthy that it was possible to obtain anywhere.

So, too, when a fresh research was undertaken by a committee of British architects in 1901, the co-operation of such a distinguished student of electricity as Sir Oliver Lodge was invited. The inquiry thus initiated, which extended over a period of four years, was devoted chiefly to finding out whether there were exceptions to the rule and deciding how to account for them. The committee, whose report appeared only a few weeks ago, reviewed the exceptions, but reaffirmed the advice given by experts twenty-three years previously—to use properly constructed lightning rods. It then went on to specify what modifications in the design and connections seemed to be dictated by recent experience. Even with these the lightning rod is not to be considered infallible; but the large degree of protection which it affords makes its adoption wise, especially for small buildings. The chief trouble encountered during the last few years seems to have been with factories and other large edifices.

There is in the metal roof theory a possible defect which we venture to point out. The purpose that must be accomplished in one manner or another is to render innocuous a charge of atmospheric electricity which passes from the cloud to the earth in close proximity to a building. The general principle to be adopted—and we imagine that Mr. Bentley would have assented to this—is to lead the current off by an easy path, and not leave it to take one that would work injury. Metal, being a good conductor of electricity, ought to serve much better than wood, brick or stone. Now, how shall the metal be disposed? A conductor is worthless unless it forms a part of a through route. Pull a trolley wheel half an inch away from the copper filament which usually fits into its grooved periphery, and thereupon two or three miles of overhead wire, the return route for the propelling current (the rails) and the motor under the car will all be rendered absolutely helpless. Without a complete system of contacts there will be no flow of electricity. If a metal roof is made a link in the chain by properly connecting it with the vertical conductor, it may play a part in leading the lightning to the earth, but how could any electricity which once found its way into a metal roof get out again if a continuous route to the moist earth were not afforded? To encourage lightning to take the path it ought to follow and to entice it away from chimneys, gables and similar architectural projections, it has been deemed expedient to offer to the sky the temptation of a metallic point reaching several feet above the highest detail of the structure to be guarded. A flat roof extends no such invitation. It may be harmless, but it seems to be doubly disqualified for useful service in conducting lightning to the ground.

ELECTRICITY AND CONSUMPTION.

Electrical apparatus which was imported from Europe has just been installed in a Cincinnati medical school. Its inventor, Professor Leopold Freund, lives in Vienna. It is designed particularly for the treatment of tuberculosis. Press accounts of its arrangement indicate that it employs a combination of devices which Mr. Tesla has been instrumental in introducing into the laboratory for the production of high voltages and oscillations of high frequency. Use is made of both the old fashioned induction coil, or Ruhmkorff coil, and an improved Leyden jar, or condenser. Electricians are now well aware that spectacular and other effects which are without precedent can be produced by these means, and Mr. Tesla himself has long been hopeful that the apparatus might prove useful to the medical profession. Some of his friends have regretted that he did not himself undertake a sufficiently long series of experiments with it to reveal its possibilities more fully.

Physicians have been employing electricity as a remedy for disease for nearly a century, their methods changing from time to time and multiplying to a rather confusing degree. One of the modern usages with which the public is already familiar is the development of X rays by the electrical excitation of a vacuum tube. Another is the evolution of a powerful light to whose direct influence patients are subjected. Atmospheric oxygen may be transformed into ozone by electricity, and as ozone is a powerful germicide it has been thought that good might be done by inhaling it. Cataphoresis, or the introduction of a drug (like carbolic acid) into a patient's system by a sort of electric bombardment, and a purely mechanical vibration set up by a bit of electrical machinery are two other well known ventures in electro-therapeutics. Finally, there is the "high frequency" system, which delivers from one terminal or two an electric spray, from which a certain amount of benefit is supposed to be derived. Here, again, some variety is found in the type of apparatus adopted, some experts preferring the so-called "static machine," and others being better satisfied with the "Tesla coil." In the mode of applying the current, too, there is considerable diversity. It seems probable, therefore, that the Freund apparatus differs from other equipments for the same general purpose only in certain details, not in principle.

Although the high frequency system is just now enjoying a certain popularity, perhaps it would not be unjust to say that it is still on trial. The results obtained with it are not uniform, and in the hands of an inexperienced operator it is likely to develop objectionable features. In time these may be entirely obviated, but it may be doubted whether any form of electrical treatment will yield better results in cases of consumption which are not far advanced than are afforded by plenty of fresh air and nutritious food.

MONEY AND BUSINESS.

