Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC-S-Julius Corner. ALHAMBRA-2-S-Vaudeville. ACADEMY OF MUSIC—S—Julius Cesar.

ALHAMBRA—2—S—Vaudeville.

ASTOR—8:30—The Daushters of Men.

BELLASCO—8:15—The Rose of the Ranche.

BIJOU—8:15—Mrs. Wilson—Andrews.

CARNEGIE HALL—3—Piano Recital.

CASINO—8—The Blu Moon.

COLONIAL—2—8—Vaudeville.

CRITERION—8:15—The Little Cherub.

DALYS—8-15—The Spring Chicken.

EDEN MUSEE—The World in Wax.

EMPIRE—8:15—The House in Order.

GARDICK—8:20—Madam Butterily.

GARRICK—5:20—Clarlee.

GARND—8:15—Mamselle Saille.

HACKETT—8:30—The Chorus Lady.

HAMMERTEIN'S VICTORIA—2—8:15—Vaudeville.

HERALD SQUARE—8—The Great Decide and About Town.

HERALD SQUARE—8—The Great Decide and About Town.

HUDSON—8:15—The Hypocrités.

IRVING PLACE—8:20—Die Katakomben.

KNICKERBOCKER—8:15—The Red Mill.

LIBERTY—8—Susan in Search of a Husband and A Tenement Tragedy.

LINCOLN SQUARE—8:15—The Love Route.

LYCEUM—8:15—The Libe and the Mouse.

LYCEUM—8:15—The New York Idea.

MADISON SQUARE—8:15—The Three of Us.

MAJESTIC—3—Pippa Passes—8:15—The Tourists.

MANHATTAN—8:15—Clothes.

METROPOLITAN—8:0—Romeo and Juliette.

HATTAN-8:15—Clothes.

ROPOLITAN-8-Romeo and Julictte.

AMSTERDAM-8:15—Cæsar and Cleopatra.

AMSTERDAM-8:15—Cæsar and Cleopatra. PRINCESS—S:20—The Great Divide.
SAVOY—S:15—Sir Anthony.
WALLACK'S—S:15—The Pich Mr. Hoggenheimer.
WEBER'S—S:20—Twiddle-Twaddle and the Squaw Man's
Girl of the Golden West.
WEST END—2—8—The Four Mortons.

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New-Dork Daily Tribune.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1906.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—The agreement between France and Spain, providing for the landing of three thousand troops in Morocco if necessary was made public in Paris. —— The Vatican authorities felt hurt by the attitude of King George of Greece, who had not decided whether or not he would visit the Pope. —— The Russian government decided to carry no more money in the registered mails, the losses through robbery by revolutionists being so heavy as seriously to embarrass it. —— Lieutenant Ceneral Arthur Henry Paget was selected for commander in chief of the forces in Ireland. —— Emperor Francis Joseph addressed the Austro-Hungarian delegations on the opening of the sittings in Budapest. —— A Vienna paper published a letter from "Carmen Sylva," Queen of Rumania, telling of the long illness of King Charles. —— The Archbishop of Posen, in Prussian Poland, was found dead in his study from heart disease. FOREIGN.-The agreement between France

DOMESTIC-Preparations were completed in DOMESTIC—Preparations were completed in Washington for the opening to-day of the National Galleries of Art in connection with the Smithsonian Instituten. — A message received in Washington by wireless from the battleship Louisiana showed that it was 560 miles off Cape Henry on Saturday night, it was reported that the Louisiana would be off the Virginia Capes this morning. — A tablet in preparate of Caperal Wilney W. Blackmar, who was reported that the Louisiana would have a superscript that the Louisiana would have a superscript the Grand Army of the Republic, was unveiled at the Second Church, in Boston.——A woman was killed and several persons injured in a trolley car couldn't at Pittsfield, Mass.——The Rev. Dr. Couldn't at Pittsfield, Mass.——The Rev. Dr and several persons injured in a trolley car accident at Pittsfield, Mass. — The Rev. Dr. Algernon S. Crapsey, in a letter to Bishop Walker of Western New York, made public at Rochester, asked for his deposition from the priest-hood of the Protestant Episcopal Church. — Two young men of well known families were drowned while canceing on Lake Ontario.

conved while canceing on Lake Ontario.

