Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—8:15—'Way Down East.
ALHAMBRA—2—8—Vaudeville.
BELASCO—8—Adrea.
BIJOU—8:15—The Music Master.
BROADWAY—8:15—Pearl and the Pumpkin.
COLONIAL—2—8—Vaudeville.
CRITERION—8:20—Her Great Match.
DALY'S—8:15—The Catch of the Season.
EDEN MUSEE—World in Wax.
EMPIRE—8:20—De Lancey.
GARRICK—8:15—You Never Can Tell.
HAMMERSTEIN'S VICTORIA—2—8:15—Vaudeville.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—8—The Duchess of Dantzic.
HERALD SQUARE—8:15—The Rollicking Girl.
HIPPODROME—Day and Evening—A Yankee Circus on Mars and The Raiders.
HUDSON—8:20—Man and Superman.
IRVING PLACE—8:20—Er und Seine Schwester.
JOE WEBER'S—8:15—The Prince Chap.
KNICKERBOCKER—8:15—Miss Dolly Dollars.
NEW FIELDS'—8—The Music Master, in connection with It Happened in Nordland.
LIBERTY—8:15—The Rogers Brothers in Ireland.
LYCEUM—8:20—Just Out of College.
LYRIC—8:15—Happyland.
MADISON—SQUARE—Closed to-night.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—11 a. m. to 12 p. m.—Irish Exposition.
MAJESTIC—8:15—Edmund Burke.
MANHATTAN—8:15—Leah Kleschna.
NEW-AMSTERDAM—8:15—The Prodigal Son.
NEW-YORK—8:15—The Ham Tree.
PRINCESS—8:15—Zira.
PROCTOR'S—FIFTH AVENUE—One of Our Girls—FIFTY-EIGHTH STREET—Vaudeville—ONE-HUNDRED-AND-TWENTY-FIFTH STREET—Squire Kate—TWENTY-THIRD STREET—Vaudeville.
SAVOY—8:20—Walls of Jericho.
WALLACK'S—8:20—Easy Dawson.
WEST END—8—Breaking Into Society.

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Business Notices.

Results.

Results from advertising are what make the advertiser happy.

The steady increase in

Tribune Advertising

space shows that Tribune advertisers are having the "goods delivered."

In the nine months ending September 30, 1905, The New-York Daily and Sunday Tribune printed

761,995 Lines of Advertising

(excluding Tribune advertisements)

more than during the same period of 1904.

In other words, this is a gain in nine months of nearly 2,412 Columns.

(216 lines to a column.)

An average gain of about 268 columns a month.

Circulation Books Open.

New-York Daily Tribune.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1905.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—Fifteen persons were drowned, including two engineers, by the destruction of a Chinese coasting vessel which was blown up by a floating mine in the China Sea. ═══ In a collision between Germans and Czechs in Brün, Austria, over the establishment of a Czech university, 160 persons were hurt before the troops restored order. ═══ A score of persons lost their lives in the sinking of a Swedish steamer which had a collision with another off the coast of Finland. ═══ The body of General Kondratenko, killed at Port Arthur, was received with high honors on its arrival at Odessa, and will be buried at the Alexander Nevsky Monastery, where many of Russia's great men rest. ═══ Elections of members of the Second Chamber of the Swedish Riksdag have been concluded, showing a small majority for the Left. ═══ A meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of the Japanese Empire was begun in Tokio to consider the revival of trade and industry now that the war is over. ═══ The torchlight procession in Budapest planned for to-morrow evening has been prohibited by the authorities. ═══ There have been 1,568 miles laid of the Commercial Cable Company's new line from Canso, Nova Scotia, to Ireland.

DOMESTIC.—Several New-Yorkers were hurt in a collision between passenger and cattle trains at St. Paul, one woman being killed. ═══ An arrest was made in Boston in connection with the suit case murder. ═══ Delayed reports of the storm along the Gulf coast show serious damage to cotton and sugar crops. ═══ Secretary Taft and his party arrived at Chicago, and left there for Washington over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. ═══ The body of William R. Travers was buried at Newport, R. I. ═══ In a fight with knives near Mobile, a well known merchant was killed by his stepson. ═══ A Pole was shot near Buffalo by a man supposed to represent some secret society. ═══ The shortage of freight cars is already beginning to be felt in Pittsburg, and it is expected that the first cold snap will cause a blockade.