Last week opened with a continuation of the previous inactivity, but the season of duiness was shorter than usual, although followed by the customary hardening of quotations. The average of the sixty most active railway shares rose to the highest point since April, but the bulk of trading was supplied by the professional element. This manipulation by insiders encountered so much selling of the narrow profit taking order by room traders that the advance was not rapid. Dealings were well distributed throughout the list, although Pennsylvania, Union Pacific and Steel received most attention, and trading for the account of London once more became a factor of considerable importance. Opinion appears to be divided as to the influence on the market of the latest disclosures regarding the Equitable society, but it is probable that Mr. Hendricks's report has actually improved the situation because it brings nearer a complete rehabilitation of that company. The better grain outlook was a favorable influence, and it is doubtful whether the sharp advance in cotton had any effect, owing to its speculative origin; while the steady increase in railway earnings over last year's figures cannot be ignored in determining the value of securities.

Rates for money have become still easier, partly due to the increased lending on foreign account, and to some extent because there is less uneasiness regarding the situation at the end of the fiscal year. It is doubtful whether July dividend and interest disbursements will have as much influence on rates for money as usual because of the peculiar situation abroad. This is still the dominant factor in financial matters. It is known that extensive preparations were made, particularly in Paris, to protect Russian bondholders and to provide for further loans, and it is now becoming obvious that some time will elapse before these requirements must be met. Regarding the movement of money between New-York and the interior, small transfers to New-Orleans have been much more than neutralized by receipts from the Pacific Coast. This movement of new gold from Alaska will probably amount to $10,000,000 in the next few months, while domestic mines will also contribute largely, and, as usual in July, government disbursements will greatly exceed receipts, thereby helping the money market sufficiently to offset the withdrawals of government deposits in the national banks. Meanwhile the liberated bonds will probably be used as the basis for circulation of bank notes to the extent of about the same amount—$12,000,000.

Trade reports indicate further progress in the right direction, the demand for seasonable merchandise increasing with the higher temperature, and in wearing apparel, sporting goods and all vacation supplies there is now the movement that was anticipated by sanguine dealers early in the season. Much of this business has been delayed to a point that will result in decreased profits, and perhaps actual loss to some, but rapid improvement is now evident. Another good feature is the increased promptness with which commercial payments are being made, and unusually few extensions will be asked on July 1 in comparison with what seemed probable a short time ago, when there was danger that it would be impossible to dispose of stocks on the shelves of small dealers. The best feature of the situation is the almost unanimous faith in the future that is expressed by prominent men in all branches of business, doubtless due in no small measure to the brighter agricultural outlook. Building operations are still a prominent feature.

Receipts of wheat at primary markets are very small, considering the attractive prices and the fact that winter wheat harvesting has begun all through the Ohio Valley. With this new grain about to come forward, farmers might be expected to dispose of the remainder of the old crop. Exports are small, with flour still the favorite, but foreign consumers have been receiving liberal contributions from Russia. No important developments have occurred in the corn market, but the crop outlook is brighter and shipments abroad are much larger than they were a year ago. Hog packing is steadily surpassing last year's figures, with prices at about the same position for both livestock and cured meats. After advancing the cotton market on the statement that he had transferred his support to the long account, the leading operator was reported to be quietly disposing of his option contracts. Actual statistical influences were ignored by the speculative contingent. An attempt was made to bolster up quotations by a rumor that the government officials would correct their estimate of acreage, having found it was much too large; but this was so promptly denied that it failed to have any appreciable effect.

The only important changes in the manufacturing situation pertain to the cotton industry. Buyers have at last become thoroughly cognizant of two facts that sellers in the primary markets have been emphasizing for some weeks; stocks in all positions are low, and if any changes in prices are to be made they will be in an upward direction. As a result, there is not only eagerness to secure spot shipments, but future deliveries are earnestly sought. While the present situation is more satisfactory than at any time before last year's boom in raw cotton began, conservative men view with some uneasiness the possibility of a speculative movement that cannot fail to injure legitimate business. Sales of fall and winter footwear are freely made at unchanged prices, but producers will be compelled to advance quotations on contracts for delivery next spring unless leather becomes cheaper by the time the factories are compelled to purchase raw material for next year's business. Pig iron quotations again average slightly lower, and very little new business has been placed since May 1. More furnaces have closed, but production is still very heavy on old contracts, and the industry is expected to revive next month.

Mr. McAdoo is bound that there shall be no illegal ball playing. We hope he will be equally determined about illegal setting off of fireworks.

Yellow fever in Panama is causing the death of victims almost daily, and now it is reported that the bubonic plague has appeared there. There is little likelihood, therefore, that the isthmus, for a time at least, will outrival the Adirondacks as a summer resort.