CITY.—It was learned that eight Russian socialists were being detained at Ellis Island and that mysterious influences were at work to prevent their deportation. —— Dr. Felix Adler, speaking on the Negro problem, declared that a "terrible mistake" was made in giving them the ballot. —— One woman was killed and a score of persons were hurt in the collapse of a floor in a Newark assembly hall. —— One man was killed and twenty persons were injured in a panic when a controller box on a in a panic when a controller box on a Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company car in East New York burst and the car ran wild down a hill.——Nikola Tesla expressed the opinion that he was one of the greatest men Counsel for Albert T. Patrick of the age. d they had received no intimation that Gov-or Higgins would interfere in the case. after tempestuous voyages. An have the Central Federated Union aid in closing theatres on Sundays failed. Two men, the crew of an oyster schooner, were disfined for violating the conditions under which his license was issued. —— Booker T. Washington told a congregation at the Church of the Divine Paternity that Andrew Company of the Church of the Chur that Andrew Carnegie bought shoes at Tuskegee. —— Three Italians in Mount Vernon were accused of attempting to kill another Italian.

THE WEATHER.—Indications for to-day: Partly cloudy. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 51 degrees; lowest, 34.

UNWARRANTED VANDALISM.

The threatened disfigurement of the noblest features of the Hudson Highlands for commercial purposes is unfortunately only too typical of the readiness of many Americans to sacrifice anything for the sake of pecuniary profit and also of the heedlessly wasteful methods which some employ. The destruction of our forests has been effected largely through a reckless attempt to get the largest and quickest gains regardless of results. So, instead of cutting discreetly and cultivating the remainder, men have slashed down all the finest trees and let the rest be wasted by fire or drouth, So, when the Palisades were being ravaged. instead of quarrying economically, in places where little harm would be done to the scenery, men deliberately struck at the finest points. as if intent upon so marring the great wall that no part of it would be considered worth further preservation. Again, neglecting other sources of supply, they propose to strike at the most conspicuous points in the Highlands, as if to do just as much harm as possible.

It would seem incredible that they should do so, if sad experience and shocked observation did not teach the fact. Already some of the noblest natural monuments, not only along the Hudson, but elsewhere, have been irreparably marred. We know of none that are safe, or that would be safe without incessant vigilance and frequent strife for their protection. There Is no other civilized land in which would be permitted such needless vandalism as has often been perpetrated here-if, indeed, men would attempt it elsewhere. We speak of needless vandalism, for that is just what most of it is, If, for example, trap rock were necessary to the welfare of the race and could be obtained only from the face of the Palisades, it would be permissible to destroy that face. But it can be obtained elsewhere, and if it perhaps costs a trifle more elsewhere it will be worth state of affairs or to make himself known to the inably blown. The street vender roars the that little extra 'cost to have the Palisades people of the isthmian republic. preserved.

Attractive scenery has a real and by no means inconsiderable value, reckoned in pecuniary terms, as an asset of the state or of the community. Some of these great landmarks on the Hudson are worth more as they stand than they would be if they were completely levelled and used up in our industrial for the delight of future ages, and the per- pretends would be "out of his vision sltogether."

prove directly profitable rather than onerous to the present generation.

BRIDGE TERMINALS.

By its action last week the Board of Estimate definitely committed the city to a rather antiquated policy in regard to its bridges. Such co-operation between two of these structures as would tend to distribute traffic and avert congestion at terminal stations has been precluded, and hereafter each bridge must take care of its own patrons. For the benefit of those who make use of the older one, it is proposed to run loops for both trolley tracks and elevated trains out over Park Row and Centre street, the necessary space for them being secured by the purchase of the site of the Staats-Zeitung building and adjacent property.

To hold that this plan will give no relief whatsoever would be foolish, for it will certainly promote the dispatch of trains at more frequent intervals than is now possible, if it does not render feasible the addition of another car or two to every train. Whether it will serve the public as well as would an elevated road connecting the Brooklyn and Williamsburg bridges is another question. The Tribune has been disposed to believe that the latter project gave a better promise of safety, comfort and speed, and we are not yet convinced that we have been in error. The supposition that the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company wants a loop which would connect the bridges has been used as an argument for not providing one, but it may be urged with equal or greater force in advocacy of the scheme. The interests of a corporation and those of its patrons are not always antagonistic. In any case, the municipal authorities assume a grave responsibility in determining to treat each bridge as an independent highway. If their anticipations are not realized they will undoubtedly hear in due time from those who are chiefly interested in the matterthe tens of thousands who have occasion daily to use the Brocklyn Bridge.

