Amusements.

ACADEMY—8:15—The Virginian.
ALHAMBRA—2—8—Vaudeville.
BELASCO—8—Du Barry.
BIJOU—8:15—The Music Master.
BROADWAY—8:15—The 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.
GARDEN—8:15—Richard III.
GARRICK—Closed this week.
HAMMERSTEIN'S VICTORIA—8:15—Vaudeville.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—8:15—The Prodigal Son.
HERALD SQUARE—8:15—Fritz in Tammany Hall.
HIPPODROME—2—8—The Romance of a Hindoo Princess and A Yankee Circus on Mars.
HUDSON—8:20—Man and Superman.
IRVING PLACE—8:20—Frühlingsluft.
JOE WEBER'S—8:30—The Prince Chap.
KNICKERBOCKER—8—The Taming of the Shrew.
LEW FIELDS'S—8—The Music Master and It Happened in Nordland.
LIBERTY—8:15—The Rogers Brothers in Ireland.
LYCEUM—8:30—Just Out of College.
LYRIC—8:15—Happyland.
MADISON SQUARE—8:15—The Man on the Box.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—11 a. m. to 11 p. m.—Wine and Spirits Show.
MAJESTIC—Closed to-night.
MANHATTAN—8:20—Monna Vanna.
NEW-AMSTERDAM—8:15—The White Cat.
NEW-YORK—8:15—The Ham Tree.
PRINCESS—8:15—Zira.
PROCTOR'S—FIFTH AVENUE—School for Scandal—TWENTY-THIRD STREET—Lillian Russell—Vaudeville.
SAVOY—8:15—The Walls of Jericho.
WALLACK'S—8:20—The Squaw Man.
WEST END—8—In New-York Town.

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Business Notices.

Results.

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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.

(816 lines to a column.)

An average gain of about 268 columns a month.

Circulation Books Open.

New-York Daily Tribune.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1905.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—President Loubet left Paris and crossed the frontier on the way to Madrid, to return the visit of King Alfonso, and an enthusiastic demonstration marked his departure. ═══ Admiral Togo made a public entry of Tokio to report to the Emperor the return of his fleet from the war; he was heartily welcomed by the people and officials, and warmly praised by the Mikado. ═══ A statue of Pope Pius X was unveiled in Riese, the Venetian village where he was born. ═══ The Russian forces in Manchuria are being rapidly demobilized and sent home by trains from Harbin. ═══ A question of settling the status of the Congo Independent State is expected to come before the Belgian Parliament at the present session, and it may be made an integral part of the Kingdom of Belgium. ═══ Two British officers, captured by Moroccan tribesmen, were liberated by the exchange for them of a brigand, the brother of the man who headed the band which effected their capture. ═══ Negotiations for floating the new Russian loan of $300,000,000 will probably be completed this week, the arrangements with French, American, English and German groups of bankers being already well under way.

DOMESTIC.—The President spent the day in St. Augustine, Fla., going to church in the morning and taking a salt water swim in the afternoon; in the evening he started for Mobile, Ala. ═══ The president of the wrecked Enterprise National Bank at Pittsburg, says the shortage will reach $1,500,000. ═══ Militia was called out in Ridgway, Penn., where an alarm of house breaking was raised after three incendiary fires started in the heart of the city. ═══ Five miners were killed by the cave-in of a slope in a Utah copper mine. ═══ David S. Scott, who forged his wife's name to obtain funds, requested a Pittsburg judge to send him to prison. ═══ The Fall River operatives rejected the offer of the Cotton Manufacturers' Association. ═══ Diamonds and jewelry valued at about $4,000 were stolen from the Pittsfield home of W. E. Paige.

CITY.—William M. Ivins went out of town for rest, after giving an interview, in which he said that Mayor McClellan had not kept his ante-election promises. ═══ James W. Osborne issued a statement denying that Jerome's administration had been unusually efficient and demanding an apology for the charge that he would be Murphy's puppet. ═══ Borough President Cassidy, it was learned, is rushing improvements in Queens to make a good impression just before election. ═══ Justice Gaynor sent a letter to Dr. Thomas Flournoy in regard to the best candidate for District Attorney. ═══ Five persons were drowned in the Hudson River off Yonkers; the accident was witnessed by many on shore. ═══ Ludlow's Aeroplane No. 8 made a successful flight in tow of a tug in the North River, carrying a man to a height of about five hundred feet. ═══ El Hadji Abdullahi Pacha, special envoy to the United States, arrrived in New-York, on his way to Washington, to request that the United States enter into trade relations with Abyssinia. ═══ A general strike in the 42d-st. tunnel is threatened if the contractors refuse to discharge all non-union men there to-day. ═══ Four persons were hurt in a runaway accident in 7th-ave. near 125th-st. ═══ Two men were taken to Newark City Hospital with broken collar bones, the result of an automobile accident. ═══ Two men, said to be members of the "Slaughterhouse gang," attacked a teamster, and revolvers were emptied in a fight in an 8th-ave. surface car; all three men were wounded.

