

GOING ABROAD?

New Yorkers when reaching their starting point in Europe for a tour through the Continent, and after deciding on their excursion plan, if they will send their itinerary with dates of arrival at certain points to the London office of THE TRIBUNE, Danes Inn House, 265 Strand, the same will be forwarded without expense to the main office of THE TRIBUNE in New York, and there placed on file for the convenience of their friends.

Foreign Resorts.

FRANCE, BELGIUM AND HOLLAND.

PARIS (Favorite American House) HOTEL CHATHAM.

PARIS HOTEL DE L'ATHEEVE 15, Rue Scibo, Opposite the Grand Opera "The Modern Hotel of Paris." E. ARMSTRONG, Manager.

PARIS HOTEL DE LILLE ET D'ALBION, 523, Rue St. Honoré, close to Place Vendôme. First class. All modern improvements. Every home comfort. Large Restaurant. Luncheon and dinner at fixed prices. A la carte. Telegrams: LILLIALBION, PARIS.—Brest Abadie, Proprietor.

PARIS: Ave' de l'Opera HOTEL MONTANA New and Up-to-Date Hotel TRY IT!!

PARIS Princess Hotel Private Hotel, 100, Rue de Valenciennes, Paris. Each room with bath. Electric light. Telephone. Elevator. Grand view. Arc de Triomphe.

HOTELS IN GERMANY.

AIX-LA-CHAPELLE A Nuellens Hotel

AUSTRIA, HUNGARY & SWITZERLAND.

VIENNA The Finest Hotel in Austria HOTEL BRISTOL

Located in the fashionable Karntnering and the favorite resort of Americans. Perfect French Cuisine and choice wines.

ITALY AND SOUTH OF FRANCE.

GENOA. BEAUTIFUL PRIVATE PARK "EDEN PALACE."

VENICE. Grand Canal Splendid View Electric Light. Two Lifts. Steam Heat. ALL MODERN COMFORTS. NEWLY REFITTED. Railway Tickets.

Company I, of the 8th Regiment, has decided to hold a ball at the armory on Thanksgiving eve. This company, which is now the largest in the regiment, has one hundred officers and men on its roll, and will celebrate by holding a stag on the night of September 25.

Company F, of the 22d Regiment, will hold a ball at Terrace Garden under the auspices of the non-commissioned officers and crew of the Decatur. During its special day at Creedmoor last week the company qualified thirteen sharpshooters.

A LINK WITH THE PAST. The partial rebuilding of Cannonbury Tower will no doubt save from early ruin one of the most interesting landmarks of London—almost as valuable a link with the past as Crosby Hall. Al-though the tower known as Cannonbury tower probably dates only from Henry VIII's day, Cannonbury House is supposed to have been built as long ago as 1382, when Poletiers was a very recent memory, and its palmy days were probably at the close of the sixteenth century. The tower was built for a "rich" Spencer, one of London's most famous chief magistrates. It was from Cannonbury House, so tradition says, that young Lord Compton carried off the basket under the very eyes of her father; and in the ditch close by a Dunkirk pirate, with a dozen of his men, lay in waiting to kidnap the wealthy merchant.

Lord Compton carried off the basket under the very eyes of her father; and in the ditch close by a Dunkirk pirate, with a dozen of his men, lay in waiting to kidnap the wealthy merchant. Coventry lived for a time at Cannonbury House, and in 1685 the Earl of Denbigh died there. Among later masters of the tower were Speaker Humphreys, an eighteenth century poet of some repute, and chief of all, Oliver Goldsmith, whose room is still pointed out on the first floor of the tower.—Dundee Advertiser.

THE MEXICAN CARGADOR. Just as one finds the rickshaw everywhere in India so one finds the cargador in Mexico. He is a beast of burden. In general he is a comparatively small man, with broad shoulders and a very long neck. To look on him as a creature that would not think he can carry heavy burdens. But the weight he can carry is surprising. You have a truck you can scarcely move, for instance, and he will go to help to help the truck. You have a high up on the shoulders, and he marches off with it as easily as though it were a plucking. He carries a heavy load on his back, and he carries it as easily as though it were a plucking. He carries a heavy load on his back, and he carries it as easily as though it were a plucking.