It may be taken for granted that the loops for trolley cars will emerge from the station at such a level that they will clear the existing tracks in Park Row and Centre street. Accordingly, it would seem to be necessary for passen gers to embark and disembark inside the station, as they do now. If this surmise proves to be correct, a more thorough separation of incoming and outgoing traffic will doubtless be effected than is practicable at present. Perhaps, too, it will be feasible to run a larger number of trolley cars than now enter and leave the station. In these two possibilities lies the only justification for making any new arrangement

The appropriation made the other day for terminal stations for the Manhattan Bridge aims only at the execution of plans which were adopted a year or more ago, and is not likely provoke criticism. That structure is de signed to carry four sets of tracks-two for trolley cars, one for trains from elevated roads and one connecting with subways in Manhattan and Brooklyn. The provision of a large assembly room in the station on this side of the river betrays an expectation that passengers will ac cumulate there, and it must be considered a wise precaution. If there be no consolidation of traction interests in the mean time, the facilities for trolley traffic will probably duplicate those now afforded by the Williamsburg Bridge. Certain lines of cars in Brooklyn will carry passengers to the Manhattan terminal, and certain | blood relations, but that will not prevent one lines now operating in Manhattan will take of them from seeking even closer ties with some their passengers to the Brooklyn terminal. Precisely what use will be made of the bridge by the companies controlling the elevated roads on each side of the river remains to be seen. Pos- about alliances, antagonisms or yellow or other sibly they will not avail themselves at all of the opportunity offered to them. However, since the bridge ends at the Bowery, it should be feasible to effect a junction with the Third avenue road, in case the Interborough considers such a step desirable. The utility of the tracks for subway trains, of course, depends on the consummation of projects which have not yet been undertaken. Still, the Board of Estimate merely takes a long look ahead in this matter. recognizing the probability that the Manhattan Bridge will not be completed for two or three

THE RUSSIAN CAMPAIGN.

It would be idle to speculate upon the composition of the new Russian Douma, which is pres ently to be elected, but there can be little hope that, however it may be composed, that body will command the confidence of the Russian na tion and restore tranquillity to that sorely vexed land. That is because of the action of the government and the Senate in changing the election laws and disfranchising a large part of the pop ulation and making ineligible for election many of the leaders of the people.

For example, nearly two hundred members of the former Douma are charged with having participated in the Viborg manifesto, and are to be tried for treason. They will not be tried until long after the new Douma is elected, and many of them were certainly not at Viborg at all. Yet they have all been, in advance of conviction or even trial, deprived of the franchise and excluded from office. That is a simple method of assuring the non-return to the Douma of those whom the government does not wish to see in that body. But its effect upon the constituents of the proscribed men will not be favorable.

Again, there have been sweeping restrictions of the franchise. Thus the one hundred and fifty thousand railroad employes of the empire will have no votes. No man can vote whose family occupies only a single room or a part of a house. House porters, foresters and other hum ble classes of working people are also disfranchised. All Cossacks are disfranchised and made ineligible for election unless living in the Cossack country. Moreover, it is forbidden to publish election announcements, on placards or otherwise, in Polish, Jewish or any other lan-

The inevitable result of all this will be-in deed, it already is-to discredit the elections and the Douma in advance. Multitudes of those who are still permitted to vote are declaring that they will not do so, since the election is manifestly not to be free and fair, and the wish to have no part in it. When the Douma is elected and meets it will be widely regarded as a packed body of puppets, chosen to do the will of the bureaucracy. may not be just, but it will be natural, and there is reason to fear it will be effective in moving large part of the nation to abandon hope of constitutional reform and to turn again to measures of violent revolution.

BARKING UP WRONG TREES.

Some curious errors-if, indeed, they are ingenuous errors and not wilful attempts to play upon the supposed ignorance of the public-have been made by commentators upon the efforts to minimize the importance and inter-

Thus "The New York Evening Post" advanced "as a means of making him the infallible "authority who has 'seen it with his own eyes,' "is wholly inept," and in support thereof said: "At Panama one of the toughest elements to cally to reach the ear, outdinning the general "recken with is the torrential rainfall, but Mr. din. It has become the horn of plenty of noise. Roosevelt will be there when the season rules The tugboat men, lately suppressed, made love arts. Nor must we neglect to "respect the fut. "that out of his vision altogether." The fact is, to their Jeans with amorous toots of their steam ure." We are the trustees of posterity. The of course, as the proverbial schoolboy ought to sirens. The feminine heart was found peculiarwonders of nature are in a sense a universal know, that the President visited Panama at the ly susceptible to those mighty messages of affecand a perpetual birthright of makind. We very height, climax and culmination of the rainy tion. To "make a joyful noise" is an ancient have no right to say that since we have seen season, when there was every reason to expect prescription to man, and, we must conclude, to them ourselves we may destroy them. There is two days in every three to be marked with the a certain moral duty to preserve these things "torrential rainfall" which "The Evening Post"

formance of that duty, with discretion, will If he had deliberately planned to go there at noise haters. The latter possess not the rosy could rain, he could have selected no better time than he did.

Again, we find in "The Newark Evening News" stand a word the President said, of course." Of course, they did understand every word he said. officials are better educated than we Very Suwhom the President addressed, and also the proabout as well as they do Spanish, and most of them add one or two other languages to their is in this country.