THE WEATHER.—Indications for to-day: Fair. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 51 degrees; lowest, 46.

THE TWO INDIES.

Dr. Lyman Abbott's presidential address at the Lake Mohonk conference last week was filled with valuable suggestion. The conference was called for the discussion of problems concerning our "dependent peoples," not from a tyrannical or an "imperialistic" but from a friendly and philantiropic point of view; and Dr. Abbott sounded an appropriate keynote when he said that it was the conscience of the American people that was asking what we ought to do. There will be few, we imagine, who will dissent from the answer which the speaker himself proceeded to give to that question. He swept away the obsolete idea that barbarians had a right to remain forever barbarians in the heart of a civilized country, and that we should protect them forever in that right. Whatever pledge this nation ever made to that effect "was a foolish pledge, better broken than kept." The problem is no longer how to protect savages in their savagery, but how to do away with that savagery and to impose civilization upon a numerous people foreign to us in race, in language, in customs and in religion. That is the proposition which Dr. Abbott put before that conference of friends of the Indians and other dependent peoples, and to which that conference addressed itself with characteristic earnestness.

There will, we have said, be little if any dissent from the views expressed by Dr. Abbott. It will be observed that he was speaking particularly about the North American Indians and our duties toward them. In such application his words will meet with universal approval. But why should their application be thus restricted? There are other Indians than those, in those other Indies which Columbus was seeking when he stumbled upon America. Why should not what is fitting for the Indies of the West be also fitting for the Indies of the East? Mutatis mutandis, why are not Dr. Abbott's words as properly applicable to the Philippines as to the western parts of the United States? Upon what principle of reason, logic or equity is that which is right for the Choctaw and the Sioux to be accounted wrong for the Moro and the Tagal? And if, as Dr. Abbott well declared, to "set "apart territory to be forever sacred to barbarism" in Montana or Oklahoma was "a foolish pledge, better broken than kept," why should the making and the keeping of such a pledge be required of us in Jolo or Samar?

We can perceive no rational ground upon which to make a distinction between the two cases. The Filipinos are to us "foreign in race, in language, in customs and in religion." That is precisely what Dr. Abbott said of the American Indians. Some of the Filipinos object to our control. So for generations the American Indians have resented and resisted our control. There is no argument for the abandonment of the Filipinos that might not equally be urged for the abandonment of the Indians; there is no argument for the civilization of our wards in the Far West that does not apply with equal force to our wards in the Far East. We have the same right in Mindanao that we have in Arizona, and we have the same responsibility. That is the wholesome and profitable lesson inculcated by this Conference of the Friends of Indians and Other Dependent Peoples.

A MATTER OF ARITHMETIC.

About this time look out for a Tammany attempt to start a panic with reference to the Hearst candidacy. It is an old trick and should deceive nobody. If the natural supporters of Mr. Ivins keep their heads and do not let themselves be stampeded by the cries of the enemy, Tammany is certain to be beaten and Mr. Ivins elected. The Tammany managers are already in despair over the disaffection in their own strongholds. In the districts where they have hitherto exercised a despotic sway Mr. Hearst has divided their vote and even drawn over some of their precinct workers. What is usually an inert, solid mass of Tammany voters is now only a broken reed in Murphy's hands, and we may expect that in a few days he will be appealing to Republicans in the name of conservatism and social order to save him from defeat. When such an appeal comes wise men will just study the figures and refuse to pull his chestnuts out of the fire.

The vote at the coming election is likely to be about 600,000. The straight Republican vote here is more than 200,000. Three years ago, with a smaller electorate, Governor Odell had 204,499 in the city, and last year Governor Higgins received 268,362. Governor Higgins's vote was doubtless swelled by the exceptional interest of the Presidential campaign, but it ran so far short of the vote for President Roosevelt as to have been almost entirely a party vote. Certainly the Republican vote two years before was generally regarded as a measure of the party's strength in an off year without substantial independent assistance. Two years ago Mayor McClellan received 314,712 votes. The same forces, with the present larger electorate, would give him, perhaps, 350,000 votes. If Mr. Hearst polls 150,000 of these, pulling Mr. McClellan's strength down to 200,000, Mr. Ivins will almost certainly be elected. If Tammany is ready to admit that its organization is utterly disintegrated and that only a minority of its normal vote is supporting Mr. McClellan, there may be reason to consider seriously the possibility of Mr. Hearst's election. But in that case the duty of all conservative citizens, including Mr. McClellan's supporters, would be to rally to Mr. Ivins in order to defeat the radical ticket.