CITY.—It was said that the Board of Education would ask for an appropriation of $30,000,000 for the public schools for the year. ═══ Citizens living near Silver Lake, Staten Island, are preparing a protest against the class of people drawn there by a saloon in the city's park. ═══ Responsibility for the Central Federated Union meeting against the holding up of franchises in the Board of Aldermen was questioned. ═══ An automobile owned by a Cincinnati banker was held up by a bicycle policeman at the Brooklyn end of the Williamsburg Bridge. ═══ The quarterly State labor bulletin shows much improvement in trade conditions. ═══ A paid fire department went into service at Staten Island. ═══ The Central Federated Union decided to change its place of meeting. ═══ A negro shot and instantly killed his wife and a boarder in their Harlem home. ═══ Jews are planning to celebrate the 250th anniversary of their first landing in this country. ═══ The Eighth Magistrates' Court was opened.

THE WEATHER.—Indications for to-day: Fair. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 72 degrees; lowest, 60.

PROFITABLE STATE FORESTRY.

The President is to be heartily commended for the strong and aggressive stand he has taken in favor of maintaining and extending the various national forest preserves. He has taken this stand in the face of the opposition of powerful interests, some of which find spokesmen in Senators, Representatives and Governors, but he is right, and he is right in believing that his policy is for the good of the whole people and is cordially approved by the masses of the people.

Much of the ill advised opposition to national and State forest conservation appears to proceed from the curious notion that forests are ornamental rather than useful, that their chief purpose is an æsthetic or a pleasure seeking one, and that from the practical and pecuniary point of view they are just so much dead loss to the country, since they contain so many million feet of lumber which might be cut and sold, and cover so many million acres of land which might be used for growing wheat at a dollar a bushel. Such a view of them is absurdly erroneous. Forests yield every year an enormous practical and pecuniary profit to the country, through their influence upon the climate and especially upon the water supply. Beyond that, if properly managed, they are capable of yielding a large direct profit from their own products.

The kingdom of Prussia, a particularly practical state, with an eye keen for pecuniary profits, owns no less than 7,126,304 acres of forests, and thinks itself well repaid for holding the land in that condition by the beneficent influences the forests exert. But, in addition to those indirect profits, through intelligent administration and that "scientific forestry" which our timber slashers and burners affect to despise, it derives from those forests a yearly profit, net, of more than $12,000,000. In addition, there is about twice as great an area of forests under private ownership, but under such government control as prevents their destruction, so that nearly one-fourth of the entire area of the kingdom is heavily wooded. That, in a land which we affect to regard as old, effete, worn out, and which, in fact, has not sufficient agricultural resources to supply its own needs. But every Prussian economist knows the forest policy is a wise one, and its abandonment would be disastrous.

America is doing well in learning the lessons which some older lands have learned, and will do well to practise them with inflexible resolution, such as that which the President expresses concerning his statesmanlike forest policy.

JAPAN'S NEW AWAKENING.

Japan has already had two awakenings, and is now undergoing the third. The first was political, an awakening from old feudalism and despotic isolation to a state of enlightened popular government and intercourse with the world. The second was military, in which awakening she crushed the power of China and then struck that of Russia such staggering blows as it had never received before. The third, which has already proceeded a considerable distance, and which will be speedily completed as a sequel to the late war, is an industrial awakening, in which Japan will probably show herself one of the most formidable competitors the great manufacturing and commercial nations of Europe and America have ever known. A nation of nearly fifty million people, ranking among the most intelligent, the most ingenious and the most industrious in the world, and capable of existing on the smallest incomes, is about to make itself felt with all its strenuous vigor in the markets of the world.

We need not here again review the marvellous expansion of Japanese industry and trade. There is one feature of it more significant than its increase in volume. That is, its change in character. A generation ago Japan imported manufactured goods and exported raw materials. Now the reverse is true. She imports raw materials and exports manufactured goods. But by virtue of what she has won in the Russian war she is now about to make a further change, and to produce instead of importing the raw materials used by her manufactories. She may not be able to do that altogether, but she will do so to an extent that will be felt the world around. That is what her paramount foothold in Corea means. That large, potentially productive but sparsely populated country is to become the field of Japan's production. There she will cut the lumber, mine the coal and grow the wheat which she needs, and thus she will not only cease to buy supplies so largely from other lands, but by producing her own raw material more cheaply than she could buy it abroad she will also be enabled to produce manufactured articles more cheaply than she has been doing.

In this industrial and commercial awakening Japan is employing the very means which the other great industrial and commercial nations have always employed and which have been the initial secret of their success, namely, protective and fostering laws. Japan not only has a protective tariff. She protects her shipping by keeping her coasting trade in her own hands. It will be remembered that for a time after her acquisition of Formosa she forbade foreign vessels to continue in trade between that island and Nippon. She will doubtless not try to prohibit other nations from trading between Corea and Nippon, but we may be sure she will find some way of giving her own vessels a marked advantage in that trade. It is well known that no foreign individual or corporation is permitted to own land, to operate mines, to hold railroad shares or to belong to the stock exchange in Japan. The system of protection is about as complete, all around, as Oriental ingenuity could make it.