The fact is, the President has visited Panama, it with his own eyes," and especially who has world. The repression of steam whistles is the seen the seamy side and the obstacles and diffi- first recognition of a man's right to have nerves. culties, and he has doubtless been received and listened to by the Panamans with more intelligent appreciation than has been given to his journey by some in his own land.

AS OTHER NATIONS.

The slight controversies between Japan and America over the depredations of poachers at the Seal Islands and over the local administration of Californian schools have given some Russian newspapers opportunity to remarkthough with little judgment or justice-that these two close friends are already quarrelling and are nearing an open and fatal breach. At the same time there are reports that China is much dissatisfied with the conduct of Japan in Manchuria and that a Chinese boycott of Japanese commerce is imminent.

The two incidents are entirely disconnected, but they are alike suggestive of a single fact, namely, that all the nations of the earth are pretty much alike in some of their traits and motives. The idea that Japan and America were so closely united that no controversy could ever arise between them was once put forward, but was foolish; and equally foolish is the notion that a controversy between them indicates an end of such friendship as has existed. The two nations are close friends. They have long been such, and we trust they will always be. But their relations are subject to the same minor vicissitudes of fortune as those of other nations.

It is the same with China and Japan. Some have been insisting that there was an impregnable solidarity between them which consti tuted a "yellow peril" to all the rest of the world. Japan was going to take the lead of China, and the two would act as one nation. But now we see that China is as ready to boycott Japan as she was to boycott America, and that the relations between them are no closer, despite their racial affinity, than between one of them and some other nation.

The fact is, as we have said, that in some espects all nations are alike. Each seeks its own interest, though none is incapable of regarding and cherishing the interests of others. Japan and America are warm friends, but that does not mean that one will permit citizens of the other to transgress its laws or to infringe its rights. Japan and China are friends, and other nation, if its interests dictate such a course. That is the principle which should always be borne in mind whenever there is talk perils

NOISE.

The silencing of the steam whistles along the iver front is a vindication of the public's right to its nerves. Some British scientists are trying in a learned way to standardize noise-to ontrive some delicate instrument which will tell us when there is an unreasonable degree of clangor in our sonorous cities, as the thermometer tells us when there is excessive heat and danger of summer prostrations. Why not make the man with nerves the standard? He is a delicate instrument, and may be depended upon to detect the slightest painful excess. He hundred yards of his bed chamber is not our standard man. The man with nerves is no longer a joke; he is a stern reality.

How contemptuously must the hearty sailormen who go down to the sea in their egotistical craft with the dimensions of a rowboat and the voice of a battleship regard the landsman with his nerves! They can sleep within inches of the prodigious din of their whistles: the landsman must be a degenerate and a weakling to have his distant slumbers disturbed by the same noise. This common attitude makes noise the most irrepressible of modern nuisances. Everybody feels that his own noise is a slight thing against which only a crank should protest. Noise seems to be regarded as an inalienable right, the abridgement of which in the interests of society is a revolutionary procedure. In a thousand forms it assails humanity, and except for this stopping of the steam whistles little has ever been done to relieve throbbing ears. Physicians assert that at night it keeps us on the troubled borderland of sleep, barring us from entering into the undisturbed rest where nature repairs the damage of the day. They warn us that the sick die from it; that human efficiency is lessened by it; that it shortens our days; that the bacilli which haunt the air are not worse enemies than the sound waves that gulver in the air and beat in upon our brains. There are benign bacilli, but there are no benign noises. Perhaps when the scientists have invented an instrument which will tell us just what degree of noise humanity can endure unharmed and what degree a city like New York is suffering from, we shall go to work wisely

and systematically to suppress unnecessary and noxious clatter. We are forced by many observations to the conclusion that noise is not a nuisance to the majority, but on the contrary a delight. The love of noise is an inherent vice of the race. like the love of strong drink. The natural man testifies to his happiness by the noise he makes. Nations exhibit their general joy by a great noise. The young like noise. A baby's second test of the utility of any object grasped in its hands (the first, of course, is edibility) is how much noise if will make. There you have the unguided appetencies of human nature. testify our lasting appreciation of noise in the metaphor summarizing human ambition, as an aspiration "to make a noise in the world." average man acknowledges the joy of living by means of a phonograph with a ten-foot mega-President's visit to Panama, in their apparent phone attached-no whispered testimonial for The scissors grinder brings the glad tidest of it and to create the impression that he ings of great joy that he is ready to grind your has not had a fair chance to observe the real cutlery by blasts upon a raucous cornet abombounties of nature through the streets. Your love of your neighbor. Scripturally enjoined, the cocksure proposition that the President's must be extended to include the midnight bark of your neighbor's dog. The horn of plenty, that ancient symbol of human prosperity, is converted to new uses in an effort megaphoni-

> most of his race any noise is a joyful noise; the more noise, the more joy.