So long as Tammany is able to hold the greater part of its old adherents the fight is between Mr. Ivins and Mr. McClellan. It is a plain matter of arithmetic that when Tammany cannot do this the fight will be between Mr. Ivins and Mr. Hearst, not Mr. Hearst and Mr. McClellan. The Republicans have an unbroken organized force behind Mr. Ivins. Of itself it is not enough to elect him without independent help or a split in the opposition, but any split in the Tammany vote serious enough to bring Mr. McClellan's strength down to the solid Republican minimum for Mr. Ivins is sure to leave both parts of the opposition in a minority, unless, indeed, Mr. McClellan's vote dwindles so that he is left a hopeless third. Any attempt, therefore, by Tammany to start a panic in favor of Mr. McClellan would simply be a confession of despair. It would not be an honest appeal to the patriotism of conservative opponents, but a selfish attempt to save its own organization from wreck at the risk of drawing enough votes from Mr. Ivins to elect Mr. Hearst.

MEN, CLASSES AND LAWS.

Some of the students of one of our local universities recently violated in a flagrant manner the laws of that institution. In the same acts they also broke the laws of the state and city of New-York. As for the laws of manliness, generosity and courage, the less said about them the better, so completely were they ignored by these young men. The academic authorities succeeded in identifying three of the offenders and properly suspended them from their student functions for a year, which was little short of expulsion. Next we were told that all the rest of that year's class, between two and three hundred men, were preparing an address asking for the reinstatement of the offenders and declaring that they themselves were all equally guilty. The sophomoric logic appears to have been that the authorities could not justly punish only three men for the fault of three hundred, and that it could not punish the whole three hundred; wherefore it would be compelled to pardon them all. The latest report, however, is that most of them have withdrawn from or have refrained from making the address, in which they are acting with discretion.

There are ample precedents, in college life and out of it, for punishing only a few where many are guilty. We have heard of a mutinous regiment being punished by having every tenth man shot. Moreover, if all the members of the class had declared themselves equally guilty, it would still have been certain many of them were so only in intention, for it is known that they did not all participate in the lawless acts. Again, there are not lacking precedents for the suspension of a whole class. Precisely that has occurred at more than one American college. The notion that the proverbial principle of "safety in numbers" goes so far as to assure immunity to lawbreakers provided their "gang" is numerous enough is a vicious and intolerable one. A university that could not uphold its authority against a whole class or against all the classes of the student body would be unworthy to attempt upholding it against a single student.

We have no wish to see the three suspended students or the whole class to which they belonged treated with unnecessary rigor. But we do believe it is time to impress upon college and university students the supreme necessity of obedience to law. In the whole *studium generale* there is no more important lesson than that, and there is none that in particular is more needed in American colleges and in the American community. The chief motive of the students in moving, through self-inculpation, for the reinstatement of their guilty comrades was, of course, perfectly evident. It was not that they thought injustice had been done to those three, or that, with a generous spirit, they desired to share their fate. It was simply that they thought it would be a "smart" thing to "put the faculty in a hole" and cause it to reverse its action. That would magnify the influence of the students and correspondingly lessen the authority and prestige of the faculty. Next year's students of disorderly proclivities would think that they were safe in breaking the laws, for if they were caught and punished the class would be able to secure their pardon. That is a consideration which may properly lead college authorities to hesitate before yielding in any measure to the petition or the demand of a class which voluntarily writes itself down a company of lawbreakers; and it is well that most of the class, upon more mature reflection, decided not to adopt so evil a course.

A QUESTION OF STANDARDS.

Ex-Mayor Low put the significance of the Mayoralty campaign in a nutshell when he said at Carnegie Hall that the question at issue was a question of standards. Mr. McClellan is asking a re-election on the ground that his personal character is good and his personal intentions are honorable. But the Tammany candidate's admitted integrity cannot avail to cloak the odious theories of administration which Tammany, and every nominee of Tammany, stand for. Mayor McClellan years ago cast his fortunes with Tammany Hall, and he has never shrunk from accepting and defending its conceptions of government. He eulogized Van Wyck in 1901 and advocated Van Wyck's reelection. He has never quarrelled with the Tammany system of "honest graft"—a system under which, as the Hon. George Washington Plunkitt describes it, "politicians do not steal a dollar "from the city treasury; they just see their op"portunities and take them."