It is an interesting circumstance that the industrial and commercial rivalry of Japan is to be directed, for obvious reasons, against those very two nations which have been her closest friends and to which, for her awakening already achieved, she owes most. These are the United States and the United Kingdom—or perhaps the whole British Empire. It is worthy of note that, while the latter has been concluding with Japan a noteworthy offensive and defensive alliance in politics and military matters, the two have been and are preparing for a tremendous industrial and commercial duel. It will, of course, be entirely friendly, as will the competition between Japan and America. This country and Great Britain are entirely too reasonable to complain because Japan has learned the lessons they taught her and has followed the example they set her. Nor do we fear that Japanese competition, strong and resourceful as it will doubtless be, will prove ruinous to us. We shall meet it successfully in some respects, and, if there are any in which we cannot do so, we shall find elsewhere compensation for our losses. There will not be cause to regard this third awakening of Japan as a disaster to the commercial world.

THE CONSERVATION OF RESOURCES.

The announcement that the State of Maine is about to adopt a "close season" for lobsters is gratifying in itself, and would be more so if we could be assured that it would serve as an example to be followed in other places and in other matters. Probably it will be the signal for an extortionate and unnecessary raising of prices of that delicious crustacean in restaurants and markets. But even that will be better than extermination or such an approximation to it as would leave the lobster practically unknown to the public. That there is danger of this latter catastrophe is well known to all who have looked into the matter. The taking of lobsters has proceeded very much as though extermination were intended. The law forbidding the taking and marketing of any under a certain size has been violated with impunity, and every year the creatures have become more scarce. At the present rate this generation would see them practically extinct.

We have said it would be well to have corresponding action taken in respect to other objects. It may seem strange to speak of overworking our ocean fisheries, so vast and apparently inexhaustible are they. Yet at times there is a scarcity of certain food fishes, caused by the reckless manner in which they are being destroyed. Along the New-Jersey coast, for example, steam fishing vessels, with nets of enormous extent, are engaged nominally in taking menhaden for oil; but it is no uncommon thing for them, when menhaden are not to be found, to scoop up weakfish and other food fishes by hundreds of thousands at a haul. They send some of them to market, if there is a chance of selling them for food, but more often take them into the "fish factories" to be ground up into fertilizer or otherwise disposed of. Sometimes whole shiploads of them, failing to find a market, are simply dumped back, dead, into the sea. Meanwhile legitimate fishermen are complaining of a scarcity of fish in waters where they once abounded; and no wonder.

The fact is, no resources are so abundant that it is justifiable wantonly to squander or to misuse them. In Catlin's time it would have seemed to many absurd to talk of the extermination of bison; yet men who knew Catlin now see that animal reduced to the rank of a rare curiosity. Two or three generations ago talk of a scarcity of timber in America would have provoked derision, yet for years we have been suffering from such a scarcity. It is a great thing to possess vast resources; it is a greater thing to have the wisdom, the prudence and the law-abiding restraint to conserve those resources, so that while supplying all legitimate needs they shall not be exhausted, but shall be perennially renewed and perpetuated. That is why we regard with peculiar gratification every step toward checking the selfish and sordid practices which for the sake of present ease of gain would bankrupt the resources of the future. It matters not whether it is the protection of game and fish, the preservation of forests or the conservation of water supplies by preventing the pollution of streams; the principle is the same, and the need is urgent.

DANGER IN PRESCRIPTIONS.

Some weeks ago The Tribune called attention to the danger incident to changes in the pharmacopœia which became effective on September 1. The revision made by the United States Pharmacopœial Convention increases the strength of many powerful drugs and, on the other hand, decreases the strength of many others. Thus a physician writing "tincture of aconite" in a prescription without being aware of the change would have a 10 per cent tincture in his medicine, whereas he would have supposed he was getting 35 per cent. Then, if he prescribed "tincture of strophanthus," he would be giving his patient twice as powerful a dose of this remedy as he planned. It is evident that there are grave possibilities of accident and death in such a situation if, through ignorance or forgetfulness, physicians make out prescriptions without a definite and exact understanding with the pharmacists as to the meaning of the terms they use.

As The Tribune has already suggested, it would be well for all physicians for a time to indicate on their prescriptions whether they were using the new or the old pharmacopœia, even if it could be assumed that they all would know and remember the revision. The dangers of mistakes through a misunderstanding between physician and druggist are great enough at the best. They are indefinitely increased when, as it now appears, the pharmacopœial convention puts into effect its new schedule without formal notice to all physicians of the changes. This neglect is excused, we believe, on the ground that revisions are made at regular intervals and all physicians are supposed to know it. But everybody knows that that supposition is not founded on fact. Hundreds of physicians of skill and alertness might fail to realize the change, and hundreds of others who do not keep up to date very closely would certainly continue in the old ways until they received some definite notice.