the very wettest season, just to see how hard it gills of the former. They go through life with raw edged nerves, feeling every pinprick of existence. They are the inventors of the "strain of modern life," and they illustrate it in their the partly amazing and partly amusing observa- own persons. Sleep does not come to them as tion that "those Panama audiences didn't under- inevitably as the axial revolution of the earth. Noises afflict them unto wakefulness. Mankind is doing much to make their lot easier. For From a linguistic point of view those Panaman them breakfast foods were invented. For them the pharmacopœia has been many times multiperior People. The members of the government plied. They live the artificial life; 'tis that or none with them. They perhaps break with fessional and business men, understand English nature at the outset, and are sustained to the end by the physician's artifices. Their career briefly, bottle-fed, bottle-bred and bottlerepertory, while among the masses of the people dead. They are the "men with nerves," to working knowledge of English is vastly more whom no noise is a "joyful noise," and who, we mon than knowledge of any foreign language are assured, grew increasingly numerous in modern cities, perhaps because of modern city When we standardize poises, especially just about the best possible time to secure night noises, to their delicate sensibilities the for himself the authority of one who has "seen world will be a healthier if less exuberant

MONEY AND BUSINESS.

Speculative operations continued heavy, despite high money rates and few developments in connection with the many rumors of big dividends and deals. The only definite announcement pertained to the Great Northern ore prop erty, and it was much too conservative for the general Wall Street mind, as shown by the immediate loss of about \$12 a share in the quotation. Holders of the stock outside of the speculative circle will not complain at the addition of 3 or 4 per cent to their interest from that investment, and it will probably prove in this case, as in many preceding instances, that Mr. Hill's arrangements look further into the future than the more sensational doings of some other prominent officials. The market is still largely professional, although London has shown more interest of late; but the American public is reluctant to buy at present high prices. Demoralization in Standard Oil stock continued, and there was less inflation in the prices of mining shares on the curb, which is a good sign so far as it goes. Despite a sharp reaction on Saturday, the average of the sixty most active railway shares is still within about \$3 a share of the highest point on record, which was \$12099 on January 22.

There is still little evidence of ease in the oney market, although the week opened with a somewhat better feeling because the assoclated banks once more held a slight surplus of cash above the minimum percentage to deposits fixed by law. There is no evidence as yet of any considerable movement of money from the interior, but some transfers were made, especially in association with loans in this market through local correspondents of interior banks. Yet it seems almost impossible to bring about any improvement in the local situation by curtailment of accommodation in speculative channels. Little change appears in the European situation, which is so closely connected with the New York money market just now, although Parls has helped London out sufficiently to offset the gold withdrawn by Brazil. It was also reported that Paris loaned a little money in this market, but the general position of the foreign exchange market indicates that cotton bills are not coming forward any more rapidly than is necessary to settle maturing foreign loans. It is not wise to give undue significance in this regard to the favorable foreign trade balance officially reported for the month of October, because the adverse balance on specie account and other well known items, such as freight, insurance, interest, etc., probably left only about \$50,000,000 to be applied to settlement of finance bills.

Aside from the temporary influence of foreign lending, the figures of foreign commerce for October were most gratifying. Not only were all previous monthly records far surpassed by the phenomenal aggregate of exports, with an increase of \$12,500,000 over December, 1903, which was the former high-water mark, but the improvement in character of exports was even more noteworthy. In all earlier months of heavy exports the increase occurred mainly in farm staples, whereas there was an equally big gain in shipments of manufactured products last gains a right to public respect through the de- month. The decline in value of imports to rision of the authorities that the man who can the smallest monthly total since August, 1905, sleep with a steam siren exploding within a was less satisfactory, but comparison is made with phenomenally heavy figures in preceding the high record established in March the decrease was only about \$15,500,000. Domestic trade is making as good progress as could be expected in the face of unseasonable weather at most leading cities, which tends to restrict the retail demand for winter wearing apparel and other staples that should be moving more freely at this time.

Recent variations in the cotton market have been sufficiently erratic to satisfy the speculative contingent, but more stability would be regarded favorably by the spinning and exporting interests. In anticipation of very large ginning returns there was much liquidation of option holdings, and a considerable short account developed. This brought about a loss of many points in the option market, which were quickly regained when the Census Bureau announced that 8,531,486 bales had been ginned up to November 14. As about 70 per cent of the total crop is usually covered by this statement, it indicated a total yield of nearly 12,000,000 bales, which would not have warranted a price of over cents in normal years. Evidently the trade looked for much larger figures, although there was an increase of about a million bales over the quantity ginned up to the corresponding date last year. The grain markets have less uncertainty regarding the year's production, and speculative operations are of a more professional nature. Western manipulators have given the wheat market support, although exports have fallen off somewhat this month.