Mayor McClellan has said on the stump that his administration has been "honest, efficient and economical." But with all his personal ideals of honesty, Mr. McClellan, as Mr. Low justly puts it, "is willing to lend himself to the "service of an organization whose every prin"ciple is inconsistent with either honest, effi"cient or economical government. His admin"istration may have been honest, in the life "insurance sense of that word, and in the same "sense it may have been economical and it may "have been efficient. But a system such as "Mr. Plunkitt has described in his recent book "cannot be honest and cannot be economical "and cannot be efficient in any just sense of "those words."

Whatever professions Mr. McClellan may make, he must be judged by the standard of public administration which he accepts, and those who vote for him must take the responsibility—if he is elected—of fastening upon the city for four years more the odious system of plunder devised for their own enrichment by the Durhams, McNicholls, McCarrens and Murphys.

CONSUMPTION ON RAILWAYS.

Dr. Charles B. Dudley, the chemist of the Pennsylvania Railroad, is convinced that the danger of acquiring pulmonary consumption from riding in cars which have carried victims of that malady has been exaggerated. He has reached that conclusion after an elaborate inquiry, and he gave its results to the American Public Health Association at the last meeting of that organization, "Engineering News" has just printed his paper on the subject in full. Examination of it shows that though he has directly investigated only one phase of the question the authorities on whom he principally relies are reputable and trustworthy.

One of the most instructive methods of ascertaining the influence of the suspected environment on the occasional traveller is, obviously, to ask how those are affected who are exposed to it almost continuously. For the census report of 1900 a special study was made of the mortality from various causes in a number of different occupations. This shows that there are on an average 187.3 deaths from tuberculosis for every 100,000 inhabitants; but the mean for "railroad employes" is only 129.8. Since no distinction is made in the returns between office clerks and men engaged in the operation of passenger trains, Dr. Dudley wisely determined not to base any argument on these statistics. In the records of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's Relief Fund for eighteen years he found more instructive data. Therein it appeared that the death rate from consumption was 330 out of 100,000 for passenger conductors, 400 for freight conductors, and much smaller for the two classes of brakemen.

The figures here quoted are susceptible of more than one interpretation. Dr. Dudley declares that the brakemen were much younger than the conductors and that most of them had been subjected to a physical examination before being enrolled, whereas the conductors were not thus tested. He then remarks that the difference in mischief done between the two classes of conductors hardly bears out the theory that passenger cars are dangerously infected. Possibly Dr. Dudley's explanation of the fact that more conductors than brakemen succumb may be the correct one. Without further information it cannot safely be disputed. But it should be noted that the duties of the freight conductor are more exacting and involve more exposure and irregularity in hours than do those of the passenger conductor. Hence, as "Engineering News" points out in its comment on Dr. Dudley's paper, employes of the former class would have a poorer chance to shake off incipient consumption than those of the latter. Interesting as these facts are, then, it is not altogether clear what they prove.

The main question has been attacked in another way by Dr. J. J. Kinyoun, of Glen Olden, Penn., and Dr. Dudley believes that the research is the first of its kind ever undertaken. Examinations were made of four classes of material obtained from day coaches and sleeping cars. These were carpet dust, particles adhering to bedding, hangings and upholstery and removed by damp swabs; samples of air and the suspicious residuum of drinking cups. Nearly two hundred tests were made for bacteria from such sources, and only in a single instance was there a result which excited suspicion. Dr. Dudley adds to this statement an account of an inquiry of his own, designed to indicate whether plush upholstery and the hangings of a sleeping car were more dangerous than smooth surfaces. He found that a light breeze would dislodge and leave suspended in the air 64 per cent of any particles which had become temporarily attached to glass and woodwork, while only 12 per cent were freed from cloth. His conclusion is that the outcry against fabrics which cannot be cleaned easily is not altogether warranted.

As the case now stands there is an evident need of pursuing the investigation made by Dr. Dudley and others a little further. Dr. Kinyoun's hunt for bacteria should be repeated by half a dozen more experts, each acting independently. It is conceivable that there were defects of method in the original tests. It is also desirable that more definite information should be obtained about the mortality among sleeping car porters and the persons employed to sweep and wash day coaches at railway terminals. Dr. Dudley applied to the Pullman company for such light as it could throw on the question, but no statistics were procurable, and the company merely replied that it had "never known of either a conductor or porter "acquiring any disease in a car, except one case "of smallpox." If, however, the argument is yet incomplete, it nevertheless encourages a belief that the peril incident to travel has been overestimated. Sanitarians will now be forced to produce more specific evidence than has been offered hitherto in order to sustain their theories.