Until lately almost everything in Mexico City and everywhere else throughout the republic was carried on the backs of men. If you wanted to move your household furniture you hired a certain number of cargadores. They were men having a hand truck, which they pick up and carry, when it is loaded, for it has no wheels. They are still hundreds of these hand trucks, though one may now find plenty of carts, wagons and heavy moving trucks. These are also being used, but the use of another kind of these are of very recent importation.—Mexico Herald.

LARGEST OF BLASTS. One of the largest blasts ever fired in France was discharged recently at the quarries at Cherbourg, and is said to have displaced 120,000 tons of stone. A tunnel measuring 6 feet wide and 10 feet high was driven in the face of the cliff, a distance of 20 feet, and at its end two branch tunnels, each 20 feet long, were driven to the right and left, respectively. These branch tunnels, in chambers 40 feet apart and 70 feet from the face of the cliff, and measuring each 10 feet by 6 feet. The chambers were charged with dynamite and the blast was fired. The result was that 120,000 tons of blasting powder and 200 pounds of dynamite obtained from the quarry finds much favor in England as a road material.—Philadelphia Record.

WOMAN'S HOME WORK IN ENGLAND. The select committee of the British House of Commons, in taking testimony recently in regard to the control and regulation of the conditions under which home work is carried on, heard the evidence of Mrs. Mary Ann Dwyer, a member of the Women's Trade Union League. She said that the difficulty in organizing home workers was due to the fact that they were scattered all over the country. She mentioned the case of a woman known to her who could earn only 15 cents a week by shirt making, but she was unable to get any other work. She said that without charitable subsidies or poor law relief the persons who accepted these wages could not exist.—Harper's Weekly.

MUSIC AND MONEY.

More Paid for One Evening than Average American Earns in Year.

With an energetic New York impresario planning to distribute grand operas in half a score of the larger cities of the United States, and with another purveyor of entertainment contenting with a singer for a few weeks at a round price of \$300,000, it looks as if Americans will shortly be listening—except that those in the box seats don't always listen—to more high priced music than ever before. Already this country has acquired a reputation for paying musicians as they are paid nowhere else in the world. Americans may not be a musical people. There are some who say not. But the people of this country clearly have the price when something comes along which is believed to be worth listening to. Music and money ought not, perhaps, to be intimately associated, but, as things are, the people who have the money generally get the best music.

TWO GRAND OPERA COMBINATIONS.

With two grand opera combinations in competition and with the permanent orchestras of several American cities featuring distinguished instrumentalists and vocal artists in their concerts up and down the country, it is impossible to say whether the supply of distinguished foreign musicians will keep up with the demand; and it is certainly not remarkable that American cities are being lured by the prospect of studying for the operatic stage. The prizes in the musical profession become greater and greater each year; as for the blanks, why, of course, you are not denied, and it is remunerative every profession. What allure is the undoubted fact that prices have advanced far over those of earlier days, when \$100 a night was regarded as a good price for the singer or instrumental performer.

NEW YORK PAYS MORE THAN LONDON.

Although musicians receive much better compensation in England than on the Continent of Europe, they get, it is generally understood, more than twice as much in New York as in London. Thus, for example, according to statements that have not been denied, the price of the British capital about \$600 an evening, but in New York she has \$1,500. Calvé, whose compensation is the same as Melba's in Covent Garden, is paid \$2,000 for each performance in New York City. Lehmann is popular in Germany, where she gets \$250 a night—a high price for the thrifty musician of the Fatherland to pay; her American rate is \$600.

MORE PAY THAN BANK PRESIDENTS.

A considerable number of men musicians, singers and instrumentalists also do remarkably well financially, earning bigger salaries in a short season than most bank presidents in a year's work. Their chances, of course, are greatly enhanced in the United States, where a well advertised pianist not long ago played for \$60 a recital in Nuremberg, and then received \$10,000 for a series of forty recitals in the United States.

There is, to be sure, another side to the story. Beneath the ranks of the very successful are thousands of professional musicians who, even in the United States, are not able to get only a modest living, and sometimes hardly that. Still, it is doubtful if they are worse off than the generality of the moderately successful men in the United States.