Manufacturing returns continue more unlformly satisfactory than any other reports of business situation, unless it be the wonder ful gains in railway earnings. Shoe shops are receiving a fair amount of new business, but already have spring orders assuring activity of machinery far into the new year, and travellers are starting on routes for next fall and winte trade, although supplementary spring contracts will not be refused. New England producers have shipped somewhat less freely in recent weeks, reducing the total for the year to within about ten thousand cases of the next highes record, and it is no longer certain that the high water mark of 1903 will be surpassed this year. belting butts, which have developed unusual strength. In the hide market there is the cus tomary effort to secure all the good quality skins that were salted before long hair reduced the quality, and packers report light stocks on Textile mills are well employed, and the desired 10 per cent advance in wages was granted at Fall River. There is no indication that high prices for pig iron have restricted the demand, and reports from the furnaces indicate that a new high record output may be expected for the month of November.

Senator-elect "Jeff" Davis, of Arkansas, threatens, with the aid of Governor Vardaman, to shake up the United States Senate. It is good of him to make his intentions known so long in advance. The Senate has had much experience with ambitious men who aspired to make it over. It will be ready for Senator Davis when he comes along.

Eve was excluded several thousand years ago But the noise lovers have their antitype in the from the Garden of Eden, and now she is ex-

cluded from the Charlton Library, of Worcester, Mass. That is ex post facto with a vengeance.

"Sororitles" and "fraternities" among the chool children are worrying Chicago. Here is a list of "stunts" in a "sorority" initiation:

Bend 100 times. Break egg on her head. Search for coign in mollasses. Search for coign in flour. Eat unpleasant things. Pour water down sleeve. Take poison. Walk on corn or walk in molasses. Let candlegrease drip on her hand. Brand her tongue. Brand her hands with India ink.

The spelling is that of a high school girl. As hazers the girls are evidently just about as lever as the boys.

The Chinese anti-opium edict is a sweeping measure, which, if enforced, will be of inestimable benefit to China physically and morally. Seeing, however, that probably a majority of those who will be charged with its enforcement are themselves opium users, there may be some emphasis placed upon the "if."

They say that when a man is short of pocket noney in The Bronx he plants his house where the borough officials design to open a street. When the street is opened the city buys the house but obligingly returns it for a small consideration to its former owner, who sets it up again where another street is to be opened, and repeats the process. It is an improved style of nunicipal ownership.

If the Harvard football managers had only peen able to dictate the make-up of the Yale eleven as well as the choice of officials for the game on Saturday, Harvard might possibly have won. Perhaps her representatives will deliver such an ultimatum another year.

PERSONAL.

The newly elected Mayor of Hull, England, Henry Friedman, J. P., is the first Jew to occupy and has held many city offices, besides the presi-dency of the large Jewish congregation of that place. that place. He was born in Hull fifty years ago,

A prominent leader in the British Parliament R. W. Perks, said recently that in order to test the efficacy of foreign mission work he placed a report of twenty years ago side by side with one of the present time and compared the figures. As a result of his study he increased his annual gift for this work from \$50 to \$2,500.

James T. McDermott, Democrat, who will repreent Packingtown, Ill., in the next Congress, began life as a messenger boy, picked up telegraphy and left the city to begin the campaign which won for him a seat in the national House of Representa-tives. He is thirty-four years old.

The new Minister of War of Austria, General Franz Schoenich, is sixty-two years old, and has worn the uniform of his country since he became a cadet in the military school at Heimburg. He w active service for the first time when he was saw active service for the first time when he was eighteen years old, in the Schleswig-Holstein campaign, and two years later took part in the battle of Königgrätz. The new Secretary of State, Alois Lexa von Aehrethal, is fifty-two years old. He comes of an old Bohemian family. He was educated in the universities of Prague and Bonn and began his diplomatic career in 1877 as a substitute attaché of the Austrian Legation at Paris, After filling many responsible positions in the diplomatic service he was sent as Ambassador to St. Petersburg and remained there from 1898 until he was recalled to take the State portfolio. Petersburg and remained there from was recalled to take the State portfoli Ex-Postmaster General and Mrs. James A. Gary

ave issued invitations for a reception on November 27, the fiftieth anniversary of their wedding, at their home, No. 1200 Linden avenue, Baltimore at their nome, No. 1200 Linden avenue, Baitimore, An interesting feature of the occasion will be the presence of their seven daughters in their wedding gowns. Mrs. Gary's sister, Mrs. Teresa Wilson, who was maid of honor at the wedding half a century ago, and who is the only surviving member of the original wedding party, except Mr. and Mrs. Gary, will also be present. Mary Anderson de Navarro, who recently issued

her memoirs, has sent a copy of the book to the Commercial Club, of Louisville, Ky., with the following note: "For the Commercial Club, of Louis-ville, with the best wishes of Mary Anderson de Navarro, a loyal lover of Kentucky." At the last meeting of the Académie de Médecine