The subway's example of steel passenger cars might well be followed by surface railroads, especially for fast trains.

If Professor Burke really has developed life in the bouillon tubes, he has given it a bad send-off. It must be discouraging to start "in the bouillon"; that is to say, to begin life "in the soup."

It is now time for a season of Lent in insurance circles.

It may be of some use to put the foul subway air on ice, but what it needs most is to "get a move on."

General Linevitch was somewhat free, after the battle of Moukden, in criticising General Kuropatkin for retreating. Kuropatkin did not reply, and events now reported from Manchuria make it unnecessary for him to reply. General Linevitch has been convinced by Japanese argument that it is sometimes not only wise to retreat, but imperative.

With four million inhabitants, New-York has distanced all competitors for second place among the great cities of the world, and is making a promising push for first place.

PERSONAL.

One of the most interesting articles published abroad upon the appointment of Whitelaw Reid as Ambassador to the Court of St. James's appeared recently in the "Resto del Carlino," the leading daily of Bologna, Italy, which numbers among its co-workers and editors several professors of that university—the oldest in the world—and such men as G. Carducci, Guglielmo Marconi, Olindo Guerrini and Alfredo Trombetti. The article deals comprehensively with the public life of Mr. Reid, as war correspondent, editor, statesman, scholar and orator. The writer especially extols "his great integrity, and the many qualities and virtues which constitute him the worthy representative of a great nation in a foreign country, both politically and socially." The article is signed by Dr. Luigi Roversi, of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, who is the regular correspondent in New-York of the Bologna paper.

Paul Deroulede, the old French irreconcilable, duelist and journalist, who was banished from France for ten years, is to be included in the general amnesty which will be granted on the occasion of the French national festival, July 14, the anniversary of the fall of the Bastille.

Professor Flinders Petrie, the Egyptologist, has discovered in the Sinai peninsula the ancient temple of Seabit el Khadem. He found it to be of a Semitic type, different from any other known Egyptian temple, possessing two courts for ablution and a long series of subterranean chambers. These had been added by successive kings from the eighteenth to the twentieth dynasty.

The West Point class of 1855 holds its half century reunion this year. There are only five survivors—General Alexander S. Webb, General Charles B. Comstock, General David McM. Gregg, Chief Justice Nichols, of the Supreme Court of Louisiana, and General Samuel Breck.

Professor White, of Cornell, has succeeded in obtaining from the Italian government the release of the valuable collection of books and objects of art left to Cornell by Professor D. W. Fiske, who died in Italy.

"Improving every day; attack in right leg stopping; be discharged in a week," is the substance of a cablegram received in Boston from Hon. George Fred. Williams, who was reported as being in a hospital at Havana. Should convalescence continue Mr. Williams will sail from that port June 27 on the steamship Valencia.

King Edward recently acquired a copy of the "Breeches Bible." It originally belonged to Prince Henry of Wales, the ill-fated son of James I., and was bequeathed to "Queen Victoria or any sovereign of the realm" at the testator's decease. The testator was a justice of the peace.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

A writer in an English review tells a reminiscence of a brother of a famous dean of Christ-church. The brother was rector of a small parish. His eccentricity was somewhat remarkable. He was a famous whip and drove a splendid team, of which he was very proud. He was fond of showing off how he could flick a fly from either of his leaders' ears without touching the horse. This accomplishment he transferred to a rather unexpected locality; for he always carried his whip up into the pulpit with him, and woe to the unfortunate member of his congregation whom he detected nodding.

"THEY."

Who are "they" and what are "they"
And who knows where "they" live?
You hear about them constantly,
Of what "they" do and give.
It's "they" say this and "they" say that,
And "they" are so and so;
You hear about them everywhere,
No matter where you go.

"They" say the city water now
Is pure and fit to drink;
"They" tell so many things, I trow,
One knows not what to think.
Miss Sally Jones has a new gown,
At least that's what "they" say—
And Nansen may, "they" tell us, be
The ruler of Norway.

"They" tell us Togo won the fight—
Of this there is no doubt—
But what we'd like to know is this:
How was it "they" found out?
"They" said the Japs, on land or sea,
For Russia were too strong;
But how the dickens did "they" know?
They said it right along.

It must be quite a family,
This one that folks call "they;"
They're not in the directory—
We've looked just yesterday.
Will some one please just tell us who
"They" are and what "they" do?
We're curious to know and we'll
Be much obliged to you.
—(Milwaukee Sentinel.