New-York druggists are already beginning to report mistakes which might have had serious consequences. One of them received a prescription for a strong heart tonic and filled it according to the new rules; then, thinking the doctor might have made a mistake, he telephoned him and discovered that the physician was not aware of the changes and that the prescription as written and filled would probably have killed the patient. Certainly some formal notice should be given to all physicians, and all druggists should be on their guard and refuse to make up a doubtful prescription without verifying the physician's intentions.

CONSULAR NON-IMMUNITY.

The arrest of the Russian vice-consul at Chicago the other day for violating with his automobile the local speed ordinance was an unpleasant incident, but its unpleasantness arose chiefly from the offence, rather than from the punishment for it. The vice-consul is reported to have protested against his arrest, on the ground of his official immunity therefrom. In that we must think he was wrong. It may be that the procedure against him should have taken some other form, or have been in some other court, but the plea of entire immunity from any action will surely not hold.

Of the immunity of ambassadors, ministers and other diplomatic representatives there can be no doubt. Their immunity extends to all departments of local jurisdiction, both civil and criminal, and is enjoyed not only by them, but by their families and suites, their secretaries and servants, their domiciles and their movable property. Consuls, however, have no such status and enjoy no such immunity. The policy of our government was clearly stated by Mr. Clayton, Secretary of State, in 1849, to the effect that "a foreign consul is liable to be punished to the same extent as other foreign residents for a criminal violation of the local law of the country in which he resides." Later decisions of courts and of the State Department have been to the effect that suits against consuls can be prosecuted only in the federal courts, according to Article III, Sections 2 and 3, of the Constitution. "Foreign consuls in the United States are entitled to no immunities not possessed by foreigners coming into this country in a private capacity, except that of being sued and prosecuted exclusively in the federal courts." (2 Op., 725, Butler, 1835.) And again: "Foreign consuls are subject to criminal process for the violation of the municipal laws." (7 Op., 367, Cushing, 1855.) This ruling of the United States authorities exactly agrees with the standard authorities on international law. Thus Wheaton holds that "in civil and criminal cases "they [consuls] are subject to the local law in "the same manner with other foreign residents "owing a temporary allegiance to the state," and Hall adds that a consul, as a general rule, "is subjected to the laws of the country in "which he lives to the same extent as persons "who are of like status with himself in all points "except that of holding the consular office." That is to say, the consular office invests him with no exceptional immunity.

The only question in Prince Engalitcheff's case would therefore seem to have been whether, for defiance of the police power of the municipality, he was accountable to the ordinary police tribunal or only to the federal courts, district, circuit or supreme. Of his amenability and the amenability of all consular officers to some American tribunal there appears to be no question.

MONEY AND BUSINESS.

Syndicate operations and the usual preparations for quarterly settlements were sufficient assurance of a firmer money market to produce more caution in security trading. Not only was there very little public interest, but professional traders and the average operator on the floor of the exchange recognized that there might be considerable calling of loans and consequent liquidation of stocks. While this factor is of a temporary nature, it was felt last week to such an extent that sales of securities fell considerably below those of the corresponding week last year, and the average for the sixty most active railway stocks declined half a point to about $1 below the high record recently established, despite a rise late in the week on covering by the short account. Railway earnings show a smaller increase over the corresponding month last year, although there is a slight improvement, and the general prosperity of the country would tend to strengthen the market if it were not conceivable that quotations have already discounted a large part of the industrial improvement through speculative operations by powerful inside interests. There would be more reason to anticipate an early return to easy money markets if the official rate of discount at the Bank of England had not been advanced to an unusually high point.

No stringency has appeared in the money market as yet, borrowers being able to secure all the accommodation desired, but they have little hope of more attractive terms in the near future, time loans being placed on the same basis as call money or a minimum of about 4½ per cent. Some gold arrived from Europe and another engagement was announced, making the total since the movement began about $6,000,000, after which there was such a sharp advance in exchange that it was no longer possible to figure a profit on such operations, although reports from London tell of further negotiations in progress. Gold is en route from Australia to San Francisco, which will immediately become available at New-York through Sub-Treasury telegraphic transfer, and it is not probable that this specie will go any further. This operation occurs each year about this time, being more economical and expeditious than direct shipment from Australia to London, this country having no further interest in the matter than its ability to retain the gold if remittance from New-York to London can be made with profit by exchange.