MONEY AND BUSINESS.

After rising close to the highest point on record last Tuesday, prices of the sixty most active railway securities reacted slightly and the market became very irregular. It is worthy of note that the average of $117 52 at the close on Tuesday was attained without any evidence of interest on the part of the general public, sales for the day only slightly exceeding half a million shares, with most of the business confined to a few manipulated specialties. Although a firm money market does not encourage marginal purchases by outsiders, an enthusiastic movement requires something more than 5 per cent call loans to check its progress. Led by Brooklyn Rapid Transit, the market rose sharply toward the end of the week, and after the favorable bank statement appeared the railway shares eclipsed all records. Yet sales fell so far behind those of the corresponding week in 1904 that New-York bank exchanges actually showed a small decrease. This is really remarkable in view of the higher level of prices for both securities and commodities and the greatly increased volume of legitimate business.

The money market appears to be established in a firm position, although there is no fear of stringency, especially while speculative operations are not aggressive. More gold has arrived from Europe, but a sudden change in the international situation precludes the possibility of further engagements at present, and it begins to look as if the tide of yellow metal might ebb very soon. Rates of foreign exchange have risen sharply of late, in response to a large demand for remittance accompanied by a scarcity of cotton bills, which have not equalled expectations. While it is true that the exports of cotton have fallen considerably behind last year's, comparison is made with an abnormally heavy movement, the present outgo being fully up to the average. It was generally believed that foreign loans would be renewed, but hardening of discounts abroad calls for remittance at maturity, and in addition there is a demand in connection with Japanese funds that may attain considerable proportions, despite assurances to the contrary. Prices of silver bullion have become established at the highest level of recent years, although quotations appear cheap if the comparison is carried back a little further.

Trade conditions are so generally satisfactory that there is little cause for complaint, yet retail distribution of seasonable merchandise would be very much heavier if the temperature throughout the country were to fall several degrees. Despite the fact that the railway facilities of the country are greater than at any previous time in the nation's history, there is even more than the customary complaint of car shortage and traffic blockades. These prevent the prompt movement of farm products to the seaboard and the return of manufactured articles to the interior. As a natural result, mercantile collections are not entirely satisfactory, although payments are remarkably prompt, considering the difficulties encountered, and remittances should be very heavy during the remainder of the year. There is no abatement of the interest in real estate or the number of new building permits, and the demand for lumber and other materials is very heavy. Official returns of foreign commerce in September provided a new record for that month, both imports and exports far surpassing the corresponding month in any preceding year. In fact, the value of merchandise imported was exceeded only in February and March of this year. Weekly reports since October 1 promise another encouraging return for the current month.

Reports of injury to the wheat crop in Argentina tended to strengthen quotations, but there was still more support in the slow movement to domestic primary markets and the sea coast. Congestion at Buffalo and inadequate supplies of cars at country elevators in the Northwest made it impossible to move grain as rapidly as desired, and produced more or less uneasiness in the short account, which had to face the possibility that deliveries could not be made when option contracts matured. Yet it has been possible each week of late to show a slight increase in exports of wheat and flour, making a very favorable comparison with the same time last year. The movement of corn is slow, but mild weather has made it possible to secure an unprecedentedly large crop, so that a free movement is only a question of adequate traffic facilities. Cotton has been extremely erratic, falling to the lowest point of the crop year and recovering $2 75 a bale, with no more tangible explanation than predictions of frost and a decreased estimate by an authority who was far from accurate last year. Dispatches from the South indicate that whenever quotations fall below 10 cents there is a sudden check to shipments.

Nothing especially new has developed in regard to the leading manufacturing industries, conditions continuing satisfactory as a rule, and most operators reporting sufficient business on hand to keep plants fully occupied, while there is less evidence of anxiety among producers to make sales than there is among purchasers to place contracts. This is particularly true of the footwear industry, where the price of leather and hides has generated much conservatism. New records are constantly established for domestic hides, and prices of foreign dry hides are now getting their share of the advance. Forwardings of footwear from Boston average about 10,000 cases more each week than in 1904, and Western shipping departments are equally active. Fewer new orders are recorded in the textile industries, but the mills have much business on hand, and the higher wages at Fall River tend to produce uncertainty at other spinning centres. A further large purchase of pig iron by the leading interest has advanced quotations moderately, but the level is still far below the boom period a few years ago, and steel mills have no immediate cause for uneasiness regarding accumulated stocks, for deliveries cannot be made as rapidly as importunate buyers would like.

The Mayor doubtless conveyed some surprising information to the Tammany braves when he declared "the whole purpose for which the Democratic party lives" to be "good government." Even the portrait of Richard Croker must have smiled at that declaration.