A youth at Cambridge University was in 1717 mildly remonstrated with by his uncle on account of his chandler's bill being too high "by reason of ye foolish custom you have got of drinking and treating with Tea weh is not only very chargeable, but is ye occasion of misspending a great deal of time. I hope therefore you will leave it of."

Fashionable Term.—"McBluff is suffering with rheumatism, I hear."

"No, he isn't suffering. He's got it, but he's quite proud and happy. His doctor calls it 'gout.'"—(Philadelphia Press.

At Sligo the other day a crowd watched nearly 150 rats cross high above the ground on an electric wire, from the Town Hall to a flour mill over 200 yards away. The rats used their tails as the professional walker on the lofty wire uses his balancing pole, and not one made a misstep.

Mamma—My dear, what are you doing?
Little Daughter—Making a dolly for my little sister.
Mamma—But you haven't any little sister.
Little Daughter—No, not yet, but Sally Stuckup has just got one, and I know we always get everything the Stuckups do.—(Illustrated Bits.

Professor Ernst Schwenninger, leading physician of the great district hospital of Gross Lichtenfelde, near Berlin, refers in his annual report to the subject of modern surgery in a manner which has created a sensation. He says that, in his opinion, recourse is had to operations far too frequently nowadays. It is a surgical craze which has seized on the profession, to be remembered hereafter in its records with amazement. Cutting out the spleen and the vermiform appendix because nothing is known of their functions—an expedient so frequent in modern practice—he looks on as the top notch of professional frenzy. The professor deplores the existing system of specialization in medical studies and does not think that the practitioner who studies the pathology of only a single organ can have a proper knowledge of the others, which go to make up the human constitution. "The man," he says, "who devotes all his power of work, all his knowledge and capabilities, to the treatment of only the eyes, nose, ears, skin, nerves or other organs runs a risk of losing feeling and hence the power to treat human beings. He ceases to be a physician and becomes a virtuoso."

I kannot go too sea hur wensday nite,
mi lipp is sweld ann i hav hadd a fite
with shorty weeks, he cawld hur pidgentoad,
ann thenn i wennt ann neckt him in thee rode
ann rold him inn thee dusst untill he sedd
heed taik itt back, butt wenn heez upp, instedd
he hitt me in thee faiss with a bigg stick
wich henry beamus cawls a kowurds trick
becuz he hadd kinggs X. ann henry sez
noboddy wood doo thatt butt savvidges.

i look so funny wenn i tri too smile
wich i suppose wil lasst foar kwite a wile.
ann wenn i ete mi meles ann haffteo choo
mi teath doant grind um like thay otto doo.
ime offe soar butt i doant kare att awl
becuz ile betchoo he woant nevur cawl
her pidgentoad agen. ino he stade
awa frum skool too daze heez so afrade.
Ann henry sez heed ruther look like mee
thann be a savvidge ur be kowurdly.

inn oalden daze i wood uv bin a nite
with armer on ann reddy foar a fite
moast enny time ann waiv mi bluddy sord
foar wimmens salks nur ast foar a reword
eksept to kis thare hands wenn i hadd ledd
um up to ware thare ennemees lay dedd.
Ann thenn ide lifft um up on mi black stede
ann ride away with um. ann iff ile biede
frum brewel woonds i woodunt never kair
iff i gott wun brite smile frum lady fare.—(Life.

ENGLISH LOCAL RULE.

Doncaster, Harrogate and Other Towns—Fads and Efficiency.

Doncaster, June 14.

Doncaster has been a racing town for over three centuries. Indeed, antiquarians are persuaded that there were chariot contests here as far back as the time of Antoninus. Its celebrity dates, however, from 1776, when a gallant soldier, General St. Leger, sought to divert the attention of Yorkshiremen from the disastrous war in America by establishing the stakes for three-year-old horses. Every autumn the St. Leger draws enormous crowds to the circular racecourse a mile from the town; and as there are other meetings during the year racing may be regarded as the principal recreation of Doncaster. It is also a municipal industry. The corporation owns the racecourse, with its paddocks, stands and stables, and makes money out of it. It also has considerable landed property, and lets its houses and acres to advantage. Municipal trading is a source of profit. Gas was introduced by the corporation in 1858, and the capital has been refunded, except a remnant of £16,391, and there is a moderate surplus every year, with the price for consumers as low as half a crown a thousand feet. The outstanding indebtedness for the water supply is £118,500, but there is a margin of £5,547 for interest when the annual balance sheet is made up. The gross profits from the electric tramways, constructed three years ago, are £4,142, and the markets, light railways, slaughter houses and public baths yield additional revenues. Everything is grist for the municipal mill, and so much comes in that the corporation is enabled to dispense with a borough rate, and also with a school board, thereby relieving a population of nearly thirty thousand from the burdens of taxation, and making grants in aid of Anglican, Wesleyan and Roman Catholic schools without being embarrassed by the religious question. These results would be clearly impracticable if the corporation did not own the racecourse and make good use of other municipal investments.