No news is good news when conditions are satisfactory, and the only alteration in the trade situation from week to week of late has been an accentuation of preceding prosperity. The only complaints referred to difficulties experienced in securing a sufficient supply of labor and the delays occasioned by overtaxed railway facilities. The department stores are meeting with satisfactory results in fall opening sales, and jobbing houses work their shipping departments overtime in the effort to supply interior dealers, especially in drygoods and other lines of wearing apparel. Pessimists have little ammunition, and consequently make the most of the upward tendency of prices. It is true that hides are at the highest position since the Civil War, wool averages about the highest in over two decades, cotton is at a remarkable position, considering the fact that a record breaking crop has just been harvested, and pig iron prices move steadily upward. Yet in no case has the finished product advanced in proportion to the raw material, and the consumer does not complain when he is well employed at high wages.

At the leading commodity exchanges there is no longer the element of uncertainty regarding the crops that contributed so largely to price fluctuations earlier in the season. It is now practically certain that sanguine expectations have been realized on the wheat farms, and the movement to market increases moderately, although retarded in winter wheat sections by work on the new crop. As the seaboard markets secure larger arrivals of wheat, despite the liberal purchases by domestic millers, exporters are able to increase their takings far above the small movement a year ago, but there is still a big decrease when the comparison is carried back to the record breaking outgo three and four years ago. Later in the season it is probable, if prices are held at a reasonable position, the movement of wheat out of the country will rise close to the volume of exports in banner years. One favorable development in foreign trade since 1902 is the much larger proportion of wheat that goes out in the shape of flour. In a few more days the greatest corn crop on record will be out of danger, and already the surplus is being purchased by foreign consumers. Hog packing at the West steadily gains over last year's figures, the increase thus far this season amounting to 1,385,000 head, or about 12 per cent. An interesting development in the cotton market was the sudden change of front by the leading speculator whose previous predictions promised a serious scarcity.

Reports from the leading manufacturing industries are very encouraging, new business coming forward in a manner that testifies to the abiding confidence of dealers in consumption on a liberal scale. Footwear shipments continue to exceed last year's, but there is still a small balance in favor of 1903. Factories are now busily occupied, although there is hesitation regarding the acceptance of deliveries more remote than the end of the year. The strength of the raw material is ample explanation of this attitude. The one menace to the cotton goods industry has disappeared, resales of export purchases for China having ceased and more foreign business being placed. The position of domestic buyers in the primary market does not become more enviable as their stocks decrease, and the mills reject orders except for such spot goods as are available. Other textile fabrics are firm in price, and clothing manufacturers have had a splendid season. In the iron and steel industry the long deferred business in pig iron has at last made its appearance, and smaller orders are accepted only at an advance of about 50 cents a ton. The structural steel mills are still sold far ahead, and orders for railway equipment run well into 1906.

Upon what meat doth this our McAdoo feed that he does not obey the courts, and in spite of injunctions breaks into houses without warrants?

When Wei-Hai-Wei and Kiao-Chau are returned to China by act of Congress perhaps the Boston dreamer who imagines Senator Crane engaging in such a scheme will see the Philippines "neutralized."

Another stage of the growth of New-York Jerseyward is marked by the boring of another tunnel under the North River. The giant is stretching his limbs preparatory to a new era of greatness.

The Sultan of Morocco has succeeded in embroiling himself with Spain also. This increases the chances with respect to the tanning of Morocco.

Filtration of the water supply of all the boroughs should be secured at the earliest possible moment. When the supply is polluted with sewage, as it is now officially declared to be, it is only a question of time when that sewage will contain the germs from some typhoid case and spread death broadcast.

With the railway tracks in Park Row close to the curb of the postoffice motormen should take especial care to have their cars under control. Instead, many of them think it is a fine place for racing, and with fatal results.

Although Venezuela has "placed orders for "eight field batteries and four mountain bat-"teries, the latter of four guns each," France still persists in attempting to collect her claims.

Kansas farmers estimate their corn crop at 250,000,000 bushels, with a probability that it will reach 275,000,000, thus breaking the record of the bumper crop of 1889, which reached 273,000,000 bushels. As corn is now selling at 30 cents a bushel, whereas in 1889 it sold for 10 cents, the farmers of the Sunflower State are looking ahead to a joyous Thanksgiving.

PERSONAL.

Oyama is reported as saying in an interview: "General Linevitch is not a man who is thirsting for fame. Originally he was against the war. He has many acquaintances in Japan and is on terms of intimate friendship with Major General Fukushima. Linevitch has reached his present high position from the ranks. We took only sixty guns in the battle of Moukden, owing to the marvelous skill of the enemy in effecting a retreat. The Russians carried away the barrels of their guns by railway."