Mr. McClellan had the audacity to refer in Brooklyn to his work for the school children. Yet there are thousands of them in part time classes, though Mr. McClellan two years ago promised to find a seat for a full day for every child, and blamed Mayor Low for doing no more than he himself now dares claim credit for accomplishing

Colonel Watterson, like all genuine Southerners, never does things by halves, and his enthusiastic greeting of the President in his Southern trip is merely an illustration of the changed spirit of the South toward Theodore Roosevelt as man and President.

Mr. Choate thinks life here is getting to be too strenuous. So does Mr. McClellan.

"The New-York Times," just now a supporter of Tammany, opposes Mr. Ivins on the ground that his plan for a city gas works would increase opportunities for corruption and that Tammany, which would surely come into power in the future, is too corrupt to be trusted with the management of the plant! This being interpreted means that Tammany is so corrupt that it ought to be continued in power!

One giant battleship of to-day such as made junk of a large part of the Russian fleet in the battle of the Sea of Japan could destroy both the fleets engaged in the most picturesque and in many respects most memorable naval battle of history—that of Trafalgar—and come out of the contest without even the paint knocked from its armored sides. A vessel that can pour in a deadly fire at a distance of from three to five miles was probably not even dreamed of or desired by Nelson. He liked to close with the enemy and do real fighting, hand to hand, if necessary.

Nobody supposes any longer that Mr. McClellan, if elected, would let his duty to the city stand in the way of his ambition; but cannot even Murphy persuade him to put his duty to Tammany Hall before his ambition and not sacrifice a victory for McGowan and Ridgway, and even himself, to a determination to be free for the Governorship?

Mayor McClellan in his Tammany Hall speech remarked: "I prefer to make my appeal "to the people on what I have done and what my "re-election will mean." As to what his re-election will mean, two words will explain it, in case the Mayor's and Tammany's plans are carried out—Mayor McGowan.

PERSONAL.

Governor Miguel A. Otero of New-Mexico is one of the most extensive sheep breeders in the Southwest. He has 65,000 head in Guadaloupe County alone. He is a native of the Territory, a scion of one of its oldest families, and speaks Spanish and English with equal fluency. The Governor is now nearing the end of his second term.

Gorki has again come into conflict with the Russian censorship. He has in rehearsal at Moscow a new comedy entitled "Sons of the Soil," but in the fourth act there is represented a popular commotion. The police interfered, as this was likely to inflame the populace. Gorki, who was personally superintending the rehearsal, took the interference in good part, and expressed his willingness to modify the objectionable episode.

Emperor William a short time ago received an unusual present—a pair of scissors, but so exquisitely made as to be valued at nearly $500. A steel merchant was the giver. He had the Emperor's portrait and some celebrated historical buildings engraved on the scissors. The engraver is said to have worked five years at his task.

Senator John W. Daniels, of Virginia, is busy writing a life of General Jubal A. Early, the Confederate leader. The Senator has but recently returned to his home in Washington from an extended trip in search of material for the book.

There are now two vacant seats in the French Academy—that of the late Duc d'Audiffret-Pasquier and that of the late M. De Heredia. It is considered probable that M. Ribot will be elected as the successor of the duke, in which case the interesting spectacle will be witnessed of an austere Republican pronouncing the panegyric of the stanch Monarchist. M. Barres is mentioned for M. De Heredia's fauteuil.

President E. M. Gallaudet, the educator of the deaf and dumb, has returned to Washington, after attending the centennial anniversary of Moriz Hill, one of the first teachers of the dumb in Germany.

The Bishop of London, Dr. Ingram, is denouncing race suicide.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

It was out in Kansas City that a girl went into a bookstore and asked to see a copy of "The Pioneer." She looked at it for a few minutes and handed it back to the clerk.

"'Tain't what I want," she said. "I want a book on pi-ano playing."

"Did you think 'The Pioneer' was such a book?" asked the proprietor.

"Why, yes," she replied. "Wouldn't you, from that name?"

Her Unseemly Perversity.—Mrs. Hunks—I wish you wouldn'tbe so positive. There are two sides to every question.

Old Hunks (with a roar)—Well, that's no reason why you should always be on the wrong side!—(Chicago Tribune.

It was a plain, unadorned declaration of conditions and not theories that caused some merriment in the Circuit Court in Joplin, Mo., according to "The Globe," of that place, the other day when the keeper of a negro club was arraigned before Judge Dabbs on a charge of selling liquor without a license. The negro stood trembling before the bar of justice, and was quite as white as the nature of his complexion would allow. "Well, I don't know what to do about your case," said his honor, with seeming sternness, but with a heart tempered with mercy; "I can fine you from $50 to $500. What do you think I ought to do with you?"