A famous and highly trained American orchestra which New Yorkers hear with pleasure, the Boston Symphony, the salaries are said to be modest in comparison with those of other orchestras. The average salary of a member of the orchestra is not more than \$600 for a whole year's work, the average compensation of players in the permanent orchestras of the United States is not more than \$600 for a whole year's work, the average salary of a member of the orchestra is not more than \$600 for a whole year's work.

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can only occur in the dark. It is true that the manipulating spirit has a horror of the light, and that certain manifestations can only take place in the darkness. If any one observe the courage at such times to suddenly flash a pocket electric light on the trumpet, it will not be long before he will be a performer in order to discover the secret of the medium's trick.

There is not a reliable report in the country where at any time any one suddenly flashed one of his lights on a trumpet, since that he did not produce the manifestations in a very simple manner. It seems to me that if in any instance such a phenomenon were genuine there would be some time in a case where these expositors would find something not a trick.

A lady medium from Lincoln, Neb., recently informed me that the dark séance is rapidly losing practice, since the manufacture of the pocket electric light. She said that these were being used on the trumpet mediums all over the country with disastrous results, and that the profession would soon have to drift into other channels of trickery.

Persons who have attended the seances of spiritualistic mediums are invariably tremendously impressed by the intimate personal information which a medium—who has never before been in the town and is a stranger to its people—is able to give them. This information is imparted as coming from the dead, or it is imparted as written questions which the enquirers imagine a medium never sees before the answer is given.

If the credulous victims of trickery, "Blue Book" shows, were afforded an opportunity of scrutinizing the medium's communications, "Blue Book" they would cease to be surprised at anything. Every medium and every confederate of a medium makes it a point to gather copious and minute details of all the names of persons as are, or are likely to be, interested in their "manifestations." This information is tabulated and the book passed on to the next medium who writes the answers to the enquirers.

The "Blue Book" circulating to Mr. Abbott, is a book of general information compiled for the use of mediums and other soothsayers. Little personal history such as might be useful to a medium is not included. The names of persons constitute the stock in trade of mediums by which they are able to give accurate descriptions of persons who have passed away and intimate information about family secrets, business matters and even the future plans of the subject asking guidance.

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FOR THE BUSY MAN.

Constant Reader Tells What He Missed in Last Week's Papers.

What is the record of the world's work for the week? Inquired the Busy Man of his friend, the Constant Reader, as the latter looked up from the latest edition, which he had been intently perusing.

"The wealthy men of America have been conspicuously in the public eye in the few days since the Standard Oil Company has been placed in the hands of the government proceedings to dissolve the Standard Oil Company as a trust. Mr. Rockefeller is shown to be the owner of one-fourth of the nearly a million shares of Standard Oil stock, which are now listed on the market at \$10 a share, and have been worth nearly double that since the Standard Oil Company was placed in the hands of the government proceedings to dissolve the Standard Oil Company as a trust.

"What other rich man has been before the public in the week? "Why Andrew Carnegie, who shares with Mr. Rockefeller the distinction of being a most liberal benefactor of the public and whose wealth is reckoned by hundreds of millions, has been telling the citizens of Glasgow that New York City is well governed municipally and has made wise provisions for the future of the municipality. It surprised the residents of this municipality more than it did the thrifty Scotch burghers, who essayed experiments in municipal ownership and reform. They would have been more surprised had they known that Mr. Carnegie, through his lawyers, was trying to have reduced as excessive the assessments on his property in 'Little Old New York.' Andrew Carnegie has been prominent in the news of the week prominently is Henry H. Rogers, the right hand man of Mr. Rockefeller in the Standard Oil Company. The statement that he was too ill to appear in court in a proceeding in Massachusetts without danger to his life was a confirmation of reports that he had suffered a stroke of paralysis early in the summer and had practically withdrawn from active participation in affairs in which he had been so long engaged. Then came the news that it was he who had thrown large blocks of gilt edged stocks on the market which so unaccountably depressed prices and 'took the water out' of many investments in the so-called 'rich men's panic.' Still later came revelations that Mr. Rogers was heavily involved in the deepwater tidewater railroad scheme in England and that his fortune had been devoted to this enterprise, the success of which is deemed chimerical. On top of all this came the revelation that to the credit of the name of H. H. Rogers stood only 16,000 shares of Standard Oil stock, to 247,000 held by Mr. Rockefeller, and that there are four other owners who hold from two to three times as much as Mr. Rogers. Since Mr. Rogers has made his fortune in the Standard Oil Company, it is not surprising that he should be so heavily involved in the deepwater tidewater railroad scheme in England and that his fortune had been devoted to this enterprise, the success of which is deemed chimerical.