Professor Poirier announced that Baron Henri de Rothschild had given 100,000 francs for the founda-tion of a French institution for the study of can-cer. Since then more gifts have been received, so that the amount has now reached 140,000 francs, It intends to raise further sums by means of an "appeal to the reason, hearts and purses of French

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

Paraffine wax models of all proposed British battleships are used by the Admiralty for tests before the keels of the ships are laid down, the miniatures being tested in a great tank. The models are from to 24 feet long, the tank being 400 feet long and 20 feet wide. The models are made of wax because it is a material which does not absorb water or months this year, and even in comparison with | made, and the material can be melted up and used models of all their hulls constructed, but these are much more elaborate than the British, being formed of white pine and fitted with rudders, false keels, propeller shafts and all et ceteras.

> Colonel Chinn (of Kentucky).-The newspaper usiness must be going to the devil nowadays. usiness must be going to the devil nowadays.
>
> Newspaper Publisher—How so?
>
> Colonel Chinn—Why, there were thirteen reporters up at the Legislature yesterday, and not one of them would take a drink—Somerville Journal.

> Investigation of the capacity of hens to lay eggs hens decreases considerably after the age of four about twenty eggs; at the age of two years, about 120; at the age of three years, about 135; at the age of four years, about 115; at the age of five years, about eighty, and at the age of six years.

> These figures go to show that hens should never be kept in the poultry yard more than four years, for after the lapse of this time they do not yield a proper return on the food they consume.

Friend—What's the matter with it?
Old Farmer—Matter! Why, you can't even write
yer name with the bloomin' thing unless ye know
how to play the planner,—Tit Bits.

Figures concerning the students matriculated at Cornell in the last twenty years indicate that 42 per cent have come from private schools and 58 per cent from public schools. Of private school pupils 153 were dropped after the first term and 111 from public schools, and the percentage of failures than those of private schools. Consequently, the Cornell faculty favors withdrawing the privilege of admission by certificate from private schools

"Who is the little man talking to the political

boss over there?"
"That's Justasgood, the druggist."
"What does he went?"
"He wants to have a prohibition law passed by the next Legislature."
"Fut how can that benefit him?"
"Eh! Didn't I tell you he was a druggist?"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

A year ago Mme. Duse offered a prize of 10,000

lire for the best Italian drama. Now the judges announce that among the three hundred works submitted they have not found a single one worthy to The Reporter-How do you intend to test his san-

ty?
The Expert-Show him a Sunday comic supplement and note whether he laughs.-Puck.

A well-to-do elderly gentleman living in one of the suburbs of Philadelphia, says "The Record," is known in the neighborhood as something of a miser, and has made himself extremely unpopular with local tradesmen by always pleading for measure" and his slowness in settling his bills. Quite recently he was feeling ill and consulted a physician, who wrote him a prescription, which he ook to a drug store near his home to have filled. "Be sure and let me have good measure, won't you, Mr. Blank?" said he, with his customary smirk, and a broad smile came over the face of the druggist as he read the prescription. once," he replied, "I would be glad to do it if I dared, for if I put in one grain more than this prescription calls for you would be dead in five minutes."

> Yander Mister Chris'mus. Yander Mister Chris'mus,
> Loafin' long de way;
> "He slower than a railroad"—
> Dat what de chillun say!
> Dey wants 'im fer ter hurry up
> An' pass de time er day—
> Dreamin' 'bout de comin' er de C

GUELPH BRUNSWICK

Varied Themes from an Old German Town.

Brunswick, November &

In dating from this old Guelph capital the closing number of a short series of letters from Germany, I have a free range of themes. The Regency question is uppermost here, since it has been raised in an aggressive form by the Ne tional Assembly of the duchy in an ultimatum to the Duke of Cumberland and in his own conrespondence with the German Emperor and the Chancellor. He has an abstract but shadowy right to the lost Guelph kingdom of Hanove which can be restored only by a campaign hvolving the humiliation of Prussia and the n. versal of Sadowa and the war over the duchler and he also has an undisputed claim to the mocession to the Duchy of Brunswick-Lineburg He has offered to renounce for himself and his eldest son their rights to the duchy so that the succession can pass to the youngest son; but this proposal has been rejected by the Chancellor and the German Emperor for the obvious reason that Brunswick may become a halfway station toward the re-establishment of the King dom of Hanover. He is now making a three appeal to foreign courts for moral support He has been visiting the Emperor Francis Joseph he has been appealing to the sympathics of the Danish court, and as a prince of Great Britain and Ireland, and so styled by the German Emperor in the correspondence, he is taking effective measures to have his case accurately stated and fully understood in England. Sympathy the heir to the lost throne and estates of the Guelphs will command at courts where he and his wife are closely related to reigning families; but these overtures are deeply resented already both in Berlin and Brunswick, and will probably hasten the election of another ruler by the General Assembly of the duchy. The duke's rights are so indisputable that he cannot be properly described as a pretender to the Brunswick title; but the classes and masses are alike coldly indifferent to his claims and fortunes. He stands for a tradition which has passed away. and they are engrossed with the realities of German progress.