"The Chicago Inter-Ocean" is authority for the statement that Mayor Dunne has offered to divide his salary with his aged father, Patrick W. Dunne, but refused to put him or any other members of the family on the municipal payroll.

Clifford W. Barnes, general secretary of the Religious Education Society of Chicago, is to be sent abroad to investigate religious education in Europe.

Dr. Maurice Francis Egan, professor of comparative philology in the Catholic University at Washington, has received from King Leopold of Belgium a medal for "distinguished literary merit."

Aguinaldo, the former chief of the Filipinos, has settled down as a farmer.

Funds for a memorial to the late Mayor Collons of Boston have reached $11,290.

Professor Wilhelm Paszkowski, special commissioner from the Emperor of Germany to study American universities, will visit fourteen institutions for the purpose of establishing closer working relations between the universities of Germany and the United States.

A three days' festival is to be held at Bonn, where Schumann, the composer, is buried, and near which is the asylum where he ended his days.

A. R. Gates, of Curryville, Mo., challenges any man in the State in the matter of long whiskers. His are four feet long, of a brunette shade and just twelve years old. Mr. Gates does not make a parade of this umbrageous hirsute adornment, keeping his whiskers neatly braided and hidden away under his waistcoat, but he is ready to measure up with any Missourian who doubts his supremacy.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

The Rev. A. A. Miner, a Universalist minister of Boston, who was an extreme believer in prohibition, once had a lively colloquy with the late General Patrick A. Collins, of Boston, over prohibitory legislation. The subject was up before a legislative committee. The minister was very much in earnest, while General Collins was inclined to be jocose. Finally, pointing to the temperance advocate, General Collins said: "I honor Dr. Miner, and, my friends, what a good man he would be if he would only let whiskey alone."

Willie to the circus went,
He thought it was immense;
His little heart went pitter-pat,
For the excitement was in tents.
—(Harvard Lampoon.

Parisian public opinion has been pretty thoroughly aroused over the proposal of the municipal authorities in relation to the principal playground of Paris, the beautiful Bois de Boulogne. The Paris Municipal Council recently purchased from the state that part of the fortifications and glacis immediately adjoining the Bois, with the intention of levelling the glacis and dividing up the ground into building lots. This would involve a diminution of the park by about one hundred acres and the destruction of over six thousand trees. In the old days of the Empire such a plan once resolved upon would have been carried out regardless of protests, but "The Figaro," leading the protest, has now aroused public opinion to such an extent over the proposed vandalism as regards the Bois that it is scarcely probable the authorities will persevere in the plan.

The Headless Man Again.—Stock Jobber (to new Irish clerk, who is working out the Bull and Bear list)—Hullo, why do you put "B" against your results?

Clerk—Shure, sir, that's for "Bull," to distinguish them from "Bear."—(Punch.

Word comes from the Chautauqua grape belt that this season's grape harvest, now begun, will be from 6,000 to 8,000 carloads in excess of the large consumption of the delicious Concords within the belt itself and adjacent towns and cities. In addition to supplying Eastern cities, the fruit is shipped South and West as far as Chicago and Denver, the East thus making a return to the West for Colorado and Oregon and other fruits that later on will come eastward by the carload. As respects flavor the Chautauqua Concords challenge comparison with the vintage of any other part of the United States.

A man can be sweet without being fresh.—(Ram's Horn.

One of the tutors at a great university, according to "The Dundee Advertiser," wrote to the leading newspaper of the city to the following effect: "Walking in the dusk through the grounds of the university the other evening, my attention was arrested by a low murmuring sound near me which was neither a hiss nor a whistle. On looking I saw a creature lying on the ground, larger than a cricket. Two antennæ-like protuberances projected above the eyes. It had no wings; and the covering of its body was variegated, though certainly not like down. Mindful of the danger to myself, I did not venture to turn it on its back so as to count the legs. On the ground lay a small quanity of snow-white substance, which had evidently exuded from the body. Can any of your readers identify the creature from this imperfect description?" The government naturalist fell into the trap—baited, probably, especially for him. He wrote learnedly about various insects, and concluded that the one observed must be one of two whose long Latin names he gave. The antennæ-like protuberances are used for burrowing in the ground, and these insects secrete a fluid which they have the power of ejecting to protect themselves in case of attack. The tutor wrote again to thank the naturalist for his information, and to say he need not trouble him further, as he had fortunately observed the creature again more closely under exactly similar circumstances, and was able now to identify it himself as the Vacca vulgaris, or common cow.

IF I WERE QUEEN.

If I were Queen of Anywhere
I'd have a golden crown
And sit upon a velvet chair
And wear a satin gown.