"I—I don't know, judge. It's up—up to you," stuttered the negro, with such abject earnestness that the court, judge and all burst into laughter.

"Mike," said Plodding Pete, as he climbed into a freight car, "I'm glad de government doesn't own de railroads."

"Why?"

"Because when we takes a free ride now de worst dat happens is to be put off. But if de government was runnin' de lines we'd be arrested fer graftin', sure."—(Washington Star.

Professor Oncken, who is lecturing at the University of Chicago on history, is a most accomplished linguist. He spoke English almost without a foreign accent after being in London a month. He is said never to be at a loss for an English word, though he was once for the German equivalent of a common one. Some one had asked him at the Quadrangle Club: "Herr Oncken, what is the German word for furnace?" after hesitating a long while Herr Oncken gave the German equivalent for what would translate in English "the central heating plant." He was as much amused as the Quadranglers at not being able to give a better German synonyme, and the laugh was general when somebody suggested: "Fancy your wife asking you the last thing at night: 'My dear, did you 'tend to the central heating plant?'"

THIS IS THE APPROVED METHOD.

She runs to the gate as he comes, there to meet him;
The joy that she feels in her smile is expressed.
With wifely embraces she lovingly greets him;
She knows he is weary and needs a good rest.
But, first, it is certain he ought to have dinner.
He'll feel a deal better, she's sure, after that.
The lady is what we would all call a "winner,"
She knows what to do when she wants a new hat.

She wears his pet gown and she's mighty good looking;
She has, which is lucky, his favorite dish.
The coffee is worthy the rest of the cooking.
He seems to have all a mere mortal could wish.
She talks to him gayly, her silvery laughter
Rings out at his joking so ready and pat.
He has his suspicions of what she is after,
But, then, it is cheap at the price of a hat.

She brings his old jacket when dinner is ended,
His slippers and pipe, not forgetting the match,
And when on the lounge he is fairly extended
She gets out her basket to darn and to patch.
Oh, cynics may sneer at the marriage relation,
But what half so sweet as that nice, cozy chat?
And what does it matter if soon conversation
Insensibly turns to a new winter hat?
—(Chicago News.

The courts of Nevada are likely to have a chance to pass on the legal aspects of hazing. A freshman declined to join in the college yells, so he was ducked in a lake on the campus and otherwise treated for the cure of his idiosyncrasy. His father obtained thirty-two warrants charging assault and battery and served them on the boy's college mates.

Selfish.—Wilson—What do you think of government ownership?

Gilson—Well, I should approve of it heartily if I had anything that I wanted the government to buy.—(Somerville Journal.

NOT AFRAID, BUT ASHAMED.

From The Denver Times.

The late Bishop Peck, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, while presiding at a New-Hampshire conference, was entertained by a Mrs. Brown, who had a high reputation as a cook. She was especially famous for her mince pies, and at supper the Bishop, who weighed three hundred pounds, at first declined a second help of mince pie.

"I know some mince pies are indigestible, but mine are quite harmless," said Mrs. Brown. So the Bishop yielded and had a second and then a third helping.

Evening came, and the large church was packed with people. The choir sang, and the preliminary services were well started, but no Bishop. Then two or three went out to look for the absent gentleman.

They found him in Mrs. Brown's, writhing in the agonies of indigestion. One of the ministers said:

"Why, Bishop Peck, you are not afraid to die, are you?"

"No," replied the Bishop, between groans, "I am not afraid to die, but I am ashamed to."

THE ART AND MYSTERY OF SCRAPPLE.

From The Chicago Chronicle.

"Scrapple used to be made altogether by the Pennsylvania farmers, but it is now made practically altogether by a trust, the Philadelphia Scrapple Trust, which turns out thousands of pounds daily from the first frost till the spring thaw."

The speaker, a Philadelphia butcher, knew his subject. He resumed:

"Our scrapple plant is uptown. Trains of cars containing live pigs come in at one end of it. Out at the other end pass trains of cars containing pale scrapple in silver colored tins.

"This delectable stuff is made of pigs' heads, livers, pork, sage, thyme and a dozen other ingredients. The meat is first boiled on the bone in vats as large as swimming pools. Then it is cut up into chunks the size of your fist by rows of bare-armed experts with scimiters. Then it is ground to a gray powder in steam power grinding machines.

"The gray powder is taken to a secret room. There, under the direction of the mixer, a high salaried official, it is seasoned and touched up in many unknown ways. Afterward it is boiled in enormous boilers.