"The shelves in the libraries devoted to spiritualism are soon to be enriched by a volume compiled by David P. Abbott and placed before the public through the medium of the Open Court Publishing Company. It is entitled 'Behind the Scenes with the Mediums,' and it repeats not only with exposures of the methods by which mediums dupe their deluded followers, but also has many anecdotes regarding the exposures.

"Mr. Abbott discusses every phase of the so-called manifestations of mediums, and he shows an intimate acquaintance with every practice resorted to by them in both public and private sittings. Without indulging in invective he produces what he claims to be absolute proof that 'spirit writings' and 'spirit manifestations' are nothing more or less than the results of modern magic, produced by conjuring tricks of more or less intricate nature.

"The recent trial of the tongue of ridicule repeatedly shot its shafts at Mr. Vanderbilt as evidence of his credulity. Yet can be criticised severely when one of the most prominent jurists in the East stripped himself of a costly ring, without a word of demur, and placed it on the finger of the 'spirit of his departed fiancée?' This finger, by the way, turned out not only to be the world of the living flesh, but one of those on the hands of the medium who had 'induced' the 'spirit' to appear. Here is the incident as related by Mr. Abbott:

"The medium in question was wearing a beautiful solitaire diamond ring on his little finger. He asked me if I would like to hear its history. I said that I would and he gave me the following story: A certain judge of the Supreme Court of an Eastern State had a fiancée who was killed in a railroad wreck. This sad accident had occurred just after the judge had purchased this ring for her, and before he had an opportunity to give it to her. The judge was very distressed over her loss and visited various spirit mediums. A certain one, a very prominent lady minister of a noted spiritualistic church in that State, learned of all this, but was unable to give the judge a satisfactory answer. She met this medium and, in his own language, gave him 'the dope for this judge.' She told him the judge still had the ring and, as she could not give it to him, she would turn him over to the tender mercies of this medium.

"When the judge came one afternoon for a reading this medium called from the 'other side' the judge's sweetheart. During the conversation the 'spirit' adroitly brought up the subject of this ring, and then said that if the judge would return that evening she would appear to him, and that he could present this ring to her. The judge said that she would dematerialize it and take it 'astral' form with her into the 'realms of spirit.'

"The medium then worked very hard securing proper make-up awaiting the evening. She appeared dressed in a most gorgeous bridal costume of the greatest beauty. Her face was in the darkness and she appeared in a shimmering light. She was so beautiful that the judge's heart was affected and she, tears, 'the spirit' walked toward him and held out her little finger, on which the judge slipped the diamond which the medium now wears.

"DISCLOSURE AT DARK SEANCE. The students at Cornell University who have given this judge considerable advice had been communicated with them. Students are sometimes noted not only for their perspicacity, but also for their profound research into things mysterious. Because of their bump of inquisitiveness they brought to ignominious public exposure two of the most prominent mediums in the country, according to Professor Herrmann, the conjurer. On this exposure Mr. Abbott thus quotes Herrmann:

"The Davenport, for thirteen years in Europe and America, augmented the faith in spiritualism. Unfortunately for the Davenports they appeared at Ithaca, N. Y., where is situated Cornell University. The students, having a scientific trend of mind, provided themselves before attending the performance with pyrotechnic balls containing phosphorus, so made as to explode when they were thrown. During the dark seance, when the Davenports were supposed to be bound hand and foot within the closet, and when guitars were apparently floating in the air, the students struck their lights, whereupon the spirits were found to be no other than the Davenports themselves, dodging about the stage brandishing guitars and playing tunes, and waving at the same time tall poles surmounted by phosphorescent spook pictures.

From this incident Mr. Abbott draws the conclusion that the ordinary medium dreads the shafts of light even more than does the public official caught in the tentacles of justice in a 'graft' investigation. On this point Mr. Abbott writes:

Mediums claim that spirits have a horror of light waves and that certain manifestations