A knight of noble pedigree
Should wait beside my seat
To serve me upon bended knee
With things I liked to eat.

I'd have a birthday cake each day
With candles all alight—
I'd send the doctors all away,
And sit up late at night.
—(Lucy Fitch Perkins, in St. Nicholas.

A vessel recently called at Easter Island, the first to visit that out of the way spot in twelve months. The inhabitants seem content, however, for no one takes the infrequent opportunity to emigrate.

Uncle John was talking of the South, and turned to Morton. "I suppose you never saw an alligator," he said. "Of course, I have," the boy replied. "It's what hatches our chickens—it's a great deal better than an old hen."—(Judge.

THE INFLUENCE OF TUSKEGEE.

From The Tuskegee Student.

The following letter to Principal Washington from Thomas Worthington, president of the Worthington Construction Company, of Birmingham will, we are sure, be read with very great interest by the friends of the Tuskegee Institute. It is direct, positive evidence from a Southern source as to the worthiness of Tuskegee students; it is the best possible recommendation of the influence of the Tuskegee Institute in influencing its students along lines that make for their highest usefulness. We do not believe that silly prophecies and ill-concealed vindictiveness have any standing in court by the side of evidence such as comes to us in this way from men who have had experience with Tuskegee students and know what they are capable of doing. Mr. Worthington writes: "We are glad to be able to advise you that the twenty-seven students from the Tuskegee Normal Institute, who have worked for us during their vacation, from June 1 to September 15, have conducted themselves in a manner most exemplary, have proven industrious, faithful and trustworthy employes, and have given us, as a whole, entire satisfaction. This makes the fourth year in which we have worked students from the Tuskegee Normal School during the vacation term, and we are convinced of the beneficial effect of that institution on the young negro while attending the same."

THE PRESIDENT.

From Goodwin's Weekly, Salt Lake City.

He is the livest President that this country has ever had; has a clearer idea of the wants and modes of thought of the whole country than any other President ever had; is the easiest one to approach and the hardest one to throw down when he thinks he is right; he is as near the people as was Lincoln, as ready for a scrap as was Jackson, as austere when the occasion calls for it as was Washington. In the mean time, the subject on which he devotes most of his time is how best to serve his fellow countrymen and humanity generally.

NAILING THE GHOST.

From The London Globe.

An extraordinary instance of rustic superstition has been brought to light in an Hungarian village. Owing to sinister rumors as to the cause of death, the authorities had the body of a peasant exhumed, and were horrified to find the hands and feet nailed down to the coffin, while a long nail had also been driven through the heart. An inquiry was at once held, with the result that an old woman confessed that the act had been perpetrated under her directions. The man had died a sudden death, and, there being a superstition in Hungary that persons dying under such circumstances haunt the house in which they die, the further superstition has grown up that post-mortem reappearances can be prevented by nailing the body in its coffin. The old woman further admitted having done the same thing in all similar cases for many years.

WHY THE SENATOR WAS VEXED.

From The Philadelphia Ledger.

Senator McEnery, of Louisiana, is as deaf as a post. One day last session one of the newspaper correspondents interested in Louisiana news sent in a card to him, and Mr. McEnery came out of the Senate chamber to see him.

"Any news, Senator?" shouted the correspondent.

"What's that?" said Mr. McEnery.

"Any news to-day?" roared the correspondent, getting purple.

"Don't hear you," said the Senator.

"I—say—is—there—any—news?"

"Oh! Yes, I believe I have got one," mumbled Mr. McEnery, feeling in his pocket. He pulled out a cigar and handed it to the newspaper man. The latter, seeing the hopelessness of the case, accepted the cigar as the best way out of the situation, expressed his thanks in pantomime, and went away.

Senator McEnery returned to the Senate chamber and sat down beside Senator Foster. "What do you think of this for infernal cheek?" shouted he. "Young Blank, of 'The Palladium,' called me out in the midst of this important debate just to ask me for a cigar!"

PROFESSOR HAECKEL'S AUTOGRAPH.

From The Buffalo Commercial.

Andrew Carnegie greatly admires Ernst Haeckel, the famous scientist of the University of Jena, and not long ago he commissioned a young man who was about to become a student at Jena to get for him a Haeckel autograph. The autograph, in English, in due course arrived. It read, "Ernst Haeckel gratefully acknowledges the receipt from Andrew Carnegie of a Zumpt microscope for the biological laboratory of the Jena University." A microscope, needless to say, arrived, with Mr. Carnegie's compliments, at Jena within a few weeks

MUSEUM AIDS SCHOOLS.

Providing Natural History Specimens for Instruction of Children.