"Still hot and soft from the boiling, it is put in new, bright tins. It cools and is a firm substance of a pearl gray hue—the world famed Philadelphia scrapple of song and story.

"Philadelphia scrapple is eaten all over America. If it were a summer as well as a cold weather food it would perhaps supplant pie as the national dish."

LONDON DRAMA.

Another Shylock—Taste for Farce—The Kendals.

London, October 14.

A Shakespearian production is the inevitable goal of a successful and ambitious player. Mr. Arthur Bourchier has not only made the Garrick one of the most profitable theatres in London, but he has also advanced steadily in the art of acting. When he was at the Criterion, not many years ago, he appeared in a series of farces and had little opportunity for the display of refinement of method. At the Garrick his career has been transformed and his rank as an actor rapidly and securely raised by a series of realistic character impersonations. One of these was Mr. Toole's pathetic part of the toy merchant in "The Cricket on the Hearth," which Mr. Bourchier enacted with fine feeling and exceptional stagecraft; another was the lovable prelate in Mrs. Craigie's "The Bishop's Move," and the best was the ambitious, resourceful, domineering French advocate in "The Arm of the Law"—one of the finest exhibitions of the art of acting which London playgoers have witnessed during recent years. For a year he has been preaching Mr. Sutro's sermon against the follies of smart society in "The Walls of Jericho," holding himself back with cynical self-restraint until the great scene, and then sounding out with a mighty blare an indignant protest against the sordid vices and inane occupations of Vanity Fair. Unwilling even to allow a successful play to interfere with his progress in art, he has transferred this serious drama to another theatre and has ordered a sumptuous production of "The Merchant of Venice" at the Garrick. If his Shylock be inferior to Sir Henry Irving's masterful impersonation, it is still a remarkable achievement; and his motives in undertaking a great artistic work when the plays of the day are, with few exceptions, thoughtless and commonplace, are honorable and deserve public recognition.

What the Shylock of Shakespeare's own day was like it is perhaps idle to conjecture. Those were times of Jew-baiting, when playwrights were in the habit of making a butt of the money-lender and exhibiting him as sport for groundlings. I have my own conviction that the comic Shylock, with limping gait and shrill voice, whom Mr. William Poel has vouched for as a genuine Elizabethan, is a close reproduction. That does not invalidate the genius of Sir Henry Irving in evolving from the comedy a nobler and more artistic Shylock than was seen when Shakespeare was his own stage manager and was entertaining audiences in accordance with their own standards of taste. The great actor has given as much prominence to the wrongs and loneliness of the persecuted Jew as to the malignant hatred, the sordid avarice and the ferocious vengeance of the money lender; and he has succeeded in arousing pity for the father with the empty home and for the baffled victim of his own bloodthirsty revenge. It may not be the Shylock of the Elizabethan stage, but it is a lofty and noble conception, which lessens prejudice against an alien race and dignifies human nature. Mr. Bourchier has not undertaken to convert Shylock into the pathetic figure of the old Lyceum stage; nor has he reverted to the grotesque Jew of the original Shakespearian drama. He has looked through the eyes of Bassanio, Gratiano and the courtroom mob and has seen a murderous Jew, consumed with hatred of Christians, plotting with sinister cunning and cruelty and inhuman revenge, and cold, heartless and malevolent in his illusory moment of triumph. That is a well informed, consistent conception of the character, and it is carried out with the cumulative force of sustained and often ingenious stagecraft. If it be a more logical it is also a more ignoble and less impressive Shylock than Sir Henry's loftier impersonation.

Mr. Bourchier substitutes for the middle-aged, crafty and listless moneylender of Sir Henry Irving's repertoire the full bearded, older Jew of the traditional stage, and while the figure is more picturesque, the face is less subtle in play of expression and in the denotement of a brooding spirit of vengeance. There are more frequent outbursts of passion; the hatred of everything Christian is flaunted, as when the new Shylock, in the street beside the church, rages and spits on hearing the organ and choir; it is a longer knife that is brandished in the court scene, and it is whetted with more ardor, and there are more theatrical gestures and movements and sharper transitions of voice and temper. More human than Hebraic, this Shylock is remarkable for the passionate intensity with which he hates Bassanio and Antonio, or grieves over the loss of ducats or daughter, or gloats over his revenge in the trial scene. It is a closer study of temperament than of racial qualities, and with all the energy and skill of the denotement, subtlety is lacking in the impersonation. The new Shylock returns across the bridge when the revellers have passed and Jessica has vanished with her lover, and when he knocks at the door and turns toward the footlights the emptiness and solitude of the home and the despair following desertion by his child cannot be read in his face. So, too, when the feverish exultation of the