Harrogate, nearby in Yorkshire, offers another illustration of the English practical talent for turning everything to account. It was an insignificant hamlet until the first of the healing chalybeate springs was discovered early in the seventeenth century; and although the wealthy classes in the north promptly recognized the curative value of the waters and two hundred acres, now known as the Stray, were set apart by legislative action for public use, the growth of the town was sluggish until municipal enterprise was shown. Smollett in his day wrote of Harrogate as "a wild common, bare and bleak, without tree or shrub or the least signs of cultivation." That was before Harlow Moor had been purchased and improved, the boy's valley garden laid out, the storage sulphur reservoir constructed, the Montpelier garden and baths opened and the entire system of medicinal waters brought under the efficient administration of the civic authorities. Harrogate is now a town as populous as Doncaster, and its resources as a health resort have been largely increased by municipal enterprise. The corporation has invested over £186,000 in the royal baths and springs, a winter garden and kursaal and concert and assembly rooms, and it has improved the parks and paid out a series of beautiful walks and drives. Advantage has been taken of every resource for attracting visitors and ministering to their pleasure and comfort; unity of direction has been brought about and the various sulphur, electric vapor, superheated air, massage and high frequency baths are under the charge of a municipal official with medical advisers. Leamington, in Warwickshire, conducts its pump rooms, baths and mineral springs as a municipal undertaking under the direction of a committee of the town council, and the same practice prevails at Bath, where large investments have been made in the grand pump room, the Roman promenade and other improvements.

The corporations of seaside resorts take an equally wide view of their duties and responsibilities. Scarborough, on the Yorkshire coast, owes its popularity quite as much to good local government as to natural advantages. The town council controls large estates and corporate properties, and is able to keep taxation at a low level; but it has not hesitated to make large investments in electric plant and in public works, which have increased the attractiveness of a fashionable summer resort. The marine driveway and seawall around the castle, which is now in the final stage of construction, will not cost less than $400,000—a large outlay for a single improvement in a town of 33,000 population. The town council considers it necessary to keep abreast with the seaside resorts in the south, and by its enterprise Scarborough is protected against competition and enabled to retain its high reputation. Torquay, with similar energy, has undertaken gas, water, electric light and harbor works, and has sanatoriums opened, promenade piers, concert rooms, baths and marine gardens. Bournemouth corporation is equally enterprising in laying out undercliff driveways, winter gardens and golf grounds, and has not hesitated to convert one-tenth of the area of the borough into pleasure grounds. At Brighton, at least $1,000,000 has been expended in recent years in seawalls, promenades and parades on the front, and in improving Preston Park and other pleasure grounds. In these and many other instances, municipal activity takes the practical form of administering the local estate with enlightened self-interest for the collective interests of the community. The attractions of these pleasure resorts are multiplied by carefully designed improvements, which are sound business investments for towns without industries of their own.

Municipal energies directed cautiously and in a practical spirit throughout the United Kingdom pass without observation at home and abroad. The vagaries of faddists and the eccentricities of enthusiasts command attention at once and inspire outcries against the dangers and follies of municipal socialism. There is no end of talk when a town councillor advocates free tram rides in working hours, or the lighting at public expense of all tenements occupied by the poor; or when a Mayor offers a prize of a pound for a healthy twelve-months child, or seeks to establish a municipal nursery, where mothers can leave their babies while they are working in factories. Solemn leading articles are written when a corporation applies to Parliament for power to open a municipal pawnshop, or to accumulate a supply of coal for distribution among the poor in hard times. There are signs of alarm when conferences of local authorities are held to bring about a system of municipal insurance for large towns, or to secure the taxation of unoccupied land values and the introduction of the betterment principle in assessing a portion of the cost of improvements on those enriched by them. Any stick is good enough to beat the socialist dog when faddists seem to be chasing him with their tongues in their cheeks and their hats caught in the wind; but there are no comments when one municipality vies with another in administrative efficiency and in progressive experiments in collectivism. Yet there is nothing in modern England that is more noticeable or more hopeful than the operation of these good government clubs—the town and borough councils. A wholesome spirit of emulation is constantly imparting a fresh impetus to the labors and functions of municipalities. Every year there is a deeper sense of civic responsibility—a clearer recognition of the truth that concentration of numbers in cities and towns can be