Nearly four hundred thousand children in the public elementary schools of the city will study nature specimens this year through the courtesy of the American Museum of Natural History. All last week men from the museum were delivering specimen cases to about a hundred schools whose principals had applied for them. Many of the specimens are new this year. Two employes of the museum were at work all summer mounting six hundred new bird skins for the schools.

The museum began this work among the school children in a small way two years ago. At that time the new course of study had just been introduced into the schools, and nature study was one of the principal ones prescribed for the children of the first four years.

The Board of Superintendents of the Department of Education, in making up the supply lists, determined to rely on the teachers and children to procure specimens for the nature study course. In this they reckoned without their host. The teachers began applying to the museum immediately for the very items that the supply lists of the Department of Education provided for the high schools. Director H. C. Bumpus decided to have a collection of specimens compiled in accordance with the requirements of the course of study in the public schools and to place the collection at the disposal of the teachers. He placed the work in the hands of G. H. Sherwood, assistant curator of the Department of Invertebrate Zoology.

The travelling collection of specimens first consisted of 10 sets of bluejays and 10 of owls. It now consists of 40 owl sets, 40 robin sets, 40 bluejay sets, 40 bluebird sets, 30 tanger sets, 20 mollusk sets, 20 crab sets, 20 sets of sponges and corals, 20 insect sets, 20 starfish and worm sets, 20 sets of minerals and rocks, 20 sets of native woods and 20 sets of special insects.

While these sets are particularly adapted to the nature study course in the first four years of the elementary public schools, they are also used in the upper grades in connection with other subjects. For instance, the nautilus would be studied in connection with the reading lesson at which the poem of "The Chambered Nautilus" is taken up.

Last year 185 regular schools used the travelling sets, and last summer 32 of the 33 summer schools used them. In the regular schools 375,000 children benefited by them, and a much greater number will see and study them this winter.

Already more than one hundred calls have come in to Mr. Sherwood. When sets of the collections are desired at any school, the principal signs an application card indicating which set he wants first and the order in which he wishes other sets to follow. Only one set is delivered to a school at one time.

The sets are delivered by a messenger of the Museum without expense to the school or teachers. Collections may be retained for three weeks. On each case a card is attached, giving its number and name, and, on the back, the itinerary that it has followed and the number of children who have studied it and the principals who have used it. Some remarkable figures are shown. One bluejay set has visited nine schools and has been studied by 7,668 pupils.

Each case is also accompanied by a copy of notes of a brief nature, giving facts on the structure, habits and characteristics of the particular species in the case. A list of reference books is also appended.

The Museum also keeps on hand collections of every class of birds, insects, bugs, minerals, etc., mentioned under "Nature Study" in the school syllabuses, and the school children have free access to them daily. As Mondays and Tuesdays are pay days, the children must come in the company of parents or teachers, in which case they are admitted without charge.

The Museum makes a specialty of local collections, which are gathered within fifty miles of New-York City. The birds in the collection at the Museum are changed monthly with the birds of the parks. Two hives of bees, making honey under a glass, are always on exhibition for the children.

SHOW MENZEL'S WORK.

Exhibition in the Lenox Library Will Begin To-day.

An exhibition of the work of Adolph von Menzel, the German artist who died last winter at the age of ninety, will be open to the public to-day at the Lenox Library. It comprises many reproductions of drawings and paintings, lithographs in pen and with crayon and lithographs done with brush and scraper, etchings, book illustrations engraved on wood, and portraits of Menzel at various periods of his life. The exhibition has been arranged after several months' work by Frank Weitenkampf, curator of the print department.

Menzel, remarked Mr. Weitenkampf yesterday in a talk with a Tribune reporter, was known to most people as identified with the period of Frederick the Great, in his paintings and illustrations. The cause was to be found in the fact that so much of his published work was devoted to that period. His sphere, however, was not so limited, and there are thousands of drawings which the public have not seen or have seen only in isolated cases in reproductions.

Five thousand drawings were found in Menzel's studio at the time of his death.

In this exhibition there are added reproductions of Menzel's paintings, arranged chronologically, like the lithographs.

Seven sheets of lithographs in crayon, illustrating the life of Luther, were executed when Menzel was about sixteen years old. It happens that in the arrangement of the exhibition the later drawings are followed by this early work.

There is a set of twelve plates in lithographic crayon of memorable events in the history of Brandenburg and Prussia.

Two hundred vignettes, illustrating the works of Frederick the Great, were engraved on wood under Menzel's supervision. There are a number of studies of Prussian soldiers from the army of Frederick the Great the result of years of work in arsenals, libraries and private collections. This consisted of more than 400 drawings, executed with the pen on stone. Only thirty complete copies are known.

There are many p