The stranger is not interested in these shadows of the old Guelph order-these dynastic intrigue in foreign courts. His eyes are caught and fascinated by the antique architecture. Brunswick is the Nuremberg of North Germany. In the old town, encircled with gardens and promenades where once were the defences and moats. there are scores of mediæval houses in brick or timber, with narrow gables, high peaked tiled roofs and Renaissance façades with Italian motives of ornamentation. These impart a more distinctive character to it than either the high towered Romanesque churches, half transformed into Gothic, or the modern architecture, exceptionally good as it is. These picturesque guildhalls and merchants' houses did not lose their essential German qualities even when tricked out with Italian richness of style. The panelling may have found its way into museums as examples of oldtime craftsmanship and the antique furniture may have been emptied out of the halls and drawing rooms into curiosity shops, but the gables and roof lines are as uncom promisingly native as the language of Luther's Bible. There is the same jumble of styles that makes Nuremberg picturesque and delightful. In the marketplace are the wings of the Gothic Rathhaus, with open arcades, delicate stone tracery and richly carved beams; the Renaissance Gewandhaus, with its nine tiers of sculpture and ornament, and the Romanesque basilica of St. Martin's, in various stages of transition. In the rambling streets running out of the Sudklint, the Kohlmarkt, and the Burg Platz there are pure Gothic structures like the Alte Waage and timber Renaissance mansions, with the gables tilted at the ends so as to leave the long side free for artistic embellishment with raised balconies, overlapping stories, carved balustrades and cornices, projecting windows and ornamental shells, fans, schemes of foliage and burlesque relief. Happy is the traveller with an eye for variety of form and fantastic ornament who is free to stroll among these brick guildhalls and timber houses, and to mark the contrasting effects of the mediæval churches! It is a masdesign or symmetry of treatment, and with all the ornamental motives borrowed from Italy there is always the characteristic German structure.

The new architecture blends so happily with the old brick and timber houses that one is reminded of Munich as well as of Nuremberg. There are the Romanesque theatre, the early Gothic townhouse, the Renaissance palace with a quadriga above the portal and with the Ducal Museum, the Technical High School and many other modern Italian structures to match it. The old motives are repeated in the new architecture with fine variety, and one does not seem to pass from one age to another in going from one quarter of the town to another. Brunswick with all its modern additions and outlying suburbs, is a homogeneous city with a unity and dignity of its own, like Munich. Its architects under the Regency, instead of laboring with heavy hands, like those of Berlin and Hanover, have been inspired by reminiscences of German, Gothic and Italian Renaissance in the old quarter and have displayed lightness of touch in ornamenting the new structures designed by them. If there are fewer fountains than in Nuremberg, and not so many museums and Renaissance façades as in Munich, there are spacious promenades and parks ornamented with good statuary, and there is an air of stately elegance and artistic refinement which justifies the conclusion that Germany with its highly organized system of education has become a more cultured as well as a richer nation. One does not have the same impression in other towns. where a mob of mediocrities has apparently taken possession of the art and architecture and driven out the Genius of Decoration. In Brunswick the new artists, like the old craftsmen who worked on the vaulting of the Roman churches or among the gables of the timber houses, have understood something of the poetry of their trade. Here, at least, one is prepared to accept with-

out unnecessary resistance the German boast that the Fatherland has the best system of technical education in the world. Evidence of thorough training in handicrafts and the art of design fills the eye at every turn; and when the Technical High School is found among the northern promenades it justifies the expectation that the most advanced and scientific processes of education are systematically conducted here With a more modern structure than the old Guelph palace, which has been converted into a technical college at Hanover, it is a well equipped institution, with over fifty professors and teachers in the divisions of architecture civil engineering, mechanical engineering, metallurgy, chemistry, pharmacy, art and design; and there are large collections for the illustration of practical sciences. With about five hundred students, it is the smallest of the nine technical high schools, which are allowed to confer degrees. Berlin standing at the top of the list with over 4,200 students and a teaching staff of over four hundred. These technical colleges are supplemented by hundreds of auxiliary institutions for special training in agriculture, forestri brewing, mining, marine architecture, meta working, textile and ceramic industries, englneering, commerce, wood working, music and every form of art industry. Every manual art and occupation is scientifically taught at so low a cost as to be within the reach of the hun classes; and every decade since